White, Paul
4-C-13

May 18, 1955

Dear Paul:

I am off for London to cover the election and just heard from John Kennedy that you are laid up. This could be a long letter, but I wanted to say I hope you are up and out of there soon. It would pleasure me greatly if you were sitting on this end of the circuit like in the old days when I'm working from London.

Nothing much new to report from around here. The big brass concerns itself more and more with the manufacturing end of the business and no one seems to be willing to try anything new in the field of radio or television news.

The only personal news is that I have become a farmer of eighty acres, milking forty-two Line Bred Holsteins, having a lot of fun, and damn near breaking even. Casey flourishes and is, at the age of nine, a good pistol shot but a lackadaisical fisherman. Hope to bring him to the Coast sometime in July, and if so we will hope to stop off and see you.

Get well soon.

As ever yours,

Mr. Paul White
Scripps Metabolic Clinic
San Diego, California

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White, Paul

K F M B - AM - TV

San Diego, Calif.

Talk by Paul W. White, executive editor of KFMB-AM-TV, San Diego, scheduled for delivery at 11:00 AM, Thursday, November 18, before the Radio and Television News Directors Association, Hotel Sheraton, Chicago.

For release at 11:00 AM, CST,
Thursday, November 18, 1954.

We whose job it is to direct the broadcasting and telecasting of news in many of the best stations in the country are met once again in annual convention. In the next few days we hope to learn what has been going on next door and what, in our craft, appears to lie directly ahead. And each of us, if he be alert, should leave this assembly with rededication.

I've been asked to sound the keynote of the convention. By dictionary definition the keynote is the presentation of the fundamental policy or idea of what most interests us. And what interests us, and the reason we are here, is our work. Very well, then. I hope the keynote is pitched clearly and truly.

We prepresent two different media of public information and in many respects they are competitive media and apt to become increasingly so. Nevertheless, along with a number of my colleagues, I wear two hats. One of them, battered but still a bit jaunty and rakish, is designed wholly in the shape of a microphone. The other -- quite a bit newer and a most expensive bit of headgear --often a cumbersome thing, has as its motif both a microphone and a cathode tube. It isn't my intention today to keep anything under either hat. Let's have as full a disclosure as time will permit.

And now, with some reluetance, I abandon the millinery metaphor for two general observations.

The first: Television news is getting better and better. There are encouraging signs that it's becoming more and more important in local production.

The second: Radio news retains its superiority in speed. It's in danger of dilution through overuse and it still too often is passing up intensive local coverage.

Let's take a close look and listen at news in both media.

For these purposes, we'll be more or less arbitrary and divide news into four categories. First off, there's the set event, such as a sports contest, a parade, a convention, an election, a trial, a hearing, a news conference.

Next, there's the studio summary. The news flowing in from wire services, correspondents and local sources and rewritten, or just read, by a newsman or announcer. A distinctive subdivision of this most common form of news broadcasting is the multiple pick-up program provided by networks.

Thirdly, we have the interview type of program with newsmakers whether they've made news by their activities or their ideas.

And finally we have spot news -- the unexpected, the accidental, sometimes the disastrous.

None of these is mutually exclusive. They must often be combined for thoroughly adequate news coverage. I've merely classified them for convenience in assaying what has been going on in television and radio news.

And because television has been making the most advances in techniques and audiences we'll explore that medium first.

In its coverage of the set event, such as sports, the improvement has been remarkable.

This has been due to two factors -- one, technical excellence that only experience could provide; two, the astonishing discovery that a good picture tells its own story and that frequently the best thing an announcer can do is to keep his mouth shut.

In this year's world series, it was noticeable that on several occasions the camera was "on" a drawn-in third baseman before he handled a hard-hit ball. That's what I mean by technical excellence. There's not much of a trick in getting a shortstop or an outfielder into focus to see him make a fielding play. But getting on top of a smash to third calls for split-second precision timing by the director and technicians. It demands teamwork of an extremely high calibre. Television has recognized this type of challenge and is meeting it.

Not only, of course, in baseball. In football, too, television generally keeps its eye on the ball. Sometimes, when a deft quarterback is performing some backfield razzle-dazzle, the camerman and director goof. But on the whole they're harder to fool than opposing linemen.

And in a horse race nowadays it's rare that a horse comes out of nowhere to win. The camera is usually alert to spot a strong finisher at the instant he starts making his bid. It has all taken trial and error -- and practice. But in sports coverage television is developing a sureness and competence that pay rich dividends to the viewer.

To a lesser extent, perhaps, the same thing is true of other set events. In hearing rooms, for example, voices are seldom faceless. I make no attempt to explain the exact process, but I've noticed that a counsel or committeeman somehow manages to telegraph ahead that he's about to interpose a question that, in his mind at least, is highly important. So again the director-cameraman team can be prepared and get a slight jump on developments.

So much for the picture itself. But the major accomplishment in televising the set event probably has been the belated realization that the viewer doesn't need too much help in comprehending what he sees. The television news announcer serves best as a part-time interpreter rather than as a full-time yaketeer. For instance, there's nothing quite as dull as a dull prize fight and no doubt you've shared with me, from time to time, the experience of having what is known in our trade as a "radio call" leak into a television announcer's microphone. The discrepancy between what you see and what you hear is so vast that you get an eerie feeling that two different bouts are going on at once.

Which is not to say that all television announcers have yet learned the lesson that sometimes the best description is no description at all. Diaphragmic diarrhoea is a difficult disease to eliminate entirely. But it's no longer epidemic.

Now for the obverse side of the coin -- and there IS an obverse side. Television is still too delimited in what it's permitted to cover.

The most reprehensible restriction, of course, lies in the field of collegiate football. My professional pride is still smarting from an October Saturday when, with such then unbeaten, high ranking teams as Ohio State and Wisconsin and Arkansas and Mississippi playing each other, we viewers in the Far West had a choice of watching no game at all or of looking at Brigham Young battling it out against Montana.

And yet, in its way, I suppose that was good. Because if the National Collegiate Athletic Association is ever going to mend its ways -- and it's going to, all right -- it will be because of public demand. And if anything is apt to incite the public it's the manifest absurdity of calling an encounter between Montana and Brigham Young "The Football Game of the Week". The N. C. Double A can't always stand for "No Concern for Anyone Adult".

And there's patent injustice done television in other areas of news coverage. I refer especially to the courts and to some congressional hearings. The specious argument is developed that television tends to turn a judicial or quasi-judicial procedure into a hippodrome. That, of course, is utter nonsense. The hippodroming, if any, is performed by the participants and not by media of news coverage.

It's certainly no obligation of television to instruct a judge or a committee chairman as to how to conduct his affairs. He will have as much decorum as he demands and is able to command.

I have a suspicion that the McCarthy-Army hearings would have been cluttered even if television had never been invented. And I suspect, too, that the Watkins Committee's censure hearings would have been orderly even had they been telecast in their entirety.

I insert here a couple of parentheses. In my own home town we've had little difficulty in covering anything we wanted to cover. In San Diego, KFMB-TV has taken either live or film cameras into congressional hearings, state legislative hearings, the city council, the board of supervisors, the county jail, traffic court, the board of education and other mechanisms of government. We've been barred from Superior Court, but even there we've been permitted to grind away during recesses and adjournments.

The second parenthesis involves our joint handling, with our competitive channel, of a House sub-committee on Un-American Affairs. Between us, we gave the hearings full coverage but not at the same time. When we went back to regular schedules we explained that the hearing was continuing on a different channel and the other station, in its turn, made the same type of announcement. The limited commentary and summations after each session were performed interchangeably by myself and a representative of the other station regardless of what station actually happened to be on the air at the moment. This method of handling the proceedings was so eminently sensible and so much in the public interest that I'm sorry I have to report it as a novelty. In 24 years of radio and television experience, it was the first time I had ever seen such a triumph of common sense between competitors either on a network or local station level.

But to get back to the prejudices which sometimes have interfered with television news coverage, it's my earnest hope that this convention will face up to this problem and meet it squarely. Further, it should empower its President to voice his protest against any discrimination toward either television or radio. In my judgment we've arrived at that hour of crisis when, if our organization is to survive, it needs strong and even crusading leadership. And I hope that every member will leave this meeting with the determination that on local, state and national levels -- let this be our slogan -- "from here on out we want to be included in!"

Before leaving the subject of the set event, it might be well to discuss the documentary news program, or telementary, as Pat Weaver felicitously terms it. As yet this is almost an untapped field for local television. The things that go on around you every day are newsworthy if you can find a way to tell them interestingly. At KFMB-TV we've produced in

the past year film documentaries of such diverse activities as a chest operation for removal of a tumor, the tremendous growth of our city during the five years we've been on the air, the operations of the ferry company linking San Diego with Coronado and the work of the various Community Chest agencies. In preparation now is a series of documentaries on our world-famous zoo, which we modestly think is the best in the country, and another full-scale one on the local Red Cross set-up.

This territory is still so completely unexplored that the KFMB-TV news department approaches each project with a feeling of excitement. In a sense, it's pioneering and there are a lot of new horizons beckoning us onward. Whether we're doing well isn't for me to say. I don't want you to make the comment attributed to a Texas sage who, asked about a two-hour talk by a political candidate, observed -- "Well, he shore did give himself a powerful recommend."

Let's move on now to the studio news summary.

The five-minute summary presents few complications, except the ordinary ones of condensation. I'm not prepared to say that seeing the announcer adds or subtracts anything to the news itself. It depends in large part, I suppose, on the personality of the announcer, but in the very brief news summary I somehow doubt that the projection of personality is much of a plus. The announcer should be, or appear to be, interested in giving information -- and that's about all.

We've learned a few things, of course. No matter whether the announcer has memorized his copy, is reading from a teleprompter or from convenient notes hung on the camera, there are at least two types of news he should actually pick up and read.

These are any fairly long direct quotations or any news item dealing with exact figures. By reading these the announcer is saying to his audience, in effect: "I don't care how good my memory is. Here's something that you ought to have verbatim." And that instills confidence.

Now let's consider the 15-minute program. Here, usually, the announcer should have visual aids. I don't intend to say that an announcer can't sustain interest on his own through a quarter of an hour. But I do contend that it's the rare personality who can so perform. And even if such men abounded, the use of them still wouldn't be taking full advantage of the medium itself.

Now, the quarter-hour news telecast from the studio can be helped immeasurably by the use of films, still pictures, charts and maps and, unless interjected for no good reason, even some action. By "action" I refer to having an announcer handed a legitimate bulletin that has come in while he's on the air. Or perhaps getting up from his desk and going to a map and using a pointer to explain something a bit complicated. In a one-camera set-up I don't object to going to gray momentarily so that a last-minute news photo can be put into focus.

To make it a generality, I can see no sense in trying for perfect production in a news program if by so doing you sacrifice immediacy, which of course is the essence of news on the air.

We might profitably dwell at this point on what kind of pictures to use in the 15-minute telecast. The first lesson to be learned, I think, is that a picture shouldn't be presented just because it's a picture. If it isn't a good one, helping to tell a story, then junk it, whether it's a film or a still.

As for the national newsreel, that's so much a question of geography that it's a matter for each individual station to decide. A station located only a few hours' flight time from the big production news centers, New York and Washington, probably will be well served by news film. But beyond so limited an area the national newsreel becomes merely a library service for its customers. And that's all right, too. A library service is valuable. The only trouble is that you have to pay for it at a news service rate and by the time the film reaches you, it's no longer news.

Out in San Diego we believe we've solved this problem by using facsimile photos as the basic pictorial supplement to our news, with national newsreel films backgrounding this service. This works out particularly well in handling continuing stories. As an example, let's take the case of a Congressional hearing. On Tuesday, we'll have facsimile shots of that day's highlights. Sometimes we have enough photos on the event that we can provide an effect of motion by presenting them quickly one after the other. Then, too, motion can be simulated by panning the facsimile pictures for detail. Now, by hooking onto the end of those pictures some newsreel film of Monday's hearing with completely updated narration we're able to give quite comprehensive coverage. It provides some tricky problems both in preparation of the pictures and writing of the narration, but those are interesting in themselves and experimentation is always more stimulating than routine.

In connection with local coverage, our emphasis is just the other way around. We use stills only when we can't get film and that doesn't happen often. We also use stills in station breaks and at other times to promote local film programs. For instance, let's say that we have a local newsreel program coming up at 1 o'clock and an event is occurring at 11 in the morning. Our cameraman takes along a Polaroid to get two or three stills of the event. We show these in station breaks while the film is being processed and promise the full movies at the 1 o'clock time. This procedure gives dual coverage to a local event.

I'd like to discuss the local newsreel at this point with you more fully because you television news directors, upon your return home, probably will be asked about it by your owners and management.

To begin with, it's admittedly an expensive operation. In dollars and cents it may not always pay its own way, although a local newsreel department can attract certain subsidiary income that brings it close to, or above, the break-even point. I'm referring to filmed commercials, on-the-scene coverage that reduces "live" programming costs and additions to other programs that make them more saleable.

But over and above profit or slight loss, a local newsreel has a tremendous value in community development.

And enlightened management, such as we have in the Wrather-Alvarez Broadcasting Company with George Whitney as general manager, has been alert to recognize that incalculable plus factor.

Let's face it. There are days -- sometimes several days consecutively -- when there's no real local news of consequence such as a fire, a homicide or a highway accident. On days when the so-called "spot" news is thin, the local newsreel must fall back on coverage of events put on by clubs and other organizations. Or it can pad with the depiction of strictly routine activities of various governmental or even commercial undertakings.

To illustrate, what the weather bureau does every day can be filmed interestingly as a one-time shot. A shipbuilding concern can yield a good feature. So with the Department of Sanitation, a tuna cannery, the airport control tower, a big transfer and moving job, the galley at any military installation. The list is as endless and as varied as imagination can make it.

So what happens, more or less subtly, is that the local newsreel, merely by reflecting the activities of a community, is at the same time shaping it and enriching it.

At the beginning we were frankly a little unconscious of this effect. But it began to dawn on us that we were helping to coordinate the interests of our citizens. In substance, we were serving somewhat as a community glue.

And that in an area of ever-swelling population was of more than ordinary importance. The reason is that by now most San Diego adults are San Diegans by choice rather than by birth. They live where they live because of a personal decision instead of tradition and upbringing.

This has caused wholesale tearing up of roots. Transplanting tens of thousands of people meant voluntary abandonment of other members of the family, friends and acquaintances. It meant the rebuilding of lives and daily habits. That's where the Channel 8 newsreel has entered the scene, we think, as a constructive and cohesive force.

To begin with, we believe we've increased membership and interest in social and civic organizations. It's demonstrable that announcement in advance that one of our cameramen will be at a club meeting greatly increases the attendance. His presence seems to make the whole thing more important.

Nor can the effect on solutions of municipal problems be ignored. For instance, San Diego has had an antiquated courthouse and jail that dates back to the Presidency of General Grant. At least four attempts to pass a bond issue for a new Hall of Justice had failed. This month a bond issue finally passed by the necessary two-thirds majority. We hadn't editorialized actively in support of the new courthouse. But we'd trained our cameras on the unsightly old one, we'd shown how inadequate was everything from storage space to quarters for jurors, we'd photographed an overcrowded jail in which prisoners had to lie on the floor every night just because there weren't enough bunks to go around.

In short, we took the pictures and the pictures told the story. We helped to supply the voters with incontrovertible proof of the need -- and the voters did the rest.

We believe, too, that we've contributed to recent success stories in fund-raising drives, especially in connection with the Community Chest and Red Cross, which in previous years had fallen short of their goals. This isn't to belittle the efforts of other media -- it's merely to point out that the home-town newsreel can be a mighty useful tool in achieving a community goal.

Our newsreel department, of course, not only covers the news made in charity drives but also makes film spots of varying lengths.

So, as you're questioned by your own managements regarding the advisability of a local newsreel, it would seem to me that the chief point at issue isn't whether your station can afford one, but whether it can afford not to have one. Even on a small-scale basis of only one cameraman it certainly can earn its keep in terms of public service.

And please don't forget that a local newsreel gains in value as month follows month and year follows year. That's because you build up stock shots and a library that in time permits you to cover a late news item wholly through film already at hand. And, in addition, you have a thoroughly saleable review of the year for a New Year's Day audience.

Let's consider now a third type of television news -- the studio interview with newsmakers. I may be particularly partial to this form of news presentation -- basing my opinion purely on our own station's results.

For five years we've had a five time-a-week program, "People in the News", which always rates first, second or third in multi-weekly programs -- local or national! Our interviewer asks pertinent (and sometimes slightly impertinent) questions of an average of three persons a night.

The cast varies so much that it's difficult to describe any one program as typical. On a recent program there were four persons -- two who had been eyewitnesses to an airplane crash, Miss America, and a trade union official from Israel.

Sometimes, in interviews with relatives of people mixed up in police cases, there's real rich, raw drama. We've had guests on the program who have broken down emotionally midway their interviews. We didn't intend it, we didn't exploit it; it's something that just occurred. And by now the program has achieved such prominence that city officials have been known to hold off an announcement until they could be booked to appear on it -- and even out-of-towners schedule their local speeches so that they first can talk to San Diegans on "People in the News".

From time to time, when there does exist a conflict in times, we make sound-on-film interviews for this program, but that's the rare exception.

This type of program helps round out complete coverage of a big news event. For example, when our national tennis champion, Maureen Connolly, was badly injured by being thrown from a horse, we could not expect a newsreel cameraman to have been on the scene. We were able to show pictures only of the location of the accident, the horse she was riding, the cement truck that caused the horse to shy and other pictorial odds and ends. But that same evening our newsman, Harold Keen, presented on "People in the News" the two girls who were riding with Maureen at the time of the accident and the trained nurse who fortuitously happened on the scene within seconds after she was hurt and applied a tourniquet made from a baby's diaper that the nurse carried in her car.

True, these same interviews could have been handled sound-on-film, but with nowhere near the electric excitement that was brought out by the "live" cameras.

Now we come to hot spot news, the unexpected. And it's here that radio still has the edge on television because of speed and flexibility. A bulletin often goes on the radio in some detail while television executives are still making up their minds as to the best way of handling it.

I said that two years ago and I repeat it now. At the time one television station quarreled with me because, it said, it had a mobile unit that could get to the scene of a big local event and report it by microwave just as quickly as radio could. That's very nice equipment to have. I wish we had it. We don't. And we don't know any manufacturer who will supply us with line-of-sight transmission from every news event to a dish at either our studio building or transmitter.

And somehow or other I doubt that anything could be more rapid than making a telephone call to someone who knows the story, putting the story on the air and then following it up with a beep-recorded interview with the somebody.

Radio's supremacy in the field of immediacy is marked and apt to continue. Technically television could compete with radio on even terms. This could be accomplished with installation of a flash button in the newsroom that, when punched, would automatically interrupt any program with a slide, reading "News Bulletin", and a disembodied voice then would read the news and return to the scheduled program merely by repunching the button, thus dropping the slide.

For that matter, the flash button gadget could simply kill the audio portion of any program on the air and the announcer could say, "we interrupt this program to bring you a special news bulletin," and so on.

I repeat that it's technically possible. Whether it's advisable is an entirely different question. The faceless voice, with or without a slide, very likely would create confusion in the mind of the viewer. Radio listeners are accustomed to this type of interruption which has come with some frequency ever since the days of Munich in 1938. The tendency in television is to wait until everyone concerned with operations is aware of just what's going to happen and when. Television, then, is relatively slow-footed on a hot spot news bulletin more by choice than necessity.

Then, too, if a spot news picture is coming up and you know it's coming up you who work in television are usually content to give bulletins in station break time, advising the viewers when they may expect the picture coverage.

But, of course, under ideal circumstances, television can handle a big local story rapidly enough. We had a case in point early this month. That was in connection with the crash of the Sea Dart in San Diego Bay on a flight it was making just for newsmen. The plane burst into flames at 3:05 p.m. At 4:40 p.m. we not only had processed, projected and edited the films taken by our cameraman but showed them simultaneously on our own station and on the eastern leg of the Doug Edwards' network. We didn't bother -- didn't have time -- to write narration. A newsman described the pictures and, oddly enough, still another announcer in Hollywood, who had been given a run-down on our pictures, ad libbed the audio portion of the network program a hundred and twenty miles to the north of us.

During the hour and thirty-five minutes we were getting the films ready we put on television only two bulletins. The news was handled much more swiftly and completely by our radio news staff.

But the pictures told the story better than could any voice. We repeated the films three times during the evening and five times the next morning clear up until 1 p.m. of the following day. We received phone calls later that next night lamenting loudly that we hadn't shown them again.

This, of course, was an extraordinary piece of spot news coverage. We just happened to have a cameraman close by -- in a boat on the bay -- for what he thought would be an utterly routine take-off and landing. He just happened to have a reflex response fast enough so that when he heard the sound of an explosion he was able to focus his camera on the plane disintegrating and in flames just before it hit the water.

We've had our share of minor triumphs, too -- getting to accidents, fires and holdup scenes even before the police and firemen arrived. But let's admit that we can't do it often and that, in consequence, some of our follow-up pictures have an unavoidable flat, stale quality.

On the whole, though, television news has made considerable headway. Technology should bring even further progress. I refer especially to electronic tape and color.

I can't hope to forecast the effects of color in television news reporting, but I'm inclined to think that anyone who watches a big fire in color will never be satisfied again with one in black-and-white. And certain yearly spectacles, such as the Rose Bowl Parade and one we have in our own county, the El Cajon Mother Goose Parade, should be little short of sensational in full color.

So much for television news, its present and its future. Now on to radio.

In my talk before this group two years ago I dwelt on radio news so extensively that I feel as though I were plagiarizing myself.

I pointed out then -- and say it again now -- that news is one of radio's great assets and that news programs on radio, especially at certain key periods of the day, should continue to command sizeable audiences.

But I was discussing radio news qualitatively and not quantitatively and there are disturbing indications that the medium is scheduling news programs with too little regard for the amount and variety of news available.

I've heard radio stations boasting that they have from 20 to 30 regularly scheduled news programs a day, either from their network or locally produced. And I suggest that's too many. On the average day there just isn't that much new news to sustain interest. There are too many days when today's news sounds like yesterday's and at the same time a preview of tomorrow's.

And even on days when a couple of hot stories are breaking they manage to lose their spice and zest when they're rewritten for the 20th time. Of course, there's always somebody who's hearing the news afresh, but pity the poor listener who's dialing around for entertainment and new information.

Radio stations have gone in so much for block booking of news programs at three periods of the day -- from seven to nine in the morning, five to seven in the evening and ten to eleven at night -- that they're risking the loss of audiences to television at hours when normally they could expect comparatively high ratings.

In too many stations, the program planners engage in this type of dialogue:

"What will we put in at 7:15?"

"How about a news show?"

"But we have network news at 7:00."

"Local news, maybe?"

"We've got that at 7:30."

"Well, we can have someone analyze the news."

"We've already got Joe Seer coming through on the net at 7:45."

"I've got it. We'll do feature news at 7:15."

And that settles it. Feature news it is. But there's one trouble. Where are you going to get every day 15 minutes of feature news that hasn't been used already?

Through the day and evening before, announcers have put on the air the brighteners, "chuckles" -- and oh, how unchuckly are most of the chuckles and feature briefs that the press associations have filed. With good reason they like to end every news broadcast, if possible, on a light note. So the 7:15 feature news period all too often becomes merely a warmed over serving of tidbits that were none too tasty even when they first came piping hot from the oven.

And if it isn't feature news that's elected it may be sports, which, for several months during the year are practically non-existent, except on weekends. Or "Women's News", whatever that is, as though women these days weren't interested in everything. Or farm news at a time when the farmers are already out working their fields. Or movie news, given away to a competitive entertainment medium that should be paying for everything it gets. Or any of a half dozen other press association collections of delicacies with all of the taste appeal of a cold boiled potato.

If a station insists upon block booking of news programs, there are ways it can be done in which repetition can be avoided. That's on a local level. It means spending some money on staff and the use of some ingenuity but it still can be done profitably.

Quite aside from local news coverage -- using the word "news" merely in terms of what's going on around town -- much, much more can be done with locally recorded interviews either at a man's place of business or beep-telephoned. Any local newsman worth his pay check can get up two fifteen-minute series of recorded interviews a day that are interesting, varied and of course exclusive. Further, such a program continuously builds good will both for radio in general and the station in particular.

A great deal of the news these days lies in ideas rather than activities. Incidentally, that's an important fact to bear in mind when you're contrasting radio and television news. Because most ideas defy pictorialization and there's no advantage at all in seeing an announcer summarize another man's ideas. In fact, the value of the ideas themselves may even be lessened by the sight of someone else advancing them.

Yet consider that the big news of our time lies largely in concepts. You can tick them off one by one. Attempted world domination by the Soviets, resistance by the free western powers, global disarmament, control of nuclear weapons, the stability of the dollar, achieving gains in employment and national production, the methodology of enforcing segregation in the public schools, the recognition or non-recognition of Communist China, the philosophy of substituting trade for aid as a fundament of our foreign policy -- all basically ideas rather than something dramatic to be photographed. And what's true on an international and national scale is equally true on a state and local basis. How can they get rid of smog in Los Angeles, that suburb of San Diego three hours away by train? And should we build a convention hall? How can we straighten out our downtown traffic situation? All questions, no positive answers. Mostly ideas, very few legitimate camera subjects.

And, as I've said, radio is under no particular disadvantage in the presentation of idea news; in fact, it may have an edge.

As for speed, I've referred to that earlier. With television generally choosing not to compete in that aspect of news coverage, radio certainly has a lead. Let's go back to that Sea Dart crash I talked about. It happened at 3:05. The first bulletin was on KFMB radio

at 3:10, KFMB television at 3:27 on a station break. Radio had an eye-witness story at 4:00; television a fairly comprehensive story at 4:12. Radio wrapped up the story in good shape at 4:30, television's first films were on the air at 4:40. So all the speed trophies went to radio. But what the public is still talking about is the camera coverage of the burning plane.

On election night I looked and listened simultaneously at the network coverage in both media. Again, radio seemed to enjoy a slight advantage in the time element, but the visual aids on television finally decided me in favor of television coverage and of one network. I'll let you decide which one. Every man is still entitled to a secret ballot in this country.

It isn't necessary to sum up, to keynote the keynote as it were, because I've done that as I've gone along.

Enough to say that there are still fresh trails to be blazed in both media, that there are distant goals to be achieved through enterprise and initiative.

And curiosity. And if you haven't got curiosity, what on earth are you doing in the news business?

- The End -

White, Paul

APRIL 30, 1952

PAUL WHITE
KFMB
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

PLEASE TELEPHONE UPON ARRIVAL STOP ANY FRIEND OF HAYES AND MEIGHAN IS A FRIEND OF MINE STOP UNDERSTAND YOU RECRUITING FOR CHICAGO STOP ANY OPENINGS?

REGARDS

ED MURROW

A-C-13

RADIO
550 KC

KFMB

TELEVISION
Channel 8

John A. Kennedy
Chairman of the Board

Howard L. Chernoff
General Manager

POST OFFICE BOX 1071 • FIFTH & ASH STREET • TELEPHONE MAIN 2114
SAN DIEGO 1, CALIFORNIA

April 25, 1952

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have been one of your "fans" for many years and I am so looking forward to meeting you in person.

I think you look perfectly adorable in "See It Now" and since I am going to be in New York on Sunday, May 4, I wonder if it would be possible for me to visit Studio 41 and watch the program at the scene in a manner of speaking. I should be so unutterably thrilled.

You and I have had many mutual and distinguished friends such as Jimmy Hayes and Howard Meighan and if I am not too presumptuous I would like to invite you to my hotel after your performance for a cup of tea.

Oh, Mr. Murrow, DO say "yes," PLEASE!

I intend to arrive in Gotham on May 1 and will telephone you as soon as I possibly can to find out if you will be willing to make all my dreams come true.

With utmost admiration, I am,

Sincerely

Paul W. Whites

White, Paul

March 20, 1952

Dear Paul:

Thanks for yours of February 8. The bill is in the mill and eventually they'll get around to paying it.

Forgive me for making this a brief note, but things have been more than hectic here and the doctors have given me orders again. Janet and I are taking off this weekend for two weeks in Florida.

I'm glad to hear all goes well with you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Paul White
Station KFMB
Fifth and Ash Street
San Diego 1, California

RADIO
550 KC

John A. Kennedy
Chairman of the Board

KFMB

TELEVISION
Channel 8

Howard L. Chernoff
General Manager

POST OFFICE BOX 1071 • FIFTH & ASH STREET • TELEPHONE MAIN 2114
SAN DIEGO 1, CALIFORNIA

OK
nice note

return

February 8, 1952

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I'm sorry you couldn't use any of the Joe Louis footage.

Nevertheless, we went to some expense in connection with the assignment and I suppose Alcoa or CBS has no objection to paying same. The bill is enclosed.

Getting back to the subject of my previous letter, I understand that Sen. Smathers of Florida has in a bill on presidential preference primaries. Have you seen a copy of that and does it fit the needs?

I enjoyed last Sunday's opus. In the Berlin sequence I could have stood a little more ruins. I know that in my visit there I was dumbfounded by them even despite all I'd read, seen, and heard. And to this day that's the single overriding picture in my mind. Don't take this as a criticism, though; just as stating a preference.

I find I'm working more and more on TV. I have a Thursday night panel discussion I moderate and also, on Sunday night, do a seven minute spot on politics. We're planning a local newsreel beginning in March or April as soon as we get all the processing equipment we need.

All that, plus my editorial and the program manager's job on AM, manage to keep me out of mischief.

But I still have time to read a letter from you.

Love,

Paul White

PW/et

White Paul

Norman

Dear Ed:

Sorry I didn't have a chance to see you again but the rigors of a New York rain dissuaded me from going over to 485 before the plane left.

Remember Thank? You were going to do a plug last year before you went away for the summer.

Any chance of a mention of this in the next Day or two -- in view of the December 1st deadline?

Hope to see you longer the next trip.

All Love,

Paul White

THANX INC.,
644 C STREET,
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

NATIONAL RELEASE

(FOR IMMEDIATE USE)

To The Editor: Please excuse the dual use of this paper...in the interests of economy we are utilizing the second side of the releases left over from our May campaign...Thank you, Mrs.Carleton W. Shaw,Pres.

# # # # #

THANX, a non-profit organization devoted to the raising of armed forces morale at mail call, has inaugurated its national Christmas campaign to remember American servicemen who will be spending their yuletide season in a foxhole on the other side of the world.

Despite the cessation of hostilities in Korea, morale has steadily declined and will be at its lowest during the Christmas season.

In a letter to THANX Headquarters in San Diego, California, a Marine Captain with the First Marine Division in Korea explained the reason for the declining spirits of his men, "Now, more than ever in battle, we have more time to miss our friends and family; we have more time to be lonely."

The mailing deadline for Christmas gifts to the armed forces in the Far East is November 15, and via THANX Americans everywhere are urged to remember those who did not forget. Mailing deadline extended to Dec. 1

~~During its three years of national~~ recognition and vital morale building service to the men of our country serving abroad, THANX has built an ever increasing list of names of our servicemen in Korea. A two-fold Christmas campaign has been organized to enable grateful Americans to increase mail call morale.

THANX Inc. at 644 C Street, San Diego, Calif., will furnish a mailing label with the address of a serviceman in Korea upon written request of those wishing to send Christmas gifts, or a donation to THANX Inc. will ensure a gift in your name reaching a lonely American son.

More than 100,000 letters of appreciation from fighting men in Korea have been received by THANX and from these letters it is determined that among the most appreciated gifts are books, writing material, playing cards, food snacks, smoking material, and candles to read and write by when performing outpost duties.

Mrs. Carleton W. Shaw, President and Founder of THANX Inc., urges the charitable spirit of Christmas to arrive early, "for no matter how grateful you are," she says, "after ~~November 15th~~ Dec. 1 it will be too late to do anything about it."

---THANX---

THANX
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

WOMAN'S PAGE EDITOR
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Did you ever underestimate the power of a woman? Well, follow the old adage and don't because every day in every corner of this vast country the power of women is exemplified.

Take the case of Mrs. Carleton W. Shaw, Jr., a pretty young mother and home-maker of San Diego, Calif. In 1951 Maryan Shaw decided to do something for a G.I. in Korea.

What started as a one gift operation has volumed into a volunteer non-profit national organization known as THANX, designed to build G.I. morale at mail call with letters and packages from Americans across the nation who are anxious to express their gratitude to the higherto almost "forgotten" men of Korea.

In the past year, THANX has directed more than 3000 groups of Veterans of Foreign Wars auxiliaries, Junior Federated Women's Clubs, and other worthy women's organizations in sending packages of candles, books, stationery and other requested items to our men in Korea. Over half a million gifts to Korea have so far resulted from the snowballing of Mrs. Shaw's solitary endeavor.

Every other week, THANX air mails a news letter to 5000 men in addition to the chatty, home-style letter Mrs. Shaw mimeographs to the men on her ever increasing list.

In return for being remembered at mail-call by Mrs. Shaw and all the supporters of THANX, the men and their commanding officers have written over 10,000 sincere letters both outlining their needs and expressing their heart-felt gratitude.

Even with the peace talks ensuing, President Eisenhower has stated that G.I. Joe will be away from home for a long time to come. The morale damage of "just lingering" will be great, and consequently the work of THANX will be greater than ever.

In preparation for this, THANX has stepped-up its campaign of alerting Americans to the morale needs of our fighting men. Money is urgently needed to defray the mailing expense of remembering these men with more packages and letters, letting them know a sleepy America has fully awakened.

The story of Mrs. Shaw and the birth of THANX and its vital work is purely an American Story, for it could only happen here. Americans everywhere are asked to put a dollar in an envelope and address it to THANX Inc., San Diego, Calif. Keep this story of gratitude from ending until our last fighting man has returned home.

- 30 -

White, Paul

July 11, 1951

Dear Paul:

Some weeks ago, Ted Church let me have a look at your recent letter, which as usual, you failed to date. I have read the script. What you are doing is in essence what I tried to do for a period of six months and considerable thousands of dollars of Mr. Paley's money after I came back from Europe in 1946. This is part of the pattern of "CBS Views the Press", and the open and overt editorial policy which I hoped to introduce, but for which I was kicked soundly in the teeth. Permit me to offer you my best congratulations and best wishes and to tell you how pleasing it is to find that somewhere, sometime, there occurs in this business someone with sufficient courage to try to do what the law allows. Please give my warmest regards to Peg.

As ever yours,

E R Murrow

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

Mr. Paul White
KFMB - TV
Fifth and Ash
San Diego, California

KFMB
550 KILOCYCLES

KFMB-TV
CHANNEL 8

KFMB

THE JACK GROSS BROADCASTING COMPANY

Fifth and Ash
TELEPHONE MAIN 2114
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

46

2

Dear Ted:

Thanks for your note. I do indeed remember that luncheon with Butch. If Bill is still around, tell him he's cordially invited to stop off with the Whites on his way back through California.

I think you'll have a special interest in the attached. It's something new for Coast radio (and for me). The two gentlemen we picked on asked for and received separate times in which to reply to us and battle each other. We closed the series last night with a reminder to both men that no such broadcasts could take place--or even be contemplated--in Moscow, Madrid or Buenos Aires.

Please show the script to Ed the Murrow when you're finished with it. I know he'll get a terrific kick out of it, especially in view of the "no editorializing" slogan I was forced to follow for so long.

Our next battle will involve the local doctors'-operated Blood Bank and the Red Cross. We're only meeting 55 % of our blood quota for the armed services and the principal reason, aside from

civilian apathy, is the inability of the two groups to work together in any sort of amity.

For the timebeing, at any rate, we're going to concentrate on local, county and state issues, figuring that our opinions on the graver national and international matters aren't any better than those supplied by commentators and newspaper columnists. But here in our area--that's another thing.

Both the mail and phone response have been warming.

All the best,

Paul

KFMB EDITORIAL PAGE

6:35 PM, Friday, June 1, 1951

AUSTIN: KFMB'S EDITORIAL PAGE!

PLUMMER: This may be the first time you have ever heard a radio station presenting an editorial of its own.

And yet the Federal Communications Commission, which licenses KFMB and all other American radio stations, ruled as long ago as June 9, 1949, that, under certain safeguards, stations may editorialize just as do newspapers and magazines.

KFMB considers this ruling eminently fair. We take very seriously our responsibility to inform the public through news programs, but we think that objective news reporting is not enough--that interpretation is often called for.

We don't insist that our opinion on any matter is always the correct one. Accordingly, we promise to undertake the presentation of opposing opinions from recognized leaders in public affairs.

But it boils down to this--something new is being addded to San Diego radio. KFMB, from now on, intends to speak its mind on public issues, always conceding others the right to disagree and providing equal time for them to reply.

***

This is a preface to a KFMB editorial on the Harry C. Steinmetz case. For a long time he has been a controversial figure as a professor of psychology at San Diego State College. He has been described as a member of organizations so far to the left that their aims seem to be identical with those of the Kremlin. The latest dispute involving him occurred on May 12 of this year when a so-called "peace forum" was held in San Diego.

(MORE)

The forum called for an end to hostilities in Korea and the foreign policy of the United States was criticized and that of Soviet Russia was praised.

Dr. Steinmetz attended the forum. He did not speak directly to the points at issue raised by the principal speaker, Arthur Kahn, a former OSS officer in Germany. But at the request of the chairman, Jim Dougherty, a man Steinmetz states he had just met, he arose and pleaded for funds for peace meetings in the future. In other words, he asked for money so that those interested in peace could hire a hall.

When news of this forum got about, Dr. Steinmetz's attendance provoked the anger of Harry L. Foster, President of the Chamber of Commerce and a national committeeman of the American Legion.

Foster called upon Dr. Roy E. Simpson, State Superintendent of Schools, to hold a hearing with the object of removing Dr. Steinmetz from the State College faculty. Dr. Simpson declined to do this and said, in effect, that Dr. Steinmetz's off-campus activities were no concern of his office.

But the State Senate Interim Committee on Education stepped in and on Wednesday of this week held a hearing in Sacramento in which testimony was heard from Foster and George W. Fisher, a member of the National Un-American Activities Committee of the American Legion.

"There comes a time," Foster said, "when a community can stand just so much." He urged study of legislation that would bring about dismissal of Dr. Steinmetz.

The committee promised consideration of the matter, but foresaw what its chairman called "legal difficulties."

***

(MORE)

There you have the background, facts with which there can be no essential dispute. But KFMB has some comments to add to the record. To tell you how KFMB feels, here is our executive editor, Paul W. White -

WHITE: At the beginning let's say that Dr. Steinmetz has the constitutional rights of freedom of assembly and freedom of speech. If he doesn't have those rights, then there's NO SUCH THING AS DEMOCRACY!

We recommend that Mr. Foster re-read the first Amendment to the Constitution and memorize it. What it says is clear and absolutely unmistakable in meaning. Here it is in full:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or of the right of the people peacefully to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

So much for Dr. Steinmetz's privileges as an American citizen.

On the other hand, we find it impossible to hold him entirely blameless for his conduct away from the campus.

He's an intelligent man. When he accepted a professorship at a state college, he must have been aware that with the position went a terrific impost of obligations....obligations to his students, to his school, to his state and to his nation.

When he attends meetings dedicated to the proposition that the United States is wrong and Communist Russia is right in matters of foreign policy, he must know that his very presence indicates acceptance of this absurd and easily disproved theory. If he believes to the contrary he should stay away, or, if he enters the audience, he should make known his disapproval of the views expressed by the speakers.

(MORE)

Otherwise, he commits the folly of endorsing (or of appearing to endorse) the behavior of an aggressor state that since 1945 consistently has interfered with the comity of nations and is all but a declared enemy of our own country.

If Dr. Steinmetz has failed to notice this Soviet aggression he has overlooked what happened in Czechoslovakia, in Iran, in Greece, China, Malaya, Indo-China, Berlin and Korea. He has neglected to see that the only kind of peace Communist Russia and her satellites favor is a peace based upon complete capitulation of other nations.

In the end, the suasion of public opinion will be decisive in Dr. Steinmetz's case. It will not be...at least it SHOULD not be..a legislative committee or an officer of a veterans' organization who would imitate in this country the type of misrule he professes to despise in another country.

PLUMMER: The views we have just expressed are those of Station KFMB, and we assume full responsibility for putting them on the air. We called the attention in advance of both Dr. Steinmetz and Mr. Foster to this broadcast and invited them to reply separately in equivalent time if either wished to do so. We'll let you know later what we hear from them.

AUSTIN: You have just heard by tape recording a new feature, KFMB'S EDITORIAL PAGE. Tonight this station has expressed its opinion on a controversial matter and has invited interested parties to reply. We'd also like to hear from the listening audience and may read portions from signed letters when this program is presented again--at a time to be announced later on. Just write KFMB's Editorial Page, Fifth and Ash, San Diego. Let me repeat that: KFMB'S Editorial Page, Fifth and Ash, San Diego.

#

White, Pa

NEWS

WESTERN UNION

1206

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MARCH 23, 1950

PAUL WHITE
SAN DIEGO JOURNAL
SAN DIEGO, CAL

SORRY CAN'T MAKE SAN DIEGO THIS TIME WILL BE TIED UP WITH

SOUP PEOPLE IN LOS ANGELES REGARDS

ED

E.R.MURROW

St. Pat's Day

Ed:

What in the hell is this about originating from Los Angeles on both the 30th and 31st?

Nobody in his right mind would think of spending two days in Hollywood if it weren't vitally necessary. Broadcast from KCBQ on the 31st, Edward. I can get you the full AP and UP in the same building as the radio station. KCBQ is linked with NY on a teletype. I personally will work all afternoon on any chore that needs doing--whether it's writing "This is the news", or "This is some of the news." At 5 o'clock you will be free as a bird and we shall march off together toward Mexico, jai alai, tortillas and tequila and put up overnight at 4545 45th street.

No matter on what line you're booked back I can change the reservation to Merican Airlines on a direct flight from here to N. Y. There are four a day--one daytime and three evening departures out of here. That means you could fly Saturday or Sunday night or all day Sunday--same as you would from L. A.

We have twin beds in the guest room. If there are to be more than two of you Howard Chernoff has a spare room and Kennedy all the room in the world, including a guest cottage.

BUT

If you simply must broadcast from LA on Friday to save some line charges, then there are planes coming down here at 7, 7:15 and 8:15 and Lyman's out at the LA airport is a helluva good place to eat. We can meet you anytime and have a quiet evening at home, a talkfest with the Chernoffs,

an impromptu fiest in Mexico--whatever you want.

I'm eager to compare notes on our trips abroad. As you no doubt realize by now the CBS boys were so helpful to me I couldn't be of use to you. They sprinted around with me so fast they got everything gettable.

Rush the good word--and if you do decide to stick dear old Campbell's for a San Diego pickup, let me know fastest and fustest. It will make front page news here--and I don't think Peg would enjoy being scooped on that particular story.

I'm all a-twitter.

Office phone--Franklin 8282.

Home phone--Randolph 4545.

Love,

Paul

Ya Goddam right!

Peg

White, Paul

December 22, 1949

Dear Paul:

I am your boy and you are mine. Whatever I can do to facilitate your European junket shall be done. We will have to sit down and have a talk about how much of your stuff I can use on the show--mainly on account of we don't want to tramp on the toes of the boys who are laboring in the vinyard over there. But the combined diplomacy of White and Murrow ought to take care of that. I think with Zac Becker's help we can make a deal.

As a matter of fact, I was scared to death that Wes Price would communicate with you while he was working on that piece. The fact that he didn't undoubtedly explains its favorable tone and character.

Like always,

Mr. Paul White
SAN DIEGO DAILY JOURNAL
San Diego, California

White, Paul

RECEIVED
1949 JAN -5 PM 4:26
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU A027 DPR PD

WUX SANDIEGO CALIF JAN 5 1238P

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

THE SAN DIEGO DAILY JOURNAL, IN COINING THE WORD "TRU-DEAL" TO DESCRIBE THE PRESIDENTS PROGRAM, HAD THIS TO SAY EDITORIALLY:

"THE 'TRU-DEAL' PROGRAM IN ITS WAY IS AS FAR MORE BASIC AND SETTLED POLICY THAN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT BROUGHT TO THE WHITE HOUSE 16 YEARS AGO WHEN THE NEW DEAL WAS BORN.

"TRUMAN GATHERED TOGETHER IN ONE PACKAGE ALL THE THINKING HE HAS GIVEN THE NATION AS ITS PRESIDENT AND ALL THE THINKING HE GAVE THE VOTERS IN HIS STIRRING NEVER-SAY-DIE CAMPAIGN.

"SO THE 'TRU-DEAL' PROGRAM EMERGES AS SOMETHING SOLID AND ENDURING.

"IT RANGES FAR AND IT RANGES WIDE.

"BUT IT IS A THING OF SUBSTANCE. THE SOCIAL LEGISLATION THAT CONSERVATIVES ONCE DENOUNCED AS VISIONARY IS NOW SHOWN TO THE STURDY MASONRY OF A MAN OF LIBERAL MIND."

HOPE YOU CAN USE AT LEAST IN PART AND ADVISE

PAUL WHITE

424P

June 22, 1949

Dear Paul:

Thanks, belatedly, for the dope on Warren. We will use the piece when he dies if we can.

It now look like I will be on the Coast the third week in July, but I will let you know definitely.

As ever yours,

Mr. Paul White
SAN DIEGO JOURNAL
San Diego, California

Dear Ed:

I received the other day, courtesy of Sophie Hinze and the U. S. postal system, a Columbia check for 50 bucks--which I blame you for. Thank you, suh.

Warren is failing rapidly now--and the end could come any time.

There may be another piece in it for you upon his death--news of which undoubtedly will be carried by the press associations.

I am enclosing:

A made-up tear sheet we got out. You'll see a tribute to yourself in the story at the bottom of the page.

An obit.

His "last" column, to be run the day of his death. (Or the day after, depending upon the time of day he dies.)

The Forrest Warren Cancer Fund, by the way, is doing nicely. Ralph Edwards' plug helped immensely. Most of the money it drew went to the Damon Runyon fund but here locally, we have upwards of $10,000. Mail sent to "Forrest Warren, San Diego" is enough of an address.

Hoping you can make a stem-winder of this.

July approaches. Do you still think San Diego might be on your itinerary?

Love,

Paul

December
~~January~~ 31, 1948

Dear Paul:

Soon it will be New Year's Eve--God knows what I will do to fill the time tonight.

1.) The cards were properly addressed and dispatched.

2.) Here's the list of their addresses.

3.) I hope the New Year will be better than either one us thinks it will be.

4.) I will be working out of what they call on the radio "the nation's capitol" all during January. If there are errands I can run for you let me know.

As ever yours,

Mr. Paul White
SAN DIEGO DAILY JOURNAL
1405 Fifth Avenue at Ash
San Diego 12, California

P.S. Both of

Dictated but not
signed by Mr. Murrow

San Diego Daily
JOURNAL
1405 FIFTH AVENUE AT ASH
SAN DIEGO 12, CALIFORNIA

Dear Ed:

Merry Christmas!

A fine time to ask a favor, isn't it?

But I wonder if your girl could have your secretary have your amanuensis have Zousmer:

1. Put in the proper addresses on these enclosed cards. — am doing them - dm

2. Send me a list of said addresses so that I won't have to ask the same favor again next year.

I've been expecting a letter from you telling me again the pleasant lie that you would soon be coming to San Diego.

That trip, by the way, is a MUST for '49 and you may as well make up your mind to it.

If you've been glancing at The Journal lately you can see that we've been thriving and that Peg, in addition to her job at an advertising agency, is radio editor of the sheet.

All the best to you and Janet.

Paul

P.S. Both of us love the record album!

Dear Ed:

Greetings, my friendly. I scrawled you a Christmas note on a card the other day and had no idea I'd be writing you again so soon. But big doings are afoot.

We've been casting about for a major promotion and--praise be to dear, lovable Howard Chernoff--it's going to be me.

As soon as and if the Air ~~Lux~~ Force or American Overseas Airlines can be talked into providing free transportation I'm off to Europe. Some time after the first of the year.

Basic idea: To find out if the Marshall Plan is working, whether it will have to be extended, what would be the effect of curtailment of funds, etc.

To whom do I talk? Not the people--gracious me, no Ernie Pyle I. I just haul off and find out from such guys as Atlee, Churchill, [redacted], de Gaulle, Thorez, de Gasperi, Spaak, Adenauer--who else you got?

I haven't the slightest idea how many of them I can see, of course, but ECA might be interested in seeing to it that I do see them. To say nothing of your charming self.

Because here's the pitch:

I'm working strictly for The Journal. But I'd also like to work for Murrow. And anything and everything I get shall be yours on a release basis the same day it goes into our sheet. You can have my baritone waxed or cables or air mailed stories or however you want ~~tkx~~ the copy. Pay? That's the least of it.

Your support and co-operation would be worth more than mere dough, which I'd probably only spend anyway.

What think you of the project?

I'm quite keen on it, of course, and hope it can be worked out. If the transportation comes through I'd like to spend quite a bit of time with you in New York (and also see the right people in Washington)

before taking off.

In some cases, of course, I might be able to arrange interviews through your friendships and carry into them questions specially posed by you.

All of this at the moment is obviously hush-hush. So I hope you won't discuss it around the shop.

I can see good things coming out of it.

All love,

Paul

P. S. I knew you before the Saturday Evening Post did. Why didn't you send that guy out here for the real story?

PWW

Saturday

September 1948

Dear Ed:

I didn't telegraph you a query as I threatened to, because the calendar conspired against us.

There was no story, it seemed to me, until the whole damned thing was over and unfortunately it finished on a Friday night long after your piece was on the air.

But I think it might yield you a piece for Monday or Tuesday at that. It shows whither are we drifting in these mad days.

I am having mailed from the office a proof of the editorial we are running on Monday. It sums up the thing fairly well. I hope you'll shoot me a wire if you're using anything on it so that we can gather around that ole debbil loudspeaker.

Incidentally, my signed sidebar pieces have created a minor sensation here. Apparently San Diego isn't accustomed to that kind of poker-pussed reporting.

At any rate, herewith are all of the clips essential. Maybe you or Jesse the Zealous Zousmer will have time to whip through them and the edit. and produce something out of it.

Incidentally, I'd rather not be referred to by name, but as your San Diego special correspondent. If names are important to you, though, I withdraw any objection.

(If pressed for time, as I imagine you are, the edit and the Saturday copy should be enough)

Please let me know whether this type of thing interests you--or just what type of feature you meant.

I love you. Peggy loves you. We send our warmest.

Paul

SAN DIEGO

Former S.D. Red Asks Protection From Par

(Continued from Page One)

tion continues, "indicate that the testimony of persons represented by such attorneys is often inaccurate and untruthful, and that said attorneys are personally aware of that fact."

This falsification, the resolution charges, "is due to the participation by said attorneys in the activities of the organizations investigated by this committee and not by reason of disclosures made to them in their professional capacity by their clients."

Tenney said that Richard E. Combs, general counsel of the committee, would reveal the names of several attorneys later in the day when he reads the resolution into the record.

Committee members present for the San Diego sessions of the committee are Senators Tenney, Kraft, Hugh Burns, Fresno; Clyde Watson, Oronge, and Nelson Dillworth, Hemet. Only member absent is Louis Sutton, Maxwell.

Witness after witness was asked about a photographic copy of an eight-page, single-spaced, mimeographed letter purportedly sent out by the Frontier Club, one of the County's Communist units, to "rank and file" members of the party.

This letter, read in full at this morning's session, protested expulsion of five San Diegans from the party at the Communist County convention July 11.

Named by Combs they were George and Virginia Goodrow, William Pope, Jack Benet and Oliver B. Hagan. All but Hagan, who was not present because he is in the hospital, took the stand and admitted they had been members of the party.

The letter, which constantly referred to the "Frontier Club (Suspended)," asserted that several members — factionists, in party terminology — had made "thorough-going, substantiated criticism during pre-convention discussion" and "the Frontier Club (Suspended) will not be allowed to present its criticism through its regulary elected delegates at the convention."

The letter charges that discipline was unjustly exercised by the leadership of the San Diego County Communist Party in violation of party procedure.

It relates that at a club meeting a member of the County Board was present to tell delegates the points in the City where they would be picked up for the County convention, scheduled for a date early in July. The letter continues:

"Then lo and behold on Saturday eve the day before the convention all delegates were informed that the convention had been postponed on grounds 'the County Board has reason to believe the FBI had knowledge of the place where the convention was to be held.'"

"No rank and file delegates knew of the meeting place; they only knew where their pickup points were to be . . . Yet the County Committee had evidence of a leak—will the reader think for one moment on this excuse? The leadership is entrusted with arranging the site of important meeting places."

The convention was subsequently held July 11 and the Frontier Club delegates, with their prepared criticism, were not informed about it in advance.

It was at this meeting that the five, four of whom still vigorously uphold Marxism although admitting disagreement with the party heads in San Diego, were booted out and apparently are still out of the party.

McGregor was a "friendly" witness, admitted he joined the party here in June of last year, attended a few beginners' and other meetings and then dropped out.

Q—Did any member of this committee or anyone connected with it ever talk to you about your testimony?

A—No. I never saw any of you before today.

Q—What caused you to cease active interest in the Communist Party of San Diego?

A—After I went to three of the beginners' meetings my family objected. I felt I had been duped into joining the party.

Q—Were you expelled?

A—I don't know.

Combs then introduced the subject of a regular Communist unit meeting at the home of a man he designated as Harry Hunt.

Q—Did a man come in with some literature advertising a lecture to be given at Russ Auditorium by Paul Henreid, the motion picture star?

A—Yes.

Q—How did he open his remarks?

A—He said he had been a Communist Party member for 13 to 15 years.

Q—Do you know his name?

A—No, I don't.

Q—Is he here now?

A—I saw him here.

Q—Can you point him out to this committee?

McGregor rose and his eyes searched the room. It was a quiet, tense moment. Then he spoke:

"That man over there with the red hair and blue shirt."

At Combs' request Rogers stood up.

"That's the man," said the witness.

Rogers was the next witness. In reply to many questions he challenged the right of the committee to "smear individuals."

Q—(By Combs) — Have you ever heard of the American Youth Congress?

A—I've heard of lots of organizations in the last 50 years.

Q—Did you deliver a speech before this organization on Memorial Day of 1930?

A—That's a long time ago.

Q—Were you active in the Workers Alliance in 1936?

A—I was too busy making a living for my family and being a good citizen to remember that far back. The Constitution of the United States protects me from answering your questions about my right to belong to an organization. And I don't keep a diary.

When he again said the line of questioning was an infringement on his rights, Tenney interrupted:

"We'll stipulate that you'll keep on playing this old record."

"You have no right to sit here and have a man point me out to all these people as a Communist," Rogers retorted.

"You are represented here by one of the Communist attorneys of California," declared Tenney.

At this point Attorney John T. McTernan of Los Angeles, retained as counsel for a dozen IPP witnesses, rose to protest angrily. He was forcibly ejected.

Sounds of a scuffle in the corridor brought the spectators to their feet. Some of them surged to the door, with a young woman reporter for the People's World in the lead. However, the crowd quieted although a hurry-up call to Police Headquarters brought half a dozen more officers. Combs resumed questioning Rogers.

Q—Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

A—I invoke the first and fifth Amendments to the Constitution that my affiliation with any organization is my business and no one has any right to delve into that.

Q—May I point out to you that every investigating body in the United States has found the Communist Party to be subversive.

A—I'm not subversive.

At another point Rogers heatedly demanded:

"Am I on trial here?"

McTernan, who had been admitted after a recess and told to remain quiet, was ejected a second time, this time "permanently," for voicing another protest.

Mrs. Virginia Goodrow, comely wife of George Goodrow, a previous witness, admitted she had been a Communist and was one of the "factionists" expelled July 11.

She said Buchanan was her sponsor in the party. Asked if her recollection of beginners' classes were the same as Goodrow's, she replied:

"I can't testify against my husband, but I have my card (Communist Party card)."

William J. Pope, a taxicab driver, said he joined the party in Los Angeles in 1937 and later transferred his membership here.

Combs asked him if he had a trial before being removed from party membership.

A—There were hearings.

Q—Who sat in on them?

A—Members of the County Board.

Q—Did you have an opportunity for defense?

A—Yes, I explained my views.

Q—Would you say it was a fair trial?

A—I would have considered it fair if I had been granted the right to appeal. The convention (County) proceeded to go ahead without appeal.

Q—When the verdict was reached, did you consider it fair?

A—Naturally I could not agree with it.

Q—Did you ever disagree with the policies of the Soviet Union?

A—The policy of the Soviet Union, as I see it, was to lead a fight for general disarmament, collective security and a foreign policy for the best interest of all the people.

Tenney interrupted to remark that "the Communist Party has a stranglehold on your intelligence. If you learn to think independently there's a chance you may redeem yourself."

Final witness of the opening day was Jack Benet, a carpenter, also one of the ousted party members, who admitted membership since the early summer of 1946.

Q—What did you do to get yourself expelled?

A—I had differences
ciples with the party.

Q—Were charges lev
you by Bernadette Doyl

A—I don't know who
them, but they were
levelled.

Q—You don't hold t
and file responsible?

A—No, the rank and
sturdy. They are the
class.

**Q—You hold the lea
responsible?**

**A—My quarrel is w
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Q (by Tenney)—Alth
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A—I will always sup
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DAILY JOURNAL

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1948 ★ ★ Tel. F-8282 5c per copy

The Weather

Forecast: Generally clear, with fog along coast. Somewhat warmer. Yesterday's high 75, low 61, mean 68, normal 69. (Tables, Page 18.)

Red Witness Pleads For Police Protection

ATTORNEY JOHN T. McTERNAN being forcibly ejected from the Tenney Committee hearing here by San Diego Police Officer H. L. Beare and Sergeant-at-Arms Thomas A. Wright.

Lawyers Hit For Aiding Quiz Figures

By SANFORD JARRELL

The Tenney Committee's No. 1 witness in San Diego today asked for police protection.

Asserting that he feared "bodily harm," a young painter who testified that he was duped into Communist Party membership revealed his fears to Murray Stravers, executive secretary of the committee.

Gifford B. McGregor, a sandy-haired young man of Scottish descent, designated a number of San Diego men and women whom he said he met at various Communist meetings during the brief period of his membership last year.

Dramatic moment of yesterday's opening session of the un-American activities hearing was when McGregor rose to his feet

Another story and picture layout on first page, second section.

on the witness stand, scanned the spertators who crowded the Chamber of Commerce auditorium, and picked out "that man with red hair and a blue shirt" as a speaker at one of the Communist meetings.

"That man" was A. C. Rogers, San Diego County chairman of the Independent Progressive Party.

As today's session began, the committee renewed its feud with John T. McTernan, Los Angeles attorney whom Chairman Jack Tenney twice ejected yesterday.

After calling the morning session to order, Sen. Fred Kraft of San Diego, presiding, asked if McTernan was in the room.

McTernan arose.

"I thought [illegible] yesterday [illegible] manently ordered out [illegible] hearing," Kraft addressed.

McTernan, a thin, tow[illegible] man, replied:

"Are you ordering me to leave?"

Kraft nodded.

"I'll leave, but this is outrageous," McTernan declared. "You don't dare have lawyers in here to expose what you are doing."

Tenney then disclosed that the committee has adopted a resolution urging the State Bar to—

". . . Initiate a serious and thorough investigation of the conduct of those attorneys who consistently represent persons and organizations suspected of un-American activities."

Tenney said this was the first time any fact-finding committee had made such a recommendation.

The resolution states that "it has come to the attention of the committee that persons suspected of membership in such (subversive) organizations are consistently represented by a small group of attorneys."

Committee records, the resolu-

See FORMER S. D. RED
(Continued on Page 4)

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Vol. 5
No. 153 Fifth and Ash SAN DIEGO (1), CALIF., FRI

Red Quiz Figures I

AT CONFERENCE TABLE in a
Un-American Activities Comm
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John T. McTernan, ousted fro

DAILY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1948 ★ ★ Tel. F-8282 5c per copy

The Weather

FORECAST — Clear today and tomorrow, except along coast. Yesterday's high 76, low 61, mean 68, normal 69. At 8:30 a.m., temperature 63, humidity 93. (Tables, Page 18.)

Face Contempt Trials

in a private office outside the auditorium where the State Senate Committee meets, three persons debate on whether certain ques- d. They are (from left) Committee Counsel R. E. Combs; Attorney ted from the hearing, and Mrs. Lolita Gibson, a defiant witness.

JOHN QUIMBY, secretary-treasurer of Central Labor Council, taking oath as he appears before the Tenney Committee here as a witness "friendly" to the committee's program. (Photos by Souligny)

S.D. Wallace Head Hits At 'Smear'

By SANFORD JARRELL

Asserting the "only purpose of the hearing is to smear the Progressive Party," Mrs. Lynn Akerstein, County director for the Henry Wallace forces, refused to say today whether she is a Communist.

She was the first witness before the Tenney Committee in its third-day session at Chamber of Commerce auditorium.

Here is the manner in which a contempt citation is acted upon by the Tenney Committee:

General Counsel R. E. Combs signs a misdemeanor complaint in District Attorney Don Keller's Office.

The District Attorney issues a warrant.

The defendant is arrested, arraigned, bail is fixed and trial date set.

The trial is conducted in Municipal Court with or without a jury.

If convicted, the defendant is liable to six months in jail or a $500 fine or both.

Instead of answering the question, "Are you, or have you ever been, a member of the Communist Party?" Mrs. Akerstein began a spirited talk praising the Progressives as a "party for peace, for cooperation among nations and for adequate housing."

State Sen. Jack B. Tenney, committee chairman, cut in.

"I dislike to interrupt you—" he began.

"But you have interrupted me!" Mrs. Akerstein retorted.

Whereupon Tenney denounced the Progressive Party as "merely a continuaton of the Communist Party." With this viewpoint, the witness disagreed violently.

Earlier, it was disclosed, mass citations for contempt may be returned against all witnesses who, like Mrs. Akerstein, refuse to answer direct questions.

The committee openly moved in that direction by taking these steps:

(1) Announced it will recall to the stand A. C. Rogers, County chairman of the Independent Progressive Party, who would not answer the query put to him on the first day of the hearing as to whether he was a Communist Party member.

(2) Summoned K. G. Bitter, secretary-treasurer of the Building Trades Council, to testify about the infiltration of Communists in San Diego labor circles.

(3) Warned Mrs. Lolita Bunyard Gibson, another obstinate witness, that she might be cited later for contempt because of her blunt refusal to affirm or deny that she was a Communist.

(4) Voted to prosecute for contempt Mrs. Nancy Rosenfield [illegible], former secretary-treasurer of the San Diego County Communist Party, for refusing to answer a question of Richard E. Combs, chief counsel of the committee.

[illegible] members at the hearing were Tenney, Los Angeles; Fred H. Kraft, San Diego, who is presiding at most of the sessions; Hugh Burns, Fresno; Clyde Watson, Orange, and [illegible]

See MARE CONTEMPT [illegible] Page 11)

Tenney 'Quiz Kids' Know Constitution

By PAUL W. WHITE

An amazing literary discovery has burst from the hearings of the State Senate Committee on Un-American Activities at the Chamber of Commerce Auditorium.

What, do you suppose, is the favorite reading matter of avowed Communists and those suspected of being Communists?

Is it the collected works of Karl Marx? Of Lenin? Of Stalin?

Not on their lives!

It's the Constitution of the United States—particularly the first, fifth and fourteenth amendments.

In 10 years of tracking down subversive activities, Richard E. Combs, counsel for the committee, has been accustomed to having witnesses stand on their rights under the first or the fifth amendments.

For those of you who aren't accused of Communism and who haven't brushed up on your constitutional rights lately, Amendment No. [illegible] among other things, guarantees [illegible]m of speech and [illegible] people peacefully to as[illegible]

No [illegible]s, among other th[illegible] person "shall be c[illegible]y criminal case to b[illegible]gainst himself."

[illegible]ned for a San Diego [illegible]dsome Mrs. Lolita [illegible]o said she lives at 3022 [illegible]h, to come up with Amendment No. 14.

Combs was staggered. The nickel had been put in the juke box and an unfamiliar tune was coming out.

"I'll warrant," he told Mrs. Gibson, "that the 14th Amendment doesn't say what you think it does."

But Mrs. Gibson stuck to her story. When the hearings adjourned for the day the members of the press made a concerted rush for their reference books—despite the danger that, if caught reading the Constitution, they might be suspected of dangerous leftist tendencies.

And, in part, here's what they read:

"No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or im-

See AMENDMENT
Back Page, This Section—Please

Marine Base Sets Rations On Gasoline

By FRANK E. FORCE

First gasoline rationing in San Diego resulting from the coast-wide strike of refinery workers was inaugurated today at the United States Marine Corps Recruiting Depot.

Private cars of all officers and men were being alloted five gallons at each call.

All Naval service stations are rationing five to seven gallons to the same personnel. Tanks at the Naval Training Center are empty.

No Marine or Navy official equipment is affected by the rationing programs, as announced by public relations officers of both services.

Representatives of major companies involved stated supplies are still coming in for this area and that business is proceeding on a normal basis as far as supplying gas to the public is concerned.

Meanwhile State conciliators were busy arranging meetings between the union and all the struck companies, including Union, Standard, [illegible] Richfield, Shell and the Texas Co.

Federal conciliators are standing by, ready to take over if the emergency reaches the last-ditch stage.

In yesterday's meetings attended by negotiators for the Standard, Shell and Union companies and refinery workers' officials no agreement was reached in the prolonged wage dispute.

The union continues to ask for a 21-cent hourly boost while the best company offer is 12½ cents.

Los Angeles appeared to be the hardest hit region in California. United Press advices stated that hundreds of filling stations were out of gas. Taxi supplies were getting short, while Los Angeles transit lines stated it had enough gasoline for four more days.

Reese Taylor, Union Oil Co. president, announced 1,000,000 gallons of gasoline were being rushed to Los Angeles from Midwest refineries, with the first al-

See OIL STRIKE
Back Page, This Section—Please

Mass Contempt Citations Threate
For Evasions to Questions at So

(Continued from Page One)

son Dilworth, Hemet. Murray Stravers is the committee's executive secretary.

The committee probably will not wind up its San Diego hearing until late tomorrow. More than a dozen witnesses are still to be heard.

The second day's session was 75 per cent on the distaff side. Three of the four witnesses were women, with Mrs. Lund described by one onlooker as "a ball of fire with a touch of glamor."

The crowd was so great in the Chamber of Commerce auditorium that standees were ordered out, and police, at the request of the Fire Department, cleared the corridors so the hearing could proceed orderly.

Testimony by the John Quimby, the AFL's Central Labor Council executive secretary, created considerable interest.

There was no hesitancy on the part of Quimby when this familiar query was put to him by Combs:

"Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party or the Communist Political Association?"

"No."

The prominent San Diego labor official then added, in firm, clear tones:

"I am proud to stand up and be counted as never having been a member of the Communist Party."

Q—Do you think this committee has the right to ask such a question of witnesses?

A—I do.

Q—Have you noticed any effort on the part of the Communist Party of San Diego to infiltrate into any labor union?

A—Yes, we have been aware of it for many years.

Q—Have you noted any similar efforts of the Communist Party on a national level?

A—We have been apprised of this at conventions.

Q—What is the attitude of the AFL toward Communism?

A—The AFL has been a foe of Communism since its inception.

Quimby then was asked to describe how the Central Labor Council handled the question of Communist infiltration.

A—We were warned in 1935 about the American League Against War and Fascism. About a year later things began to develop in the Council. In that year several Communists and fellow travelers were ousted as delegates to the Council.

Q—What is a fellow traveler?

A—A person who espouses the cause of Communism without actually being a member. He is sometimes more dangerous than party members.

Q—Please continue.

A—Later on, after the first group had been expelled, we found the same trend developing. Certain people in the Council espoused Communist-front organizations. They were always asking us to indorse such crusades as getting the Marines out of China. Action again was necessary. We adopted a resolution amending our constitution so that fellow travelers as well as Communists could not be members of our body.

Q—After that resolution was adopted, did you find it necessary to expel any members?

A—Yes.

Combs then showed a photograph to the witness, saying it depicted a man and a woman holding up a Russian flag with the well known hammer and sickle. He asked Quimby if he could identify the woman.

A—Yes, that is Laura Stevenson, one of those expelled from the Central Labor Council in 1947.

Q—Where was the photo taken?

A—In Mexico.

Q—What organization did Laura Stevenson belong to before she was expelled.

A—She was business agent of Cooks and Waitresses Local 402.

Q—Do you know A. C. Rogers?

(Rogers, chairman of the Independent Progressive Party for San Diego County and a witness at the opening session, was pointed out by another witness as having said at a Communist meeting that he had been a party member for 13 or 15 years.)

A—I know him.

Q—Is he a member of the AFL?

A—He used to be. He's not now. He's in business for himself and in 1936 he was expelled from the Labor Council.

Q—What was the reason?

A—For Communist activity.

Q (by Tenney)—The Communists and fellow travelers always praise themselves as champions of the working class. Do you think they use labor for revolutionary purposes rather than advance the cause of the working class?

A—That's right.

A witness who holds the record for using the phrase "constitutional rights" at the present hearing—and that is a common term at any Tenney Committee hearing—was Mrs. Lolita Bunyard Gibson, who gave her address as 3022½ Sixth. She is a former Board of Education clerical employe.

For an hour and a half Combs tried to exact information from her—where she lived, where she formerly lived, where she was employed. Did she ever work in the Community Book Shop here? Had she ever heard of the International Book Shop in San Francisco? Did she do some high-pressure selling of a book by Earl Browder (now a discredited Communist)? Did she attend meetings of this and that?

Her usual replies were that she didn't think she should answer the questions because of her constitutional rights under the first, fifth and fourteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution.

Mrs. Gibson finally was allowed to consult with her attorney, John T. McTernan, who had been ousted for the third time at yesterday morning's session.

Combs accompanied her to a private office off the Chamber of Commerce auditorium, explained to McTernan the queries he was putting to Mrs. Gibson, and then left them to consult together.

When she returned to the stand, she answered Combs' questions until Tenney told her:

"It may be necessary to cite certain witnesses for contempt. Therefore, I am going to ask you a question and direct you to reply. Are you or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?"

"This committee is slandering people by asking that question," Mrs. Gibson replied, with a flash of the fire that had marked her earlier tilts with Combs.

"I still stand on my rights to affiliate with any organization I choose under the first, fifth and 14th amendments to the Constitution."

"I asked for a reply to the question," persisted Tenney.

"I'm answering the question the best way I can," the witness said.

"Let the record show the witness has refused to answer the question," said Tenney. "That is the wish of this committee."

"I didn't hear them say so," said Mrs. Gibson.

"Do you want it polled?" the senator asked.

It seems she did. The committee was polled, after a few queries by Senator Watson. They agreed she had not replied to query, and Kraft added:

"I am proud to be a Repul can. I know most people proud to admit they belong either of the two major politi parties."

The session hit a low mark excitement in the testimony Mrs. Cellia Shermis, whose dress was given as 4979 Por Hill Road, La Mesa. Her te mony was featured largely her very poor memory.

Memories on the whole ha not been very sharp at t hearing, but Mrs. Sherm memory was the worst of all.

She wasn't sure she had e heard of Mrs. Ida Rothste named by "friendly" witness C ford McGregor as teacher Communist beginners' class She didn't know whether M Rothstein had been her guest January, because she had so ma guests.

Some stayed overnight a some just visited in the dayti and maybe Mrs. Rothstein— memory improved to the ext that she finally recalled the la —might have been a guest at La Mesa home.

Q—(by Combs)—It has be testified that the Frontier Club a Communist Party unit in S Diego. Does that mean a club the Frontier Housing Project?

A—May I ask advice of co sel?

Q—You may.

(She left the stand, and turned a few minutes later, bright smile playing behind spectacles.)

Q—Who is your attorney?

A—Do I have to reveal name.? He is not a lawyer. J a friend.

Q—That's all right. Wh about the Frontier Club?

A—We set up clubs on a ge graphical basis.

CONTEMPT CITATION faces Nancy Rosenfeld Lund, who admitted serving the Communist Party as local secretary-treasurer but refused to answer a number of other Tenney Committee questions. She's shown being sworn in as witness.

ten Red Witnesses San Diego Hearing

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Q—What about the Building Trades Club?

A—That wouldn't come under that category.

Q—Was the Frontier Club organized for individuals living in the housing project?

A—Party clubs are on a geographical basis.

Q—Then the Frontier Club is on that basis?

After a few more questions along this line, Mrs. Shermis admitted that "if any people living in that area wanted to join the party, we'd be very happy to admit them."

This mild - mannered witness admitted at the very outset that she was a Communist "and proud of it."

Mrs. Lund, after a contempt citation had been ordered by the committee, continued obstinate when questioned about her duties when she was secretary-treasurer of the Communist Party here.

She was sharp and sarcastic in what replies she did make to Combs' queries.

After the meeting, the tall and rather pretty young woman—she brought her nine-month-old son to the afternoon session—passed out mimeographed copies a a "Press Release."

The release was headed "Communist Party of San Diego, 432 F St., Room 213," and referred to "the discredited Senator Tenney . . . eager beaver of the National Association of Manufacturers."

"The record of the members of the committee speaks for itself," the press release continues. "When has Sen. Fred Kraft, for instance, ever voted for a piece of legislation which benefits the people?

"The Communist hysteria these people are creating is the smoke-screen behind which they hide their records as supposed representatives of the people . . ."

As she was standing on the sidewalk in front of the Chamber of Commerce, handing out copies of the release, one of those accepting a copy with a smile was Police Chief A. E. Jansen.

Associated Press
United Press
AP Wirephoto

SAN DIEGO I

Vol. 5
No. 154 Fifth and Ash SAN DIEGO (1), CALIF., SATU

Red Hunt Focuses

'So Long—' Red Probers Like It Here

(Continued from Page One)
came forward on the platform to be greeted by questions.

"How long does that offer stand?" someone wanted to know.

"For as long as you like," said Tenney.

"Why don't you tell about so-and-so?" another man asked. "Who committed such-and-such a crime to get elected to so-and-so?"

(This reporter could reproduce this question more explicitly but the laws of libel are stern and unbending.)

"Have you any evidence on that?" Tenney demanded.

His interrogator shrugged his shoulders and walked away.

* * *

Next we come to the Constitution, whose first, fifth and fourteenth amendments have been paraded by witnesses now facing contempt charges for failure to answer the committee's questions.

Those amendments, you may recall, provide for the right of free speech and peaceful assembly, declare that a witness can't be compelled to testify against himself in any criminal case and forbid states to pass laws abridging the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

But another witness provided a sensation by naming the hitherto ignored ninth amendment. Here it is in full:

"The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

The witness paying his respects to that amendment was Bert Dugdale, machinist of Otay, who remarkably combined a mop of white hair with a dark brown moustache. Dugdale did not discuss the amendment's significance and nobody asked him about it.

* * *

Now to the heave-ho for a woman who belongs to an eminently patriotic organization.

Perhaps it would be best to start off by introducing Mrs. Luisa Bemis, a Guatemalan seeking her second papers in this country, who said she was a housewife living at 2230 Abbott.

Mrs. Bemis wore a black dress, white gloves and her eyes *flashed* with Latin fire.

As the understatement of the year let us say that she does not admire the Tenney committee.

After she had failed to answer a direct question as to whether she is now, or ever had been, a member of the Communist Party, she was warned by Richard E. Combs, chief counsel for the committee, that she might be risking the right to become a full-fledged citizen.

"Citizenship," she cried, "means a lot to me but the Constitution of the United States means more!"

This ringing sentiment was greeted with applause and officers were asked to toss out the demonstrators. But the officers

Hunt for Reds Focuses on State College

(Continued from Page One)
with a possible penalty upon conviction of contempt of a $500 fine or six months in jail or both, are:

Ernestine Gatewood, 2980 Ocean View; Evelyn Akerstein, same address; Nancy Rosenfield Lund, 3340 Sunnyvale; Mrs. Luisa Bemis, 2230 Abbot; Mrs. Agnes Adams, 234 W. 29th, National City; Phil Usquino, 3188 Boston; Godfrey Boehm, 1793 Titus; Lloyd Hamlin, 6366 Newcomb. (Addresses are those given at the hearing.)

Some of these face more than one count charging contempt.

Committee members who attended the San Diego hearing were Senators Tenney; Fred H. Kraft, San Diego; Nelson S. Dilworth, Hemit; Hugh M. Burns, Fresno, and Clyde A. Watson, Orange. Also active at the hearing was Murray Stravers, executive secretary.

After her identity had been established, Miss Gatewood was asked by Combs if she was a member of the Logan Heights Communist Club. Her reply:

"This is a deliberate attack by you and your committee to smear me and the IPP, for which I work. The IPP stands for the people. Your intent is to intimidate the people so they will not have anything to do with the party. I invoke the Constitution and amendments one, five and fourteen . . ."

Q—Do you know John Pittman, who delivered a lecture here in 1947?

A—What I did in 1947 or any other date is my own business. I have the right to engage in any activity I see fit and associate with [illegible] (She [illegible]

tional officers of the International Workers Order whom he said were admitted Communists. He said Attorney General Tom Clark had branded it a Communist Front organization on information furnished by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other government agencies.

"Do you think," Tenney inquired, "that this organization, which has always followed the Communist Party line, is a proper organization for a good American citizen to belong to?"

"There are two opinions on every case," replied Jacobson. "I don't believe those charges are true."

He was asked if he approved of the Soviet-Nazi pact in 1939 which meant the overrunning of his native country, Latvia.

"I don't remember," he said. "In my judgment it is a good organization for an American to belong. If at any time an organization becomes subversive, I'd quit it."

Sen. Dilworth then asserted:

"Many good Americans do not know they've been used as traitors to the United States government. Doesn't it mean something to you that the attorney general has found the International Workers Order to be Communist-controlled?

A—That is only one person's opinion.

Q—It is based on FBI information. Do you put credence in that?

A—Every political party accuses the other of something—

Q—The FBI is not a political party.

Jacobson was excused a few minutes later after he had brought in President Truman's [illegible] Thomas Con[illegible]

Robert Galvan, who gave his address as 2296 Julian, a Mexican national, refused to answer questions as to whether he formerly had been a member of the Communist Party on the grounds it might incriminate and degrade him.

He continued in this vein after immunity was given him by Chairman Tenney. Twice he went into the corridors to confer with John T. McTernan, Los Angeles attorney who had been ousted three times from the hearing.

Galvan did admit that he formerly was recording secretary of the CIO Council of San Diego County.

Mrs. Agnes Adams, who gave her address as 234 W. 29th, National City, and said she was business agent for the Fruit, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers Local 64, CIO, frequently referred to the three amendments to the Constitution.

High point in her testimony was when she fervently declared: "I'll fight o the day I die for the working people."

Usquino, the last witness, who the committee ruled had twice refused to answer questions, was argumentative when the committee declined to permit him to read from the Constitution.

The San Diego County CIO Political Action Committee today issued a statement declaring that the Tenney Committee hearing here "goes beyond legislative function. They're substituting red-baiting for red meat and spy scares for housing.

"We feel that no amount of confusion will distract the people from the real issues involved.

"The issues are low-cost housing, rollback of prices, and peace."

DAILY JOURNAL

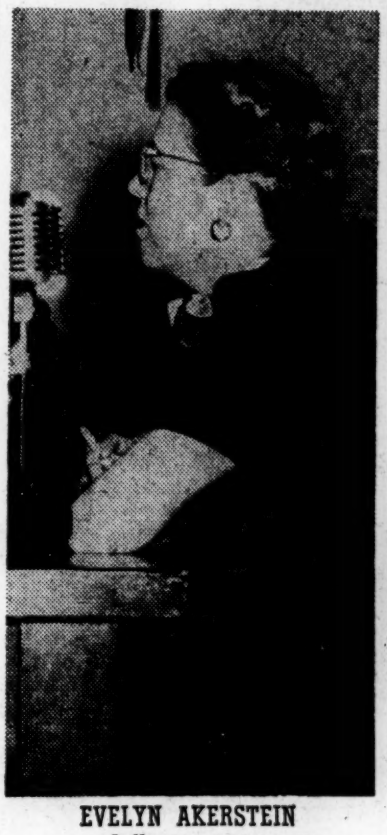
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1948 ★★ Tel. F-8282 5c per copy

The Weather

Forecast—Sunny today, tomorrow. High cloudiness. Yesterday's high 79, low 63. Temperature at 8:30 this morning 68, humidity 82 per cent (Tables Page 10.)

s on S. D. State College

3 Who Testified Before Tenney Committee



EVELYN AKERSTEIN
. . . defiant, smart, pretty.

ISIDOR JACOBSON
. . . denies Red aid

MRS. LUISA BEMIS
. . . filled with emotion

Sen. Tenney Asks Purge Of Employes

By SANFORD JARRELL

The State Senate Committee on Un-American Activities today revealed its intention to return here to investigate what it termed "subversive activities at San Diego State College."

Sen. Jack B. Tenney, chairman, also said the committee would introduce and support a bill at the next session of the Legislature "to curb activities" of people on the State payroll at institutions of higher learning—from the University of California on down the line.

He specified San Diego State College as one of those "to be investigated and purged" of employes "who follow the Communist Party line."

Dr. Walter R. Hepner, State College president, was summoned to Sacramento by Governor Warren late yesterday and left by plane. It was not known whether this trip had anything to do with the Tenney Committee's action.

The committee ended a turbulent three-day hearing at the Chamber of Commerce auditorium by directing its chief counsel, Richard E. Combs, to bring contempt proceedings against eight hostile witnesses who allegedly refused to answer questions put to them.

Tenney read into the record what he termed part of "the Steinmetz record."

At the closing session he continually asked if Dr. Harry C. Steinmetz, psychology professor at State College, was in the hall. He said he was going to read the "Steinmetz record" and wanted the professor—Progressive Party candidate for Congress—to be present.

If Dr. Steinmetz wished, he said, he could voluntarily take the stand. The professor did not appear. Here is the "record," taken from the official transcript of the committee's proceedings:

"May 30, 1935—Spoke at 'Memorial Day Symposium against War and Fascism' under auspices of American Youth for Democracy.

"June 27, 1935—According to the Western Worker (page 3) he advocated the Communist Party 'United Front' movement on the floor of the EPIC convention.

"Oct. 21, 1935—According to Western Worker (page 2) made the keynote speech to the Southern California Congress for the Repeal of Criminal Syndicalism in Los Angeles.

"June 15, 1936—According to press reports was ousted as president of the San Diego Federated Trades and Labor Council (AFL) after investigation instigated by President Green of the AFL because of his purported subversive activities.

"May 1, 1938—Participated in parade sponsored by Communists at Tijuana, Mexico.

"Dec. 19, 1944 (San Diego Tribune-Sun)—Will discuss work of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee at Grant Hotel on Dec. 21.

"Aug. 5, 1946—One of the speakers at the mass meeting held at Memorial High School auditorium under auspices of the Logan Heights Communist Party.

"April 13, 1946 (letter appearing in the San Diego Journal)—"as a loyal contributor to and believer in the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and its Spanish Refugee Appeal . . ."

Those who face arrest and Municipal Court trial on misdemeanor charges of contempt,

See HUNT FOR REDS
Back Page, This Section—Please

'See You Later'

* * *

Red Probers Like It Here

By PAUL W. WHITE

And, as the waning sun dips toward the blue waters of the Pacific, the State Senate Committee on Un-American Activities takes leave of San Diego, resolved to make the same trip again some day.

The next travelogue of the Tenney Committee in these parts will center around the public school system, with particular attention to the faculty of San Diego College, but the reel just completed is fascinating.

It includes mention of Shirley Temple, a chance for someone to pick up a fast 50 bucks, further instruction on the United States Constitution and ejection from the hearing room of an outraged woman who said she was a former president of a post of the women's auxiliary of the American Legion.

It may be that some of those matters will appear extraneous in connection with an investigation into subversive goings-on.

But, if you think that, you don't know all of the things that come up when Senator Jack B. Tenney and his fellows bait their hooks and go fact-fishing with seine and trawler.

In Thursday's issue of The Journal a reader's letter signed by Malcolm Campbell quoted these words which, he said, were written by the late Raymond Clapper on Aug. 24, 1938:

"Having heard the horrendous testimony that Miss Shirley Temple is aiding the Communists, the Dies House Committee . . . has voted to ask the administration for help in unmasking other equally dangerous citizens."

Senator Tenney informed a crowded auditorium at the Chamber of Commerce Building that Congressman Dies had been misquoted.

"I will give $50," he said just before a recess, "to anyone who can prove that Martin Dies ever called that little girl a dangerous Communist."

The gavel banged and, as the crowd stretched in the home half of the seventh, Senator Tenney

See 'SO LONG'
Back Page, This Section—Please

Next we come to the Constitution, whose first, fifth and fourteenth amendments have been paraded by witnesses now facing contempt charges for failure to answer the committee's questions.

Those amendments, you may recall, provide for the right of free speech and peaceful assembly, declare that a witness can't be compelled to testify against himself in any criminal case and forbid states to pass laws abridging the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

But another witness provided a sensation by naming the hitherto ignored ninth amendment. Here it is in full:

"The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

The witness paying his respects to that amendment was Bert Dugdale, machinist of Otay, who remarkably combined a mop of white hair with a dark brown moustache. Dugdale did not discuss the amendment's significance and nobody asked him about it.

* * *

Now to the heave-ho for a woman who belongs to an eminently patriotic organization.

Perhaps it would be best to start off by introducing Mrs. Luisa Bemis, a Guatemalan seeking her second papers in this country, who said she was a housewife living at 2230 Abbott.

Mrs. Bemis wore a black dress, white gloves and her eyes flashed with Latin fire.

As the understatement of the year let us say that she does not admire the Tenney committee.

After she had failed to answer a direct question as to whether she is now, or ever had been, a member of the Communist Party, she was warned by Richard E. Combs, chief counsel for the committee, that she might be risking the right to become a full-fledged citizen.

"Citizenship," she cried, "means a lot to me but the Constitution of the United States means more!"

This ringing sentiment was greeted with applause and officers were asked to toss out the demonstrators. But the officers had been looking at Mrs. Bemis instead of at the audience. One youngster in an aloha shirt was hustled from the room.

For a time he looked like the only casualty.

But Murray Stravers, who is executive secretary of the committee and who was sitting at the press table, turned around in time (he thought) to spot a comfortably middle-aged woman in the act of applauding. He rushed to her side, tried vainly to persuade her to leave and finally found a cop who was more persuasive.

The ejectee identified herself as Mrs. Vaida Arnold, of Vista. She said that she was a past president of the American Legion Auxiliary, Post 380, in Los Angeles. She was not happy.

After the final session ended, one of the spectators, who had been a witness, came forward, glared and shouted "Hitler!"

Scenting a news scoop that would make journalistic history, your reporter looked in the direction of the individual who had been so described.

It was Tenney himself, the composer of "Mexicali Rose." Wrong identification. No little moustache. No scoop.

Witness

ROBERT GALVAN
. . . "must consult counsel"

Hunt for Reds

(Continued from Page One)

with a possible penalty upon conviction of contempt of a $500 fine or six months in jail or both, are:

Ernestine Gatewood, 2980 Ocean View; Evelyn Akerstein, same address; Nancy Rosenfield Lund, 3340 Sunnyvale; Mrs. Luisa Bemis, 2230 Abbot; Mrs. Agnes Adams, 234 W. 29th, National City; Phil Usquino, 3188 Boston; Godfrey Boehm, 1793 Titus; Lloyd Hamlin, 6366 Newcomb. (Addresses are those given at the hearing.)

Some of these face more than one count charging contempt.

Committee members who attended the San Diego hearing were Senators Tenney; Fred H. Kraft, San Diego; Nelson S. Dilworth, Hemit; Hugh M. Burns, Fresno, and Clyde A. Watson, Orange. Also active at the hearing was Murray Stravers, executive secretary.

After her identity had been established, Miss Gatewood was asked by Combs if she was a member of the Logan Heights Communist Club. Her reply:

"This is a deliberate attack by you and your committee to smear me and the IPP, for which I work. The IPP stands for the people. Your intent is to intimidate the people so they will not have anything to do with this party. I invoke the Constitution and amendments one, five and fourteen . . ."

Q—Do you know John Pittman, who delivered a lecture here in 1947?

A—What I did in 1947 or any other date is my own business. I have the right to engage in any activity I see fit and associate with whom I please. (She again invoked the Constitution at some length).

The committee agreed that she had refused to answer the query.

William B. Schwartz, whose address is Route 1, Box 157, La Mesa, the next witness, seemed out of place at the hearing.

He very frankly said he was not and never had been a member of the Communist Party. He had, however, given some support to organizations he has since learned were branded as Communist fronts.

Schwartz declared he believed in democracy and approved the present form of government of the United States, although he thought there could be some improvement. His appearance as a witness puzzled many who heard him testify. They wondered what he was doing there.

Isidor Jacobson, prominent downtown clothier and a San Diego resident for 30 years, denied that he was a Communist.

He said he had been a member of the Friends of the Soviet Union, but was no longer.

Q—Have you ever heard of American Youth for Democracy?

A—I have heard of it.

Q—Have you ever sponsored or contributed to AYD activities?

A—No.

Q—In 1944 were you ever solicited to contribute $500 to AYD?

A—No.

Q—Are you a member of the Joint Anti-Facist Refugee Committee?

A—I am not a member. I did contribute some money to it.

Q—What motivated that contribution.

A—It was a good cause. Some people were suffering over there through no fault of their own.

Q—Are you a member of the International Workers Order?

A—Yes, I belong to the San Diego lodge.

Q—How long have you been affiliated with it?

A—Since it started.

A—Can you tell the committee if it is pro or anti-Communist?

A—To my knowledge, the order does not participate in politics. It is a social and fraternal lodge.

Jacobson said he had been secretary of the San Diego unit and a director last year. He said that he had never been solicited for funds from the Communist party "to my knowledge."

Q—Did anyone ever try to recruit you into the party?

A—No.

It was brought out that he was born in Latvia, came to this country in 1906 and was naturalized in 1914.

The Broadway merchant said he had heard of George Lohr (former Communist organizer in this County) but couldn't recall ever having met him.

Tenney then read a list of na-

ds Focuses on State College

tional officers of the International Workers Order whom he said were admitted Communists. He said Attorney General Tom Clark had branded it a Communist Front organization on information furnished by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other government agencies.

"Do you think," Tenney inquired, "that this organization, which has always followed the Communist Party line, is a proper organization for a good American citizen to belong to?"

"There are two opinions on every case," replied Jacobson. "I don't believe those charges are true."

He was asked if he approved of the Soviet-Nazi pact in 1939 which meant the overrunning of his native country, Latvia.

"I don't remember," he said. "In my judgment it is a good organization for an American to belong. If at any time an organization becomes subversive, I'd quit it."

Sen. Dilworth then asserted:

"Many good Americans do not know they've been used as traitors to the United States government. Doesn't it mean something to you that the attorney general has found the International Workers Order to be Communist-controlled?

A—That is only one person's opinion.

Q—It is based on FBI information. Do you put credence in that?

A—Every political party accuses the other of something—

Q—The FBI is not a political party.

Jacobson was excused a few minutes later after he had brought in President Truman's accusation that the Thomas Congressional Committee was a political "red herring."

Bert Dugdale of Otay, a middle-aged machinist, started his testimony by asserting that the committee "is emasculating the Constitution, which was not put together as an ornament."

He invoked the first, fifth and fourteenth amendments, too. He did so several times. His memory was very bad, he admitted it when he said:

"History is one of my weak points."

Combs tried to draw him out by questions about possible attendance at Communist Party meetings in San Diego and Los Angeles, but he had little luck. Dugdale was asked about a State convention of the party in Los Angeles three years ago.

A—I don't think that I attended.

Q—You would normally remember whether or not you attended a convention like that, wouldn't you?

A—It would seem I would normally remember such a convention, but I have attended many conventions and meetings that are much the same in their general characterization.

Q—Did you formerly belong to the International Association of Machinists?

A—That is a matter of record.

Q—Did the m atter of Communist activities come up in your IAM local?

A—That, too, is a matter of record.

Q—Your connection with the IAM was severed in November, 1947?

A—About that time.

Mrs. Bemis, a native Guatemalan, who has taken out her first naturalization papers, was heavy on the side of oratory when she followed Dugdale to the stand. She was perhaps the most emotional witness at the hearing and was much given to shrugging her shoulders.

She was asked if she had been an instructor in the California Labor School. That was her big moment of triumph. Her voice rose in power as she declared:

"I was not an instructor as you carried it in your 'little red book.' (Published report of the committee for 1947.) Is that clear to you?"

It was explained that the information came from a booklet put out by the school.

Mrs. Bemis charged, as had witnesses before her, that the hearing was a "smer."

In reply to one question she replied by telling of her pledge to uphold the Constitution. Reminded that a transcript of her testimony might be submitted to immigration authorities, she declared fervently:

"Citizenship means a lot to me but the Constitution of the United States means more."

Robert Galvan, who gave his address as 2296 Julian, a Mexican national, refused to answer questions as to whether he formerly had been a member of the Communist Party on the grounds it might incriminate and degrade him.

He continued in this vein after immunity was given him by Chairman Tenney. Twice he went into the corridors to confer with John T. McTernan, Los Angeles attorney who had been ousted three times from the hearing.

Galvan did admit that he formerly was recording secretary of the CIO Council of San Diego County.

Mrs. Agnes Adams, who gave her address as 234 W. 29th, National City, and said she was business agent for the Fruit, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers Local 64, CIO, frequently referred to the three amendments to the Constitution.

High point in her testimony was when she fervently declared: "I'll fight o the day I die for the working people."

Usquino, the last witness, who the committee ruled had twice refused to answer questions, was argumentative when the committee declined to permit him to read from the Constitution.

The San Diego County CIO Political Action Committee today issued a statement declaring that the Tenney Committee hearing here "goes beyond legislative function. They're substituting red-baiting for red meat and spy scares for housing.

"We feel that no amount of confusion will distract the people from the real issues involved.

"The issues are low-cost housing, rollback of prices, and peace."

Tense Moments at

"THAT'S THE MAN!"—Gifford McGregor, a "friendly" witness at the Un-American Activities probe here, singles out A. C. Rogers among spectators and identifies him as a man he had heard speak at a Communist club meeting.

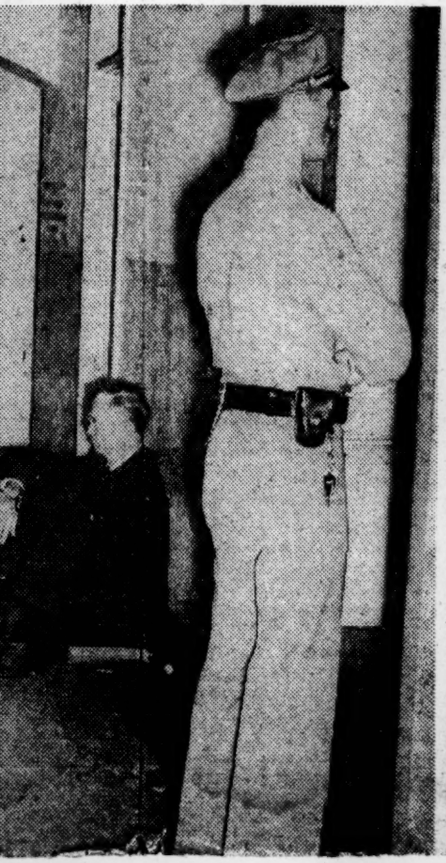
A. C. ROGERS, County of the Independent P Party, shown as he lef ness stand at hearing.

at San Diego Red Probe

County chairman
lent Progressive
he left the wit-
ring.

VIRGINIA GOODROW, young San Diego housewife, who readily admitted that she had joined the Communist Party.

JACK BENET, who told the Tenney Committee that he was ousted by the Communists because he differed with party leaders. He testified that he doesn't hold the rank and file responsible because "they are sturdy, they are the working class."



MURRAY STRAVERS, executive secretary of the fact finding group, "puts the finger" on Los Angeles Attorney John T. McTernan as the lawyer for 12 witnesses is removed for the second time from the hearing.

(Journal photos by Souligny)

SITTING ON BRIEFCASE manently," McTernan re entrance to the auditori door will permit him to

They Talk Red, Wear Red, S

At Hearings of Anti-Red Co

By PAUL W. WHITE

Anyone who dreams of a world in which all men agree on all things would do well to stay away from the hearings of the State Senate Committee on Un-American Activities, now under way at the Chamber of Commerce Auditorium.

First, there's a witness who's a Communist and proud of it. Then there's a witness who got fired out of Communism and regrets it. Next there's another witness who was expelled and would like to forget about the whole thing. And another witness who refuses to say whether he is, or ever was, a Communist.

In short, you can dip into a basketful of testimony and come up with Red dogma, Red disputes among the membership, red baiting and red herrings.

And, despite warnings, the audience supplied some of the juiciest moments.

Take the attractive plumpish woman companion of one of the witnesses.

During a recess she came up to Chairman Jack B. Tenney, reformed song writer and musician, and confided that "come the revolution I will take care of you personally on the firing squad."

The woman, unidentified, appeared to be joking, but she was not laughing.

After the first day's sessions ended she was asked about her threat. She'd had time to think it over.

"I'm afraid," she reflected a little sadly, "I'd have too much competition."

In the audience, too, was the man who might be regarded as the star of the opening hearings. He was tall, spare, sprucely dressed John McTernan, a Los Angeles lawyer, representing some of the witnesses.

McTernan got up four times. Twice he was out on called strikes, the committee ruling that he had no right to cross-examine on behalf of his clients.

But the other two times he was thrown out, police to corridor.

After that, Lawyer McTernan, who was somewhat rudely shoved against a wall and whose tie-clasp wobbled precariously in that encounter, sat on his briefcase in the hallway and scowled at an imaginary line drawn by a policeman.

There was a third member of the audience who furnished still another lively moment.

After McTernan's first ejection a young lady who wore a blue dress, but was otherwise not identified, arose and shouted imprecations at the committee. Umpire Tenney tried to thumb her out of the court and motioned to some officers.

"I'll get out of here by myself!" she exclaimed. "I don't need any Gestapo."

She made good, too. There isn't a cop in the City of San Diego who could cover ground that fast. She left the building three laps ahead of this reporter, who strove in vain to overtake her.

The committee sat at tables, microphone-equipped on a stage, at each end of which were American flags. The members smoked quite a bit, a privilege that was denied the spectators, and their ashes were dumped into trays supplied by Alcoholics Anonymous.

When this fact was garnered there was some tittering among the workers of the press, at tables immediately below the stage, until it was learned that the press was using ashtrays belonging to the same organization.

This is the picture you see as you sit in the front row of the hearings and let your gaze wander from left to right.

At the extreme left is sandy-haired, balding Richard E. Combs, general counsel of the committee. He is wearing a gray suit.

Combs has been at this un-American Activities committee work for 10 years and he doesn't let things irritate him. He occasionally toys with a pen and looks off into space, then sharply fixes his eyes on a witness when asking a key question.

At the left, rear, is pretty Mrs. Linnie Tenney, wife of the chairman and unpaid secretary of the Committee. She supplies as much red color as some of the red doctrine exposed. Her fingernails are lacquered a rich red, and her shoes and her accessories a matching red. She wears a gray tailored suit, a black blouse, expensive-looking nylons and a black hat perched jauntily on her graying hair.

Now to the committee itself. Let's continue around the table and take a look at them: Small, nearly-bald Clyde Watson, of Orange, who stirred himself during the course of a day to ask only one question.

Nelson Dillworth, of Hemet, tall and bemoustached, who played hookey for the afternoon session yesterday.

Fred Kraft, of San Diego, sunburned and by far the best dressed member. Honorary chairman for the day, he does little but open each session and pass the committee microphone to Tenney whenever the latter feels a speech coming on.

Next, Tenney himself, who comes ... thin hairline receding, he's a well-scoured, well set-up man, who smokes a pipe almost perpetually. He has a hearty handshake. He smiles by widening his mouth.

At Tenney's left is Hugh Burns, of Fresno, vice-chairman of the committee. He is a towering, broad-shouldered, big-featured man who sits next to each witness and acts as though he had heard everything said many times before.

Then, in front of the committee and facing them, is Byron Oyler, of Los Angeles, the official court reporter. He's a whiz. Even in a town strange to him he has no trouble with addresses of unfamiliar streets the first time he hears them.

That leaves only the witnesses—and yesterday they were a varied complement.

The first was heavy-set, brown-suited David Buchanan, who gave his address as 3373½ University. He's former recording secretary of Painters Local 333, AFL.

Although born in Argentina, Buchanan has no accent. He speaks with a deep voice and he uses that voice to proclaim to the world that he is a Communist. He thinks and says very loudly that the only purpose of the committee is to "smear, smear, smear."

The next witness was only 23 years old, George Goodrow, painter, who said he lived at 3463 Rosendahl Circle. A good-looking youngster in unmatching gray jacket and trousers, Goodrow explained that he still feels himself a Communist even though he has been expelled or suspended from the party because of "factionalism."

Then came Gifford McGregor, who gave his address as 1526 B. He's another painter and he added more to the prevailing color scheme of the day. He has unruly red hair and a red moustache. A red knot mounts his flowing varihued tie and even his socks are predominantly crimson.

He wears shoes that have buckles instead of laces.

McGregor wasn't in the party very long and considers himself well out of it.

Witness No. 4 was A. C. Rogers, 1827 Dresden, Linda Vista, who is county chairman of the Independent Progressive Party.

Rogers resented the whole business. In blue trousers, gray coat and blue shirt open at the neck, he looked as though he were dressed for the beach rather than the witness chair.

Rogers couldn't remember much. He was there to make speeches—and he made them. He

CASE after being ejected "pet-
an rests. This is as close to the
ditorium as the officer at the
im to come.

WILLIAM POPE, a witness, is pictured with woman who arose unexpectedly and told State Sen. Jack B. Tenney that she was the person who had accosted him during a recess to say, "Comes the revolution, I will take care of you personally on the firing squad."

See Red
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committee and refused to say whether he had ever been a Communist on the ground that, under the constitution, the committee had no right to ask him the question.

It was on Rogers' behalf that Lawyer McTernan twice arose to be tossed from the hearing room.

George Goodrow's wife, Virginia, came next. She is a blonde, bangs in front, homemade curls behind. She wore a black skirt of the old look variety and a light blue blouse.

She chewed gum throughout her testimony, as had her husband, the latter even while smoking a pipe.

It turned out that she had only taken four of the six lessons for beginning Communists and she wasn't quite sure of some of her ideological ground. She agreed with George, though.

She was followed to the stand by William J. Pope, a truck driver who lives near Poway. He is an old-timer at Communism, having been a party member since 1937. He seemed acutely distressed by his recent expulsion.

He wore a heavy gray worsted suit scarcely fitting a warm day and he tapped his feet nervously as he testified. The Red-led working class, in his sure opinion, will eventually triumph.

Last witness of the day was Jack Benet, carpenter, who gave his address at 3031 Fordham. He pronounces his name "Bennett." He was a minor symphony in brown, suit, socks and shoes. Red appeared only in his plaid tie.

He had disagreed with the party leadership in the county, he said, and thus had been stricken from the rolls. He spoke in sorrow about this, not in anger.

All of the male witnesses, except McGregor, wore Wallace buttons.

They're blue in color.

White, Paul

August 30, 1948

Dear Paul:

Thanks for the epistle. I got me a limited budget for expert assistance, and when you run on any feature piece that you think would fit this show I am doing drop me a wire or grab the phone.

Like always,

Mr. Paul White
SAN DIEGO JOURNAL
San Diego, California

Tuesday, Aug. 25

Dear Massa Murrow,
Soup salesman and Dewey Devotee,

Thanks for your fine note.

The subscription for you has already been entered and I trust WSP approves.

Here is the set-up:

Financially, good--and going to get better as the paper prospers. Which it should do if we can remove some of the hard crust from our antediluvian competition.

My own chores are these.

I get in around 9 and read the editorial page for proof.

Then, in the morning, I write the editorials for the next day and try to get bright thoughts to liven up the sheet for the home and final editions.

Comes lunch.

I then go out in the afternoon and dig up stories on anything in which I happen to be interested. For example, at the moment, I'm working on both a venereal disease and a juvenile delinquency series and when I get through I should have some of the most interesting phone numbers in town.

Back to the paper--and read first proof on the next day's page.

It's a helluva lot of fun. Quite tiring so far, but I probably will have the job more routinized before long.

As for the sheet itself it's one of the few on the Coast with any pretense of liberalism. What I'm trying to do--with some success to date--is to stir up the readers. Such burning questions as "Should the Red Dean be admitted to the U. S.?," "Should the cancer patient be told of his ailment?", "Should service families be able to get food from commisaries?"

Next day, Wednesday

Dear Ed:

I intended to make this a much longer letter and will do better next time.

But I have so many nice letters from pals that I am way, way behind in my correspondence and so, for the present, this must suffice.

Can you use any yarns from here occasionally? If WSP or WW is picking up the check I'd be glad to oblige.

All the best to you, Janet and Casey.

Paul

White, Paul

June 8, 1948

Dear Paul:

Late again! I got all up-tangled on the interviews and finally had to do Warren at the end of a telephone line. I have the feeling that the whole series didn't contribute a hell of a lot to gayety or understanding.

I am just off for an alleged hiatus, but will go down and ramble a few pieces from Philadelphia during the Republican convention. During the dull hours down there I will cast the remnants of my mind back to the job we did down there in '36.

It doesn't look as though I will get West at all this Summer, but there is a bare chance that I might fly up to Washington the last week in July. If so, I will make yours a signal.

As ever yours,

Mr. Paul White
125 Cedar Avenue
Chula Vista, California

125 Cedar Ave.
Chula vista, Calif.
Monday

Dear Ed:

When Charles, the Duke of Collingwood and Beverly Hills, was in these parts a fortnit ago, he told me that at some time or other after your return from Italy you were planning coastwarding. It was his memory you had said something about doing a series of interviews with the various candidates, including Warren, and that would mean California Here Murrow Comes.

Is there anything factual about such a report?

Because if there is you'll have to detour --whether for one night, one week or one month is beside the point--to San Diego. It isn't as much of a detour as you might think, since American Air runs directly here from New York and LA is only an hour or so further up the line.

The Whites, sir, are Agog.

We heard you frequently from the Boot. Pleased as we were by the result of the election, we had a feeling that professionally the story rather fell apart on you. It was a bang-up job of news coverage, but due to the fact that the end result had been so well foreshadowed and also to the fact that there was such a delay in ballot-counting, the whole thing sounded a little as though you could be saying, "Look what we'd be doing if only we had a helluva good story."

I don't know whether the intelligence has leaked through to New York--in fact, I may have written you this myself in my last letter--but in addition to my teaching chores I'm now writing editorials for the Journal here. So I listen daily to you and Charlie and then rewrite the devil out of you.

Well, Muggsy Murrow, I'm ritin' dis just becus I'm slipped the info yuh may get out here. So howsabout it?

Butch White

White, Paul

San Diego Daily
JOURNAL
1405 FIFTH AVENUE AT ASH
SAN DIEGO 12, CALIFORNIA

Tuesday

Dear Ed:

Am enclosing a clipping from today's sheet which may give you an idea for doing your own "timing" on both Truman and Dewey when they make their next speeches, so as to determine what the public considers hot stuff.

I think I will get some dough from you toward the end of the week. The Minor League Thomas Committee, which in this state goes under the name of the Tenney committee, meets here tomorrow. It has out some 28 subpoenas for witnesses, of whom about five are said in advance to be "friendly witnesses". The others, presumably, are hostile and Commies or fellow travelers.

Anyway, I'm going to sit in on the sessions and may come up with an interesting piece for you which I'll query you on. [redacted]

San Diego Daily
JOURNAL
1405 FIFTH AVENUE AT ASH
SAN DIEGO 12, CALIFORNIA

I understand another busher outfit is doing the same thing in the state of Washington. Perhaps you can fit the two reports together and do a morbid whither-are-we-drifting piece on trial by headline traveling from Congress to the states.

Hope you're getting our rag now and are suitably informed. I noticed therein the other day that I'm the guy who hired you at CBS. That came as somewhat of a surprise, and Neil Morgan, the radio editor, has now been straightened out.

Thine--for keeps,

Paul

Knowland Praises GOP Ticket in San Diego Speech

By PAUL W. WHITE

William F. Knowland, California's junior United States Senator, administered a hypodermic of oratory to 190 fellow Republicans in a Labor Day luncheon talk here yesterday.

Addressing a predominantly feminine audience in the Gold Room of the U. S. Grant Hotel, Senator Knowland endorsed the Dewey-Warren ticket for 1952 as well as 1948.

The two governor-candidates, Knowland pointed out, have been friends for two decades, are on a "Tom" and "Earl" basis and "the teamwork they display together in the campaign this fall will be continued during their administration in Washington during the next eight years"

Standing before a highly idealized color portrait of Dewey, presumably taken in 1944 when his moustache was less streamlined than it is today, the California Senator ardently defended the record of the 80th Congress. He incisively spoke out against the OPA-type of controls as an inflation cure.

Knowland

Inflation, he said, was due principally to problems created by the winning of World War II and by desire to preserve the world's troubled peace.

But Knowland also laid the blame for high prices on what he called the "squirrel cage" thinking of the Democratic administration, "particularly in its deficit financing, its abandonment of the gold standard and its spend-and-elect philosophy."

With the aid of a stop-watch and using applause as a barometer, The Journal's reporter sought to gauge accurately what seemed to arouse most Republican interest two months before Election Day. Here are the results:

A plea for the reelection of Congressman Charles K. Fletcher of San Diego—seven seconds of applause. (Incidentally, Fletcher, upon being introduced, got more prolonged applause (18 seconds) than did Knowland himself (16 seconds, the audience standing.)

A statement that a small minority of (Communist) termites got into the government during Democratic rule, that some of these were elevated to positions of power and responsibility—and the flat prediction they would be exterminated by the GOP—six seconds of applause.

Praise of the Dewey-Warren ticket—five seconds.

A statement that the President should have more respect for Congress—five seconds.

A declaration that the United States will not permit itself to be pushed out of Berlin—four seconds.

A plea that this nation never let down on its defenses—four seconds.

A call to Republicans to seek out votes among registered Democrats and independent voters—three seconds.

A statement (while speaking of what Knowland called campaign "bunk") that, on Aug. 25, 1942, two Senators who voted against a bill lifting poll taxes on service men were Alben Barkley of Kentucky and Harry S. Truman of Missouri—no applause but two seconds of tittering.

A lengthly recital of the 80th Congress' accomplishments—no applause, no laughter.

Senator Knowland spent only a few hours in San Diego. He is visiting a number of cities in California before leaving, on Sept. 15, with Governor Warren on a campaign tour of the Midwest, East Coast and Border States. Governor Warren, said Knowland, probably will visit San Diego on some date between the end of that tour, Oct. 15, and election day.

Governor Dewey will make two "major" addresses in California, Knowland said, but he implied that neither would be in San Diego.

The luncheon guests heard briefly from Congressman Fletcher and Thomas M. Hamilton, County chairman. In charge of arrangements for the luncheon was Richard Patton.

Patton did not appear perturbed when, during introduction of guests, a campaign photograph of Dewey and Warren swung loose from its mooring of tape and clattered to the floor.

Nor did he seem worried about the small turnout of men.

"Golf, you know," he said. "After all, it's Labor Day."

White, Paul

March 23rd, 1948

Mr. Paul White
125 Cedar Avenue
Chula Vista, Calif.

Dear Paul:

The attached letter speaks for itself. I would say that it indicates some progress, though perhaps not as much as we would both like!

As ever yours,

The Tenney Committee

The State Senate Committee on Un-American Activities has wound up a wordy three-day hearing in San Diego.

What did the committee find out?

It discovered that Communists operate here through various clubs, that there recently had been an intra-party feud, that Reds try to infiltrate labor unions, that they often dupe innocent citizens by forming "front" organizations with what appear to be worthy purposes.

The committee could have obtained that information and a great deal more by spending 40 cents for eight copies of The Journal in which appeared Sanford Jarrell's series of factual articles on local Communism.

Nor did The Journal smear the innocent or imply that membership in the Independent Progressive Party is subversive.

This newspaper in no way endorses that party but believes, in spite of the party's attraction for Communists, that it has a right to exist.

Which brings us to the whole question of privileges and whether a legislative fact-finding committee of the Tenney type abridges the constitutional rights of citizens.

To begin with, the committee announced in advance the names of those subpoenaed here. Three of the witnesses were described as "friendly" to the committee. That certainly carried an implication of hostility—and presumable subversive connections—for the other witnesses.

Then there is the matter of counsel.

Some of those subpoenaed engaged a Los Angeles lawyer, who three times was ejected from the hearing room, the last time permanently.

Witnesses were permitted to consult with him, but he was unable to follow the testimony closely, to object to certain questions or to advise his clients immediately not to answer them.

Chairman Jack B. Tenney contended openly that the lawyer was a Communist (he was not permitted to deny or affirm the charge) and that his presence would merely result in obstructive tactics.

In any event, the fundamental right of a person to be represented by counsel in a legal proceeding appeared to have been violated.

Most dangerous of all was the committee's assumption that it has the power to grant immunity to witnesses—immunity even for a felony.

Here's the way that works:

A witness declines to answer a question on the proper ground that it might tend to incriminate or degrade him.

The committee then deems it has a right to insist upon an answer.

If the witness refuses to answer he is subject to a citation for contempt. But, if he does answer it and reveals he has committed a crime, the state is thereafter forever barred from prosecuting him for that crime.

At least, that's the opinion held by Tenney and his chief counsel, Richard E. Combs.

To carry the matter to a ridiculous extreme that means a witness, in response to a direct question, could admit to the committee he had committed a murder—and then go scot-free.

Those are some of the troubling aspects of this minor league version of the similar Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities.

In many ways the Tenney committee has accomplished great good by exposing elements of both fascism and bolshevism in California.

But, in achieving those laudable ends, it must be careful that it does not itself operate in an un-American manner.

March 12, 1948

Dear Paul:

This is a belated answer to yours of the 7th. I am prodding the Rockefeller boys, and will leave you know when I hear something from them. Draw no improper conclusions about Chappell and myself.

As ever yours,

Mr. Paul White
125 Cedar Avenue
Chula Vista, California

125 Cedar Ave.
Chula Vista
California

Feb. 7, 1948

Dear Ed:

Your lilting lament of a Friday night reached me today and I get myself to a typewriter immediately to inform you that I am extremely interested in the Rockefeller Foundation proposal. I hope you pursue it and are properly persuasive.

Such a project, it seems to me, should be done sectionally and (perhaps) contrasted with public opinion polls. We might emerge with some evidence as to the influence of the careless word boys. I don't mean that network men should be omitted--obviously not--but that the Cedric Adamses and Chet Huntleys should stand up and be counted, too.

Mr. Huntley, the rapid fire artist who manages on some nights to use as many as fifty stories on his fifteen minutes of news, distinguished himself the other night when reporting the meeting between Ford and Reuther. "This conference between two men," he intoned in effect, "probably is of more importance to the American people than the deliberations of Congress." It saddens me to think you were scooped so badly on that.

I've much to report on Collingwood. He and Louise came down last week-end and we went to Tia Juana and Agua Caliente as scheduled. Le Duc studied the Racing Form and came up with a sure-fire winner in each race. I protested that he was taking the element of chance out of the sport, but he was adamant. Almost needless to say, none of his choices finished in the money and if there were cleaners in Mexico he would have been taken to them. To be honest, I suffered, too, but

not as extensively.

In the evening, however, we went to the jai alai games and my luck changed. Peg and I had six winners in seven games. That made us extremely whole and we came out with a profit on the day. Charlot, the Gambolero, was unable to cash a winning ticket, however.

The Whites promptly repaid the Collingwood visit and were in Hollywood until Thursday. On that day a lovely rain came along to break a fifty-eight day drought--and we never had such a gay time driving in the rain in our lives.

Today, Saturday, I get a wire from Hollywood informing me that C. and L., with three friends, are arriving tonight and that tomorrow it will give a bullfight and more jai alai. After working a six-day week, Charles must be trying to escape from KNX as far and as fast as possible.

Apparently, though, in planning to return Charlie has decided to forgive me. A bitter argument developed at his house the other night. I held the opinion, I said, that Communism represented a menace to this country just as it would to Russia if it were ever tried there. I contended further that persons who were loyal to Communistic principles would probably be disloyal to this country in event of war between the United States and Russia. It followed, I hazarded, that Communists and fellow travelers were a potential enemy within the gates and would very likely do us no service should the war thaw from a cold to a red hot stage.

Charles looked at me as though I had advocated the theory of the divine right of kings. I talked, he sneered, like a Hearst editorial. He was never more upset, he added. The one person of

balance in whom he had always had faith was I. Now I had displayed an Achillean heel, with ill considered words had dashed myself from the pedestal on which he had mentally erected me. You can imagine how badly I felt. Perhaps I should move some 125 miles North and join the Thinkers. The least that can be said is that they Think in Sumptuous Surroundings.

But enough for now. The purpose of this letter was to write the first paragraph. Talk, suh, as you've never talked before.

And thanks for the Porter crack on Wallace. That has made my week.

Love,

Paul

I wanted to say, too, that I think your delivery has been easier the last few nights. You sounded positively chummy toward Ernest Thursday night. Don't carry it too far, though, Ed, because I'd hate to get that kind of talk started about you.

pww

White, Paul

125 Cedar Ave.,
Chula Vista, Calif.
Jan. 27, 1948

Ans 1/30

Dear Ed:

One of my New Year's resolutions was to write you a longish letter and here I am keeping it. My other resolution was violated long since. It was to the effect that in writing to my cronies in the rigid, frigid east and midwest I would forbear mention of the climatic glories of San Diego and environs. But my will power snapped and nowadays the first thing I do every day is to read the morning paper headlines to find out how many more perished as winter seizes most of nation in icy grip--then I step outdoors in my shirtsleeves (I sleep in shirtsleeves, you know) and enjoy the balmy sunlight and count the blooms in my garden.

I am one of your Constant Listeners these nights. Your melodic tones and Zousmerian sentences (or are some of them Aaronesque?) are amplified into the night by KSDJ and KNX at 9:45 and I could scarcely avoid hearing at least a part of your program even if I chose because I have to get the frost warnings that follow immediately. I'm not a man to risk the tender skin of a banana tree or a bird of paradise. Not for me the heartlessness to view the death of a ranunculus plant if, by sprinting, I can cover same with gunny-sacking.

Somewhere floundering about in the disarray of my memory is the recollection that you once suggested I listen to your program and give counsel. Whether or not my memory is accurate I shall now comment on commentation. Or, to quote Murrow, I now wish to discuss some things with you.

You and I think so much alike that I find in general I quarrel but little with your points of view. In recent days I've

nodded hearty acquiescence to your thoughts on such diverse matters as the necessity (or advisability) of state department control of ERP, the bitchy botch made of the War Criminal Trials in Tokyo, the absurdity of dismissing military men as peacetime civilian executives. In fact, I can now think of only one stand you took where I think you were at least partly wrong. Maybe wholly. I don't pretend to know. That had to do with the State Department's release of the Russo-German papers. I could find no harm in it. My own impression was that it was minor propaganda for use both at home and abroad and that I could see no reason for not making use of such propaganda to counter the verbal bullets aimed at us. It seemed to me your argument that release of the material would merely harm already worsening relations was invalid. Likewise your statement to the effect that, after all, this was merely the German side, not the Russian. How in the hell are we ever going to get the Russian side of a thing of this kind? Maybe eventually we'll capture some secret documents in the Kremlin but there ought to be only about six people left on earth to read them, so it won't make much difference.

Another minor criticism. Your delivery, as always, is excellent--except for the fact that you always seem to start off in an angry mood. I'll admit that if I had to stay up until 12:45 a. m. to broadcast for Bakersfield, Olympia and Eugene I'd be no goddam smiling-puss myself. But these nights you usually open as though you'd just been informed that Truman, Taft and Wallace--all three--had just been elected President. Things simply can't be that bad, Ed.

Some other assessments:

1. The "word for today" gimmick, about which I was suspicious for a bit, is good.

2. Sox is the "good night and good luck."

3. Your distaste for your announcer--something unnoticeable to anybody else--is an emotion I find completely charming.

As to the whole program I suppose it's rather late in the day to raise the question of how far, in support of a position, any analyst should go. I still grasp my original views, though with an often shaky grip. I've thought recently of one aspect of the argument that had evaded me before. It's this. Judgments on live news have to be hastily contrived. Since they're not always well-reasoned they can come out terribly half-baked. But, having taken a stand, the commentator finds it a little tough to recede. Yet, if he has any integrity at all, he must occasionally change his mind. Not that he changes his thoughts so much as that events (not always related) change them. All of which leads up to a suggestion. If an instance arises wherein you find your own point of view has altered, why not say so? "Three weeks ago I said....." "I didn't know then....." "I find that some of my listeners were better informed than I....." You know the kind of thing I mean. It would be an exceptionally human broadcast--and a rather warming one, I should think.

I thought of this the other day not in regard to you but in regard to Collingwood, whom I visited last week in Los Angeles. Charlie has an impossible job. True, there are no repeats, but he has fifteen minutes of analysis (no news at all) six times a week. He seems to be gaining weight but he looks a little frazzled. Well, if a man has to analyze hell out of things that long that often he's bound to be wrong a certain percentage of the time. So I hope I may have persuaded Charlot le Magnifique to make a public confession of error from time to time.

Charlie and Louise are planning to come down here this week end. We'll have a bit of a brawl on Saturday night and then the four of us will drive the ten miles to Tia Juana next day and watch the ponies at Agua Caliente. I'll look for a hunch bet for you and pop a couple of pesos on the nose of something like "Janet's Folly" or "Casey's Error."

I've finished a complete redraft of the novel and am now waiting on the publisher. I'm also undertaking some script writing now for the boys up the line at KNX. Some of their shows go coast-to-coast, so if I have a whodunit coming your way I'll advise and you can sit and shudder. That last verb was consciously ambiguous--almost oblique.

Well, the letter was longish all right. I'll gladly read one as unabbreviated from you.

Peg joins me in wishing the best of everything for you and your family--and if you should happen to run across Ed and Doris, please tell Ed I may forgive him sometime for not having answered the letter I wrote him last summer, but the time is not yet.

Paul

White, Paul

July 30, 1947

Dear Paul:

I am improving. This reply to yours of July 13th is only two weeks late.

Hope the novel goes well and sells a million.

Lunched today with Bill Brooks who was reminiscing about your great junket to the Pacific.

As you probably heard, or probably you haven't, I have been liberated, in other words, resigned, and am going back to broadcasting again in September; a small matter of a 15 minute piece at 7:45 supposed to be a combination of news and analysis, and a repeat at 12:45 for the coast and mountain. Dave Taylor is taking over this job. The schedule at least will be heavy enough to interfere with my drinking.

Herewith today's review of the White opus from the Herald Tribune, which pleasured me considerably.

As ever yours,

Mr. Paul White
%General Delivery
Estes Park, Colorado

% General Delivery
Estes Park, Colo.
July 13, 1947

Dear Ed:

I had heard from Harcourt, Brace about the CBS purchase of the books, which pleased me, and also of your rounding up the swell comments of the gang, which pleased me even more. As you probably know, there are quotes from Daly, Quincy, Larry, Eric and the Trout on the jacket of the trade edition. I am writing each of them to thank them for the posies. And I am certainly appreciative of what you have done.

I am now ass deep in a novel. I've finished better than 20,000 words, which represents about a quarter of it. I think I'll be through by Labor Day, but of course have no idea whether I'll have to make extensive revisions.

As for the fall I haven't made up my mind. The best possibility in the offing seems to be with a Kansas publisher who has about five stations scattered around Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma and is expanding. That deal wouldn't be set before he returns from Europe around the middle of August.

At any rate I am not much sold on the academic life. The more I saw of its petty politics this spring the more sterile I came to believe it was.

It's perfectly gorgeous out here. The probability is that God made this place and decided to quit while He was ahead. I work every morning and then in the afternoons, Peggy and I pursue the wily trout with varying results.

All our best to Janet and Casey. And why not try to get in a couple of weeks vacation out this way? At any rate, drop me a line and let me know how the other half sweats.

Yours,

Paul

Zousmer, J.

American Broadcasting Company
7 WEST 66TH STREET · NEW YORK 23, N.Y.
SUSQUEHANNA 7-5000

JESSE ZOUSMER
DIRECTOR
TELEVISION NEWS

April 1, 1965

Dear Ed:

Heard very nice words about you from both Larry LeS and Ed Morgan at Polk awards...Morgan got radio thing.

Also, still unannounced, Bill Lawrence is going to get Peabody "representing the reporters on the beats."

Paul Porter evidently told him on the golf course. Isn't that where you used to advise Porter?

Jesse

Zousmer, J.

American Broadcasting Company
7 WEST 66TH STREET · NEW YORK 23, N.Y.
SUSQUEHANNA 7-5000

JESSE ZOUSMER
DIRECTOR
TELEVISION NEWS

24 February 1965

Dear Ed:

Old pro cameraman Joe Falletta, who now works for us in Rome, and seemingly took orders from you not too long ago, recently came home for "a refresher course."

Now that I've met him, I doubt that anyone here can refresh Falletta on anything.

But he asked me to pass on to you his warmest regards.

And for the same nickel...mine.

Anything I can do?

Jesse

Zousmer, Jesse

9503 La Jolla Farms Road
La Jolla, California
April 1, 1964

Dear Jess,

I owe you several letters, the latest one being yours of March 17.

Your boy Downs did a real good job on radio from New Hampshire, and I wish he had repeated his question to Rockefeller.

You get a silver star for saving Bob Sammon, and in addition he will do you a good job.

It is true that Blair, Fred and Bill have all stopped by here. I have made no committment to anybody, anywhere, and I made it clear that I am not going to until May or June. I am, however, going to talk to the educational television boys some time during April. (That might turn out to be a home for both of us.)

According to present plans, we will be back in Washington early in May so I am afraid we will miss you when you come out for Steve's graduation.

I am eager for a long session with you and will hoist you a signal when I get back to Washington.

As ever yours,

Mr. Jesse Zousmer
American Broadcasting Company
7 West 66th Street
New York 23, N.Y.

ERM:apa

American Broadcasting Company
7 WEST 66TH STREET · NEW YORK 23, N. Y.
SUSQUEHANNA 7-5000

JESSE ZOUSMER
DIRECTOR
TELEVISION NEWS

17 March 1964

Dear Ed:

In the event that your New York agents haven't forwarded it, I enclose a piece from the latest "Reporter," which is not entirely uncomplimentary.

Heard Rowan speak at the Radio-Television International Executives something the other day, and was quite impressed. With due respect however, I first heard some of the words and thoughts on a radio show way back after the war.

The grapevine tells me you're coming along so well you've had time to hurt a shoulder, an arm--or was it a thigh--on the golf course. Hope it's gone by now.

Had a ball on a one-day trip to New Hampshire, prior to the Primary. Biggest excitement was caused by Wilbur Downs asking Rockefeller, on a pre-taped job, "What about Loeb's charges that you're nothing but a wife swapper?" It caused great consternation in the Rockefeller camp, where the feeling was widely held that Bill was not genteel. I told Rocky's boys, the trouble with ABC in the past was that too many of our people were too often genteel.

My latest grapevine rumor has William S. following Fred and Blair to proposition you. I hope, by this time, you're experienced enough in high finance to get counter offers from other networks--like ABC.

Did you know I have Bob Sammon over here running the whole Convention-Election-Inauguration technical, housing, communications shebang? I'm still taking bows for having taken him out of his living hell at CBS. And maybe I can convince him to give Steve a few weeks employment after he graduates from Stanford in mid-June.

Ruth and I are going to Palo Alto--I think graduation is June 13th--to see what our big investment hath wrought. (Maybe we could even call on you in that period, which I would consider a high spot.) The recipient of our Stanford investment, being a bright young modern American, now desires to spend a year exploring the haunts and by-walks of New York City, with Columbia Journalism School as his cover. He seems to have survived his editorship of the Stanford humor magazine despite an atrocious cover, in the most recent issue, of Wally Sterling wearing a Beatle wig. My observation of his effort is, if it's dirty, I don't understand it.

Latest flash from the press: Joe Wershba becomes Producer for "CBS Reports."

Johnny has completed his chores with "Alumni Fun," and seems much happier not working--but he has big plans.

Of course, Madison Avenue is trembling in anticipation of Fred's next moves. Could be fun if ABC management gives us just a little more leeway on acting instead of reacting.

Ruth joins me in our best wishes to you, Janet and Casey.

Sincerely,

Joe

Zousmer, Jesse

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: E. R. Murrow

from: J. Zousmer

June 1, 1959

Jugran of India wants lunch with me June 8.

You want to join us, or I can bring him around for a visit?

J. Z.

Zousmer, Jesse

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: E. Murrow

from: J. Zousmer March 5, 1959

Nick Keesley called Thursday, March 5, whining over the choice of Audrey Meadows as your replacement. Nick thought Ed Sullivan (who is not available) or Ralph Bellamy (who is not available) or Lowell Thomas or Eric Sevareid would have been a better choice.

We politely told him.....

jmi

Zousmer, Jesse

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Jesse Zousmer

from: Ed Murrow

February 20, 1959

I have initialled the attached, thereby "putting yourself entirely in my hands".

Zousmer, Jesse.

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Jesse Zousmer

from: Ed Murrow

February 20, 1959

Suggest you draft a brief reply for Stanton's signature and that you reply to Mr. Lien on my behalf.

CBS TELEVISI

Office Commun

to: J. Aaron, E. R. Murrow

from: J. Zousmer

February 5, 1959

Re: The Cancellation of Betsy Palmer

After I had determined from Mary Kelly, Miss Palmer's agent, that we had nothing to fear in the way of gratuitous plugs for "I've Got a Secret" or Winston Cigarettes - Betsy appears as a panelist on this show - I was informed that Miss Palmer is a free agent, that Winston cannot use her, her picture or her endorsements, etc.

Later, I received a phone call - more than one - informing me that Goodson and Todman, who produce "I've Got A Secret", were trying to work out some arrangement for mentioning either the show or the product.

I told Mary Kelly that if there was to be any interference with our program, we would have to cancel Betsy Palmer.

The next call from Miss Kelly informed me that Bill Todman had gone to Nick Keesley of the Lorillard Company, and Keesley - as it was relayed to me -"would not permit her on the show".

It seems that the upper echelon Todman wanted to work out some sort of deal with the upper echelon Keesley.

My first inclination was to call Keesley and tell him to stop tampering with PERSON TO PERSON.

But inasmuch as he and Todman had done their business alone, I just decided to cancel Palmer and forget about Keesley.

J.Z.

jmi

Zousmer, Jesse

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Jesse Zousmer

from: Ed Murrow

January 15, 1959

There isn't much legitimate action stuff to be shot on a farm during the wintertime. Why don't you suggest they wait until late spring when there is a little more kosher action round the place?

J. Zousmer

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: E. R. Murrow

from: J. Zousmer

January 9, 1959

FYI - Sam Rayburn has agreed to February 13 or 27.
He will make his choice in the next few days.

J. Z.

Zonoma

CBS TELEVISIO

Office Communi

to: E. R. Murrow

from: J. Zousmer

September 22, 1958

FYI - in connection with your October speech.
Have you noticed:

1. Day protested the expulsion of NBC's Robinson from Formosa.

2. Robinson appeared on Dan Schorr's radio show Sunday, September 21.

2

50

August 27, 1958

Dear Jesse,

This is a dictation draft of the piece for the Association of Radio and Television News Directors. What do you think?

As ever,

enc.

Mr. Jesse Zousmer
15 Sycamore Drive
Sands Point, L.I.

Zousmer, Jesse

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Jesse Zousmer

from: Ed Murrow

February 4, 1958

I suggest that presentation to Aaron should be along the following lines: (1) These documents are to be used when the fog is unusually thick or abrasive and might damage the paintwork. (2) When there is slight moisture in the air which might result in rust accumulating on worn parts. (3) When his wife wants the car to impress the neighbors. (4) When his condition late at night is such that a suit for enormous damages would result from even the slightest accident. (5) When the show is not renewed and he wants to avoid embarrassing people with his opulence. (5) You take it from there.

fc

E.R.M.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Zousmer, Jesse F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Zousmer

From Mr. Murrow

Station

October 17, 1955

The other night when you invited certain colleagues to have a drink you made a precipitant departure leaving behind the attached check which I paid. I leave the disposition of it to your conscience -- if any.

E.R.M.

rh

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
AND DOMESTIC SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Income Statements

	Nine Months Ended			
	October 4, 1958 (40 Weeks)		*September 28, 1957 (39 Weeks)*	
NET REVENUES AND SALES		$300,738,926		$275,276,269
Deduct:				
Operating expenses and cost of goods sold	$207,824,963		$192,403,256	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	52,852,961		47,499,423	
Provision for depreciation and amortization of fixed assets	4,246,297		4,383,331	
		264,924,221		244,286,010
		35,814,705		30,990,259
Miscellaneous income, less miscellaneous deductions		385,757		*832,088*
Income before federal taxes on income		36,200,462		30,158,171
Provision for federal taxes on income		19,678,000		16,260,000
NET INCOME FOR PERIOD		$ 16,522,462		$ 13,898,171
Earnings per Share (Note 1)		$2.10		$1.82

Italics denote red figures.

NOTES:

1. Earnings per share are calculated on the average number of shares, 7,881,400 in 1958 and 7,651,697 in 1957, outstanding during the respective nine month periods.
2. The 1958 results are subject to year end adjustments and to audit by Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery.

November 12, 1958

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: MR. MURROW

from: Dr. Stanton

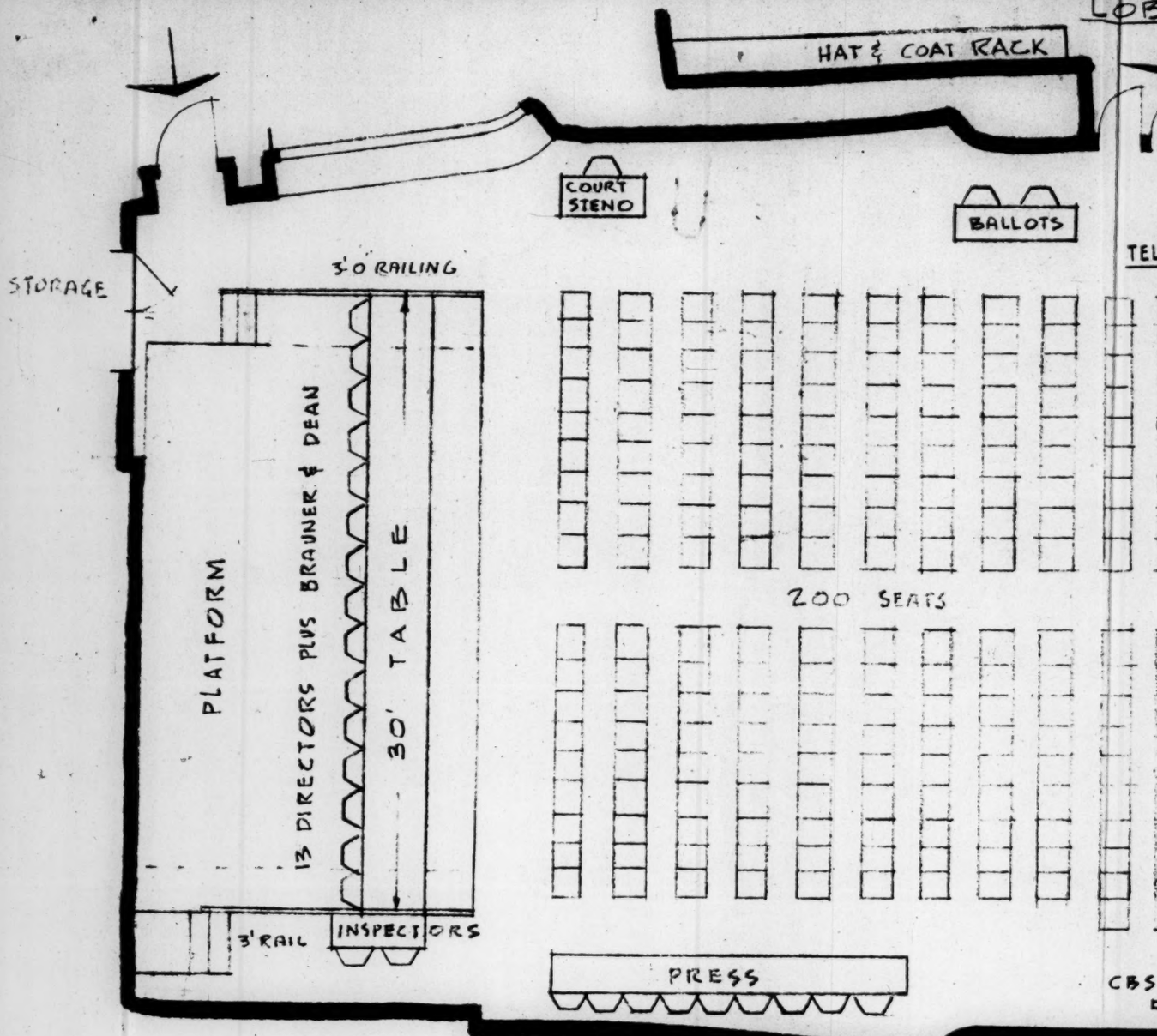
April 16, 1956

Wednesday, April 18, is the date of the CBS Annual Stockholders' meeting. This year we are making a special effort to have all Directors attend. If it is possible for you to do so, Mr. Paley and I would like very much to have you sit with the Board.

The hour is 10 AM, Studio 22, 49 East 52 Street. I am attaching a diagram of the arrangements. These were distributed at last week's Board meeting.

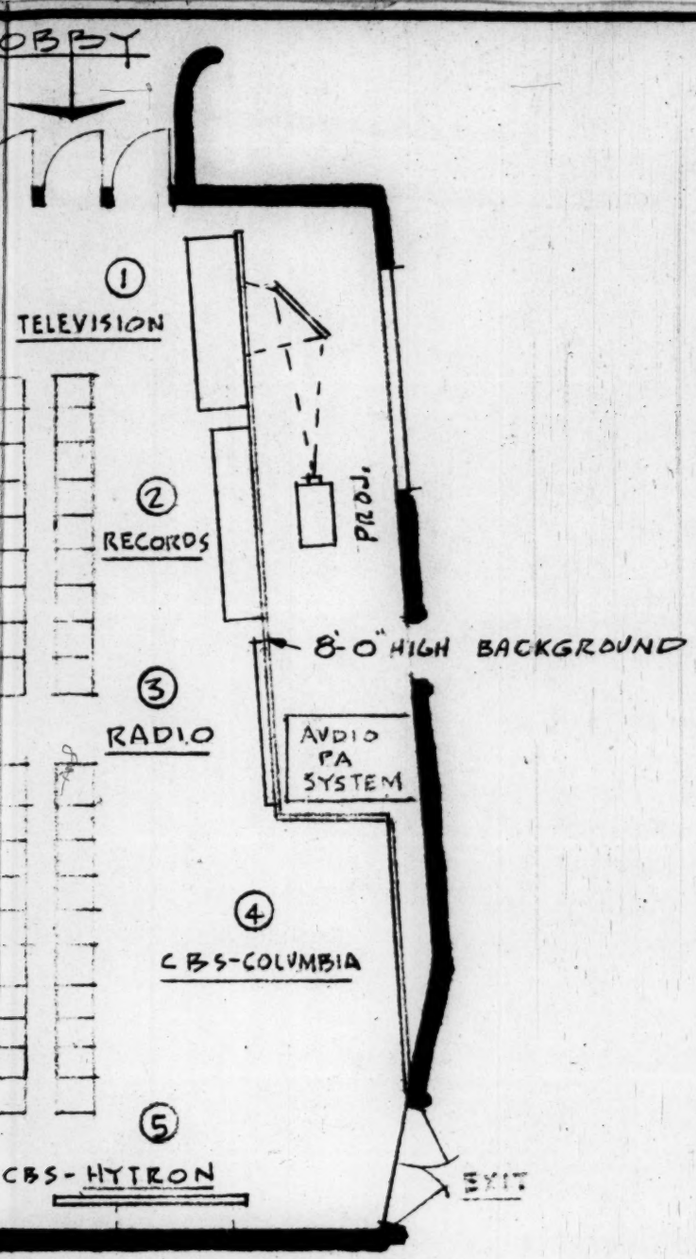
FRANK STANTON

ww



STUDIO ·22·

REVISIONS 4-9-56
REVISIONS 4-6-56



NOTES:

1. NO NEED FOR MIKES, THE STUDIO ACOUSTICS ARE PERFECT
2. 15 CHAIRS REQUIRED FOR PLATFORM SIZE (21½" WD. x 19½") OF SANDLE WOOD & TAN LEATHER. CHAIRS HAVE ARMS.
3. PLATFORM SIZE INCREASED TO MEET NEW REQUIREMENTS.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y. CONSTRUCTION DEPT.

LOCATION STUDIO BUILDING

SUBJECT LAYOUT FOR STOCKHOLDERS MEETING

DESIGNED BY	DATE	CONST. JOB NO.	[redacted]	SCALE	DWG. NO.
DRAWN BY J McQ	3-6-56		DESIGN NO 1199	1/8 1-0	1
CHECKED BY					
APPROVED BY E. CARNAY	3-6-56				

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: MR. MURROW

from: Mr. Brauner

March 7, 1956

Attached are two copies of a questionnaire filled out with respect to you on information concerning directors and officers of CBS.

I shall appreciate it if you will sign one copy and return it to us. The other is for your files.

JULIUS F. BRAUNER

gt

Returned to Brauner
3/9

INFORMATION CONCERNING DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS REQUIRED BY FCC OR SEC

1. Please give appropriate answers to the following:

NAME HOME ADDRESS BUSINESS ADDRESS	DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH	U.S. CITIZENSHIP (1) Birth (2) Naturalization (3) Naturalization of a Parent	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION - PRESE FIRM NAME PRINCIPAL PLACE AND NATURE O
Edward R. Murrow 580 Park Avenue New York 21, New York 485 Madison Avenue New York 22, New York	April 25, 1908 Greensboro, North Carolina	Birth	Director Columbia Broadcasting S News Broadcaster and Au

2. (a) Please state the number of shares of Class "A" stock and the number of shares of Class "B" stock of which you were directly or indirectly the owner at the close of business on January 16, 1956:

(b) In the event that any of the shares set forth in question 2(a) were owned by you beneficially but not of record, please state (1) the number of shares owned beneficially:

and (2) the name(s) of record owners of such shares with the amounts owned by each: _____

(c) According to the records of CBS, the number of its shares owned beneficially by you and your "associates" not aggregate more than 10% of either the outstanding Class "A" stock (total shares 4,036,752) or the out stock (total shares 3,368,386). If this statement is incorrect, will you please advise us to that effect further information from you.

3. According to the records of CBS, neither we nor any of our subsidiaries have been a party to any transact year (or are to be a party to any proposed transaction) in which you or any of your "associates"* had any indirect. If this statement is incorrect, will you please advise us of the nature of such transaction?

4. Please list any business or financial enterprise other than those listed in Paragraph 1. above, in which the past five years have had either a 25% or greater interest or any official relationship and give the f

NAME AND LOCATION OF FIRM	NATURE OF BUSINESS	EXTENT AND NATURE OF INTEREST
Official Films, Inc.	Films	Director

PRESENT AND PAST 5 YEARS

URE OF BUSINESS

g System, Inc.

l Analyst

Class "A" **936**

Class "B" **624**

Class "A" **None**

Class "B" **None**

ates"* on such date did
e outstanding Class "B"
ffect and we shall request

nsaction during the past
l any interest, direct or
on?

hich you are now or within
the following details:

APPROXIMATE DATES
1950 to 1951

5. Please answer the
or matters involve
the proceedings, t

(a) Are you a represen
(b) Have you, or any
decree of any Fede
(c) Have you been fou
(d) Have you been fou
violation of any
and combinations,
(e) Is there now pend
sub-paragraphs (b)
(f) Have voluntary pr
ever been brought
(g) Are there outstan

6. Apart from your c
connection with
(a) any standard broa
(c) any application w

If the answer to
the nature of the
application.

7. Is any member of

DATE_____

*The term "associa
majority owned su
owner of 10% or m
interest or as to
husband and his o
Inc. or any of its
**The term "immedia

the following questions Yes or No and if any answer is Yes, please give "a full disclosure concerning the persons volved": If any court proceeding is involved, please give the name of the court, the dates and file numbers of gs, the facts, and disposition thereof.

resentative of an alien or foreign government? . . . . . No

any firm you have been associated with, ever had a radio station license revoked by order or Federal Court? . . . . . No

found guilty of the violation of any anti-trust laws? . . . . . No

found guilty by any court of any felony or other crime involving moral turpitude or of the any state, territorial or local law relating to unlawful lotteries, restraints and monopolies ns, contracts or agreements in restraint of trade or of using unfair methods of competition? No

pending in any court or administrative body any action involving any matters referred to in s (b), (c) and (d) above? . . . . . No

y proceedings in bankruptcy been instituted by, or have involuntary proceedings in bankruptcy ught against you? . . . . . No

standing any unsatisfied judgments or decrees against you? . . . . . No

ur connection with CBS, do you, or does any member of your immediate family**, have any interest in or th

broadcast, FM or television station? No (b) any application pending before the FCC? No

on which has been denied by the FCC? No (d) any broadcast station, the license of which has been revoked? No

to any subdivision of the above question is Yes, please set forth below, giving the name of the party in interest, the interest or connection, and the call letters of the station or stations involved or a description of the

of your immediate family** a director or officer of CBS or a holder of 1% or more of CBS stock? No

SIGNATURE

ociate" is defined to mean (1) any corporation or organization (other than Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. or a d subsidiary) of which you are an officer or partner or of which you are, directly or indirectly, the beneficial or more of any class of equity security, (2) any trust or other estate in which you have a substantial beneficial s to which you serve as trustee or in a similar fiduciary capacity, and (3) any relative (including your wife or is or her relatives) having the same home as you or who is a director or officer of Columbia Broadcasting System, f its subsidiaries.

ediate family" is defined to mean mother, father, wife, husband, sister, brother, daughter, or son.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.

FRANK STANTON
President

January 12, 1956

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing a copy of the agenda which we followed in briefing the FCC Network Study group in its recent visit to New York. Item 2, "Networking," is the presentation Mr. Paley referred to yesterday, and the one which we will be prepared to give you in condensed form at the Board meeting February 8.

Sincerely,

Frank

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

FCC STUDY GROUP: CBS SCHEDULE, JANUARY 3-4, 1956

Tuesday, January 3

9:30 to 9:40 AM	Opening Remarks, Frank Stanton, President, CBS, Inc.
9:40 to 11:40 AM	"Networking," Richard Salant, Vice President, CBS, Inc.
11:45 to 12:45 PM (If time permits)	PROGRAM ANALYZER demonstration, CBS Studio Building, 49 East 52 St.
1:00 to 2:30 PM	Lunch, Board Room, 20 Floor, CBS

Hosts: Frank Stanton, President, CBS, Inc.; Arthur Hull Hayes, President, CBS Radio Division; Jack Van Volkenburg, President, CBS Television Division; Richard Salant, Vice President, CBS, Inc.; Ralph Hardy, Vice President, Washington, CBS, Inc.

2:30 to 6:00 PM Tours:

a. CBS Television Production Center, 524 West 57 St.

b. Studio 61, 1456 First Ave., for camera rehearsal of the UNITED STATES STEEL HOUR.

c. Studio 22, 49 East 52 St., rehearsal and tape recording of FBI IN PEACE AND WAR, CBS Radio production.

d. Television recording operations, Telecine operations, and Master Control, 15 Vanderbilt Ave.

e. Transmitter, Empire State Building, Fifth Ave. & 34 St.

7:15 to 9:00 PM Dinner, St. Regis Hotel Library, 2 Floor, Fifth Ave. & 55 St.

Guest: Louis Cowan, Executive Producer, Network Programs, CBS Television Division.

Hosts: Messrs. Van Volkenburg, Salant, Hardy, Saxe.

9:30 to 10:30 PM $64,000 QUESTION, Studio 52, 254 West 54 St.

Wednesday, January 4

9:30 AM to 12:45 PM — Talks by:

Arthur Hull Hayes, President, CBS Radio Division

Sig Mickelson, Vice President in Charge of News and Public Affairs, CBS, Inc.

Hubbell Robinson, Vice President in Charge of Network Programs, CBS Television Division

Edward Shurick, National Director of Station Relations, CBS Television Division

William Lodge, Vice President in Charge of Engineering, CBS Television Division

Oscar Katz, Director of Research, CBS Television Division

William Hylan, Vice President in Charge of Network Sales, CBS Television Division

Herbert Carlborg, Director of Editing, CBS Television Division

John Cowden, Operations Director, Advertising and Sales Promotion, CBS Television Division

Henry Grossman, Director of Operations, CBS Television Division

1:00 to 2:30 PM — Lunch, Board Room, 20 Floor, CBS

Guest: Dan Seymour, Vice President, J. Walter Thompson Company, New York

Hosts: Messrs. Stanton, Hayes, Van Volkenburg, Salant, Hardy

3:00 to 5:30 PM — Studio 3, 21 Floor, CBS

Panel Discussion to answer questions.

Panel will include the Messrs. Hayes, Van Volkenburg, Salant, Hardy, Mickelson, Robinson, Hylan, Lodge, Saxe, Carlborg, Cowden, Grossman, Katz, Shurick and Cowan; also:

W. Spencer Harrison, Vice President in charge of Legal and Business Affairs, CBS Television Division;
Merle S. Jones, Vice President in Charge of Stations and General Services, CBS Television Division;
Julius F. Brauner, General Attorney, CBS, Inc.;
Sidney S. Alexander, Economic Adviser, CBS, Inc.;
William Flynn, Controller, CBS Television Division;
Charles Oppenheim, Director of Information Services, CBS Television Division.

6:30 to 8:30 PM — Dinner, The Century Club, Medal Room, 7 West 43 St.

Guest: Howard K. Smith, Chief European Correspondent, CBS News, London

Hosts: Messrs. Stanton, Salant, Hardy

9:45 to 11:00 PM — UNITED STATES STEEL HOUR, "Bring Me A Dream," with Lois Smith and John Cassavetes, Studio 61, 1456 First Avenue.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: MR. MURROW cc: Mr. Seward

from: Mr. Forsling

January 6, 1956

Mr. Seward forwarded to me the communication to you from the SEC relating to the recent SEC Form 4 which I prepared and which you forwarded to the Commission.

Apparently through a typographical error the number of Class A shares owned by you at the end of November, 1955, was overstated by 100. I have prepared new forms correcting the discrepancy together with a covering letter to the SEC, copies of which are attached. If you approve, would you please sign all copies of the letter and report and forward the original to

Securities and Exchange Commission
Washington 25, D. C.

one copy to New York Stock Exchange
11 Wall Street
New York, New York

one copy to San Francisco Stock Exchange
30 Pine Street
San Francisco, California

If convenient, would you please return one copy for our files. The other copy is for your records.

RICHARD A. FORSLING

mc
Enc.

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

January 6, 1956

Securities and Exchange Commission
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Manuel F. Cohen, Counsel
Division of Corporation Finance

Dear Sirs:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 22, 1955, concerning SEC Form 4 which was filed by me on December 9, 1955.

The number of Class A shares of stock of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. owned by me as of November 30, 1955, and reported in that form, was inadvertently overstated by 100. I have had corrected forms prepared and enclose one executed copy herewith.

I trust that this will serve to clarify your records.

Very truly yours,

Murrow

cc: New York Stock Exchange
11 Wall Street
New York, New York

San Francisco Stock Exchange
30 Pine Street
San Francisco, California

Revision of December 1, 1936

(DO NOT USE THIS SPACE)

FORM 4

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IF THERE HAVE BEEN ANY *CHANGES* IN OWNERSHIP OF ANY EQUITY SECURITY OF THE COMPANY NAMED BELOW DURING THE LAST CALENDAR MONTH, THIS FORM SHOULD BE FILED BY OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF SUCH COMPANY IF IT HAS EQUITY SECURITIES LISTED AND REGISTERED, AND BY BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF MORE THAN 10 PERCENT OF ANY CLASS OF LISTED AND REGISTERED EQUITY SECURITIES OF SUCH COMPANY

Report for Calendar Month Ending November 30, 1956 (Amended)

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
(Name of company which issued security)

Edward R. Murrow
(Name of person whose change of ownership is reported) (Type or print)

485 Madison Avenue, New York, New York
(Business address: street, city, State)

The relation of the undersigned to the issuer is that of [1] Director

IDENTIFICATION OF SECURITY (Such as Class "A" Common Stock, $6 Preferred Stock, etc.)	The following changes (whether by purchase, sale, exchange, gift, or otherwise) in the amounts of equity securities* of the above issuer owned by the undersigned occurred during the calendar month named above. (Report each transaction separately)			The undersigned owned directly or indirectly as beneficial owner, at the close of the calendar month named above, the following amounts of equity securities* of the above issuer	
	DATE OF TRANSACTION	NUMBER OF SHARES OR UNITS OR PRINCIPAL AMOUNT		NATURE OF OWNERSHIP (Whether direct or through holding company, partnership, etc.)	NUMBER OF SHARES OR UNITS OR PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OWNED AT CLOSE OF MONTH NAMED ABOVE
		BOUGHT (If otherwise acquired, so indicate)	SOLD (If otherwise disposed of, so indicate)		
Class A, $2.50 par value	11/28/56	12*	--	Direct	636
Class B, $2.50 par value	11/28/56	12*	--	Direct	624

REMARKS:

*Stock dividend payable 12/20/56 to owners of record on 11/28/56.

Edward R. Murrow
(Signature)

Date of report January, 1956

One copy of this report should be sent to the Securities and Exchange Commission. One copy should also be sent to each exchange on which any equity security of the issuer is listed unless the issuer has designated a single exchange to receive reports.

[1] Indicate whether an officer (giving title of office), director, or direct or indirect beneficial owner of more than 10 percent of any class of any equity security (giving name of security), or any combination of these.

*The term "equity security" means any stock or similar security; or any security convertible, with or without consideration, into such a security, or carrying any warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase such a security; or any such warrant or right. (Section 3 (a) (11) Securities Exchange Act.)

(SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON BACK)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORM 4

1. **Necessity of filing.**—This report should be filed with respect to equity securities of a single company, but only if that company has an equity security listed and registered on a national securities exchange. When no change in beneficial ownership occurs during any month, no report on Form 4 is required for such month.

2. **Time covered by each report.**—Each report should cover a period of one calendar month, and only one such month. The last day of such month should be indicated on the line provided therefor.

3. **Name of company which issued security.**—The name of the issuer of the securities in respect of which changes in ownership are reported should appear on the line calling for name of company which issued security.

4. **Name of person reporting.**—The name of the person whose change of ownership is reported should be the same as that of the person whose signature appears on the report, or in whose behalf the report is signed.

5. **Signature.**—If the person reporting be a corporation, partnership, business trust, etc., the full name of such person should appear over the signature of an officer or other person authorized to sign. If the person reporting be an individual, the report should be signed by him, or specifically on his behalf by a person authorized to sign for him.

6. **Business address.**—The business address should be that of the person by or in whose behalf the report is signed.

7. **Identification of security.**—The security should be clearly identified even though there may be only one class.

8. **Changes in ownership; dates of.**—The date of each transaction should be stated and the number of shares or principal amount involved in each transaction placed in the "bought" or "sold" column, as the case may be.

9. **Changes in ownership; character of.**—If the transaction is other than a purchase or sale, it should be so indicated; e. g., gift, 5% stock dividend, etc., as the case may be.

10. **Changes in ownership; space for reporting.**—If space provided for reporting transactions is inadequate, the transactions for the month may be summarized on the face of the report, with a reference to a detailed daily schedule on a separate sheet.

11. **All month-end holdings should be reported.**—Each Form 4 report required to be filed should not only reflect all changes occurring during the month, but should also state all direct and indirect holdings at the end of the month of *every* class of equity security of the issuer, whether listed or not, *even though no change may have occurred during the month as to certain of such holdings.*

12. **Changes shall be reported even though they are counterbalanced.**—If purchases and sales during a given month are equal, each transaction involved should nevertheless be reported.

13. **Nature of ownership involved in each transaction.**—The nature of ownership (whether direct or through holding company, partnership, trust, etc.) should be specified as to the securities involved in each transaction.

14. **Nature of ownership involved in each type of month-end holding.**—The nature of ownership (whether direct or through holding company, partnership, trust, etc.) should be specified as to the number of shares or principal amount of each class of security shown to be owned at the close of the month.

15. **Change in the nature of ownership.**—If a change involves only the nature of ownership (e. g., through a change from direct to indirect ownership) such change should be reported, nevertheless.

16. **Method of reporting extent of indirect ownership:**

(*a*) Where a holding company buys or sells shares of an equity security, say 200 shares, and where A's interest in the holding company is such as to require that he report in regard to such security, he may report in either of two ways:

(1) He may include in his report the entire 200 shares and state that he has an interest in those shares through the holding company; or

(2) He may include in his report only his proportionate interest in such shares, say 123 shares, with an appropriate explanatory notation.

The same method of reporting may be followed in the case of partnerships.

The method adopted in reporting such transactions should be used with respect to holdings as of the close of the month and should be followed consistently in subsequent reports.

(*b*) Where a trust includes shares of an equity security and where circumstances are such as to require that A report in regard to such security, he should include in his report the transactions and entire holdings of the trust in such security, with a notation stating the nature of his interest therein.

17. **Identification of types of indirect ownership.**—Where more than one type of indirect ownership is involved (e. g., two or more holding companies), each should be separately reported and identified. Such identification may be made by name or by arbitrary symbols, such as holding company "A", holding company "B", etc. Any method adopted should be followed consistently in any subsequent reports.

18. **Beneficial ownership.**—The reporting requirements relate only to beneficial ownership, direct and indirect, and changes in beneficial ownership. Record ownership does not, of itself, constitute beneficial ownership. A person filing a report may expressly declare therein that such filing shall not be construed as an admission that he is, for the purposes of Section 16, the beneficial owner of any equity security covered by the report.

19. **Securities held through nominees.**—The fact that securities stand in street name or are held through a broker or other nominee does not, of itself, constitute indirect ownership as distinguished from direct ownership.

20. **Date of report.**—The report should not be dated prior to the close of the month covered.

21. **Date report should be received.**—Reports should be received on or before the tenth day of the month following the calendar month for which transactions are reported.

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1955 O - 328144

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: MR. MURROW

from: Mr. Forsling

December 8, 1955

Attached are five copies of SEC Form 4 completed to reflect the beneficial acquisition by you of additional shares of CBS stock as a result of the recent 2 per cent stock dividend. The SEC considers this acquisition to be a November, 1955, transaction since the record date for distribution is November 25, 1955. For purposes of this report, no reference to rights to fractional shares acquired is necessary.

If the enclosed forms are correct and if there were no other changes in your stock ownership during the month of November, 1955, would you please date and sign all copies of the attached form and forward the original to:

Securities and Exchange Commission
Washington 25, D. C.,

a duplicate-original to: New York Stock Exchange
11 Wall Street
New York, New York, and

a duplicate-original to: San Francisco Stock Exchange
30 Pine Street
San Francisco, California.

If convenient would you also please return one signed copy to me. The remaining copy is for your records.

RICHARD A. FORSLING

MC
Attachment

Revision of December 1, 1936

(DO NOT USE THIS SPACE)

FORM 4

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IF THERE HAVE BEEN ANY *CHANGES* IN OWNERSHIP OF ANY EQUITY SECURITY OF THE COMPANY NAMED BELOW DURING THE LAST CALENDAR MONTH, THIS FORM SHOULD BE FILED BY OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF SUCH COMPANY IF IT HAS EQUITY SECURITIES LISTED AND REGISTERED, AND BY BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF MORE THAN 10 PERCENT OF ANY CLASS OF LISTED AND REGISTERED EQUITY SECURITIES OF SUCH COMPANY

Report for Calendar Month Ending [redacted]

[redacted]
(Name of company which issued security)

[redacted]
(Name of person whose change of ownership is reported) (Type or print)

[redacted]
(Business address: street, city, State)

The relation of the undersigned to the issuer is that of [1] [redacted]

IDENTIFICATION OF SECURITY (Such as Class "A" Common Stock, $6 Preferred Stock, etc.)	The following changes (whether by purchase, sale, exchange, gift, or otherwise) in the amounts of equity securities* of the above issuer owned by the undersigned occurred during the calendar month named above. (Report each transaction separately)			The undersigned owned directly or indirectly as beneficial owner, at the close of the calendar month named above, the following amounts of equity securities* of the above issuer	
	DATE OF TRANSACTION	NUMBER OF SHARES OR UNITS OR PRINCIPAL AMOUNT		NATURE OF OWNERSHIP (Whether direct or through holding company, partnership, etc.)	NUMBER OF SHARES OR UNITS OR PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OWNED AT CLOSE OF MONTH NAMED ABOVE
		BOUGHT (If otherwise acquired, so indicate)	SOLD (If otherwise disposed of, so indicate)		
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

REMARKS:

[redacted]

(Signature)

Date of report .....

One copy of this report should be sent to the Securities and Exchange Commission. One copy should also be sent to each exchange on which any equity security of the issuer is listed unless the issuer has designated a single exchange to receive reports.

---

[1] Indicate whether an officer (giving title of office), director, or direct or indirect beneficial owner of more than 10 percent of any class of any equity security (giving name of security), or any combination of these.

*The term "equity security" means any stock or similar security; or any security convertible, with or without consideration, into such a security, or carrying any warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase such a security; or any such warrant or right. (Section 3 (*a*) (11) Securities Exchange Act.)

(SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON BACK)

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(1) He may include in his report the entire 200 shares and state that he has an interest in those shares through the holding company; or

(2) He may include in his report only his proportionate interest in such shares, say 123 shares, with an appropriate explanatory notation.

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The method adopted in reporting such transactions should be used with respect to holdings as of the close of the month and should be followed consistently in subsequent reports.

(*b*) Where a trust includes shares of an equity security and where circumstances are such as to require that A report in regard to such security, he should include in his report the transactions and entire holdings of the trust in such security, with a notation stating the nature of his interest therein.

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21. **Date report should be received.**—Reports should be received on or before the tenth day of the month following the calendar month for which transactions are reported.

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1955 O - 328144

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Secretaries to: Messrs. Paley, Stanton, Salant, Lowman, Hausman, Hardy
Fitts, Mickelson, Brauner, Dean, Padgett, Lang, Jencks, Neeman, Murrow

from: Norine McDonough, Secretary to Dr. Wiebe (485 Madison, 20th floor)

December 5, 1955

Will you please fill in the following information on your respective bosses and return to me by December 7 for use in new D & O book. Thank you.

NAME:
BUSINESS ADDRESS:
BUSINESS PHONE:
HOME ADDRESS:
HOME PHONE:

Please include zone numbers.

Filled out + returned 12/5

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
AND DOMESTIC SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Income Statements

		Six Months Ended		
		July 2, 1955 (26 Weeks)		*July 3, 1954 (26 Weeks)*
GROSS REVENUES AND SALES		$202,173,713		$176,016,777
Less, Discounts, agency commissions and returns		52,178,018		44,574,010
		149,995,695		131,442,767
Deduct:				
Operating expenses and cost of goods sold	$109,920,811		$96,873,761	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	22,475,201		20,339,351	
Provision for depreciation and amortization of fixed assets	3,229,893		2,284,361	
		135,625,905		119,497,473
		14,369,790		11,945,294
Miscellaneous income, less miscellaneous deductions		*122,118*		*317,845*
Income before federal taxes on income		14,247,672		11,627,449
Provision for federal taxes on income		7,920,000		6,450,000
NET INCOME FOR PERIOD		$ 6,327,672		$ 5,177,449
Earnings per Share (Note 1)		$ .87		$ .74

Italics denote red figures

Notes:

1. Earnings per share are calculated on the average number of shares outstanding during the respective six month periods, adjusted for the three-for-one stock split-up.
2. The 1955 results are subject to year end adjustments and to audit by Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery.

SAMUEL R. DEAN,
Treasurer

August 10, 1955

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: MR. MURROW

from: Mr. Brauner

June 24, 1955

At the end of each month we are required to file with the FCC changes in stock ownership of all officers and directors. In addition, as you know, such changes must be reported monthly by the officer or director to the SEC on Form 4. In both instances, the reports should reflect changes in beneficial ownership as well as ownership of record. The stock transfer agent provides us with a statement of changes in record ownership of all officers and directors at the end of each month. These figures, however, do not include changes in beneficial ownership and there is no way in which this information can be obtained other than from the beneficial owner.

Accordingly, in the event that you acquire or dispose of any CBS stock, owned either of record or beneficially, I would appreciate it if you would advise Mr. Forsling at the end of the month in which the change in ownership occurred of the date of each transaction and the amount of stock purchased or sold or otherwise acquired or disposed of. If you wish, Mr. Forsling will prepare and submit for your signature the necessary forms to be filed with the SEC.

JULIUS F. BRAUNER

mc

Pelham Manor
New York
June 1, 1955

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your part in giving me the beautiful silver cigarette box with the most generously worded inscription from the CBS Board of Directors.

It will, I know, add a touch of lustre to the motels, trailer camps, third class pension rooms, and uncombed beaches where you will be able to find me from here on.

Eloise joins me in sending our best to you and Janet with all the warmest wishes for happiness.

Sincerely,

Adrian

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

AND DOMESTIC SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Income Statements

		Three Months Ended		
		April 2, 1955 (13 Weeks)		*April 3, 1954 (13 Weeks)*
GROSS REVENUES AND SALES		$104,206,067		$90,974,533
Less, Discounts, agency commissions and returns		26,429,604		23,103,119
		77,776,463		67,871,414
Deduct:				
Operating expenses and cost of goods sold	$56,500,096		$49,951,993	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	11,079,422		10,055,864	
Provision for depreciation and amortization of fixed assets	1,595,474		1,094,765	
		69,174,992		61,102,622
		8,601,471		6,768,792
Miscellaneous income, less miscellaneous deductions		*68,794*		*302,427*
Income before federal taxes on income		8,532,677		6,466,365
Provision for federal taxes on income		4,640,000		3,600,000
NET INCOME FOR PERIOD		$ 3,892,677		$ 2,866,365
Earnings per Share (Note 1)		$1.60		$1.22

Italics denote red figures

Notes:

1. The 1955 earnings per share are calculated on 2,438,900 shares, the average number outstanding during the three months ended April 2, 1955; earnings per share for 1954 are based on the 2,340,896 shares outstanding during the first three months of that year. At the Annual Meeting of Stockholders held April 20, 1955, a 3 for 1 stock split-up was approved. The stock certificates for the additional shares will be mailed to Stockholders on or about May 20, 1955. Adjusted for the stock split-up, earnings per share for the respective three month periods were $.53 in 1955 and $.41 in 1954.
2. The 1955 results are subject to year end adjustments and to audit by Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery.

SAMUEL R. DEAN,
Treasurer

May 11, 1955

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Dr. Stanton and Messrs. Murrow, VanVolkenburg, Conkling, Colin, Mintz, Murphy and Streamyer

from: Mr. Drake

May 10, 1955

RE: COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
DOING BUSINESS - Massachusetts

Enclosed (in duplicate) is a form "Foreign Corporation - Certificate of Increase of Capital" which is required to be filed by Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. with the Department of Corporations and Taxation of Massachusetts on or before May 27, 1955.

The Form requires the signatures of a majority of the Directors of the Corporation. It is being sent to each of you in turn.

When you receive it, will you please

(a) sign both copies of the Certificate at the place indicated by your initials

(b) keep one copy of this memorandum for your records.

(c) pass on to another Director designated to receive this memorandum two Certificates and remaining copies of this memorandum.

Will the last Director signing the Certificates kindly return both copies to me for filing with the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation of Massachusetts.

ETD/cb
Enc.

E. Thayer Drake

Bd of Directors

April 27, 1955

Dear Dorsey:

We shall all miss you. You are a man both wise and good in the old fashioned biblical sense of those words.

As ever yours,

Mr. Dorsey Richardson
1 South William Street
New York, New York

rh

DORSEY RICHARDSON
ONE SOUTH WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK

April 25, 1955.

Dear Ed:

It was a pleasant and most gratifying surprise to receive from the CBS Board last week the handsome silver box signed by all of you. The unusually flattering and cordial accompanying resolution of the Board is deeply appreciated. Thank you ever so much.

The decision to withdraw from the Board was a very difficult one, which I made with great regret, particularly because I have anjoyed the personal association with all of you over so many years. I hope that in the future we shall have many occasions to meet again.

With kindest regards and best wishes for continued success, I am

Sincerely yours,

Dorsey Richardson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Board

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: MR. MURROW

from: Dr. Stanton

April 1, 1955

I am enclosing suggested copy for a resolution honoring Dorsey Richardson's 21 years on the CBS Board. As you will see in the copy, this proposed resolution or one similar to it should be adopted April 13.

My idea is to inscribe this copy on the inside of one of Cartier's silver cigarette boxes. If we can hear from all members of the Board sufficiently in advance of the next meeting, we may be able to have the box finished in time for the April 13 meeting.

We will welcome any suggestions for improving the copy.

FS

FRANK STANTON

af

RESOLVED that the members of the Board of Directors of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. at its regular meeting on April 13, 1955, regretfully accede to the request of Dorsey Richardson that his resignation from the Board be accepted, and the members hereby record their deep regret at the termination of their association with him.

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Directors hereby express their very genuine and warm appreciation to, and affection for, Mr. Richardson for his long and invaluable services to the Corporation, extending over a period of twenty-one years, and they further express their recognition of the unique qualities of calm dignity, human warmth, quiet depth, and steadfast integrity which he has brought to these services and which shall be sorely missed by the Board and the Corporation.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Dean

From Mr. Murrow

Station

March 9, 1955

Herewith the Board of Directors' Folders from January 9, 1952 to January 27, 1955. The ones earlier of my tenure on the Board have been destroyed.

E.R.M.

rh

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: MR. MURROW

from: Mr. Brauner

March 4, 1955

Attached is copy of proxy material which will be submitted to the Board of Directors for approval at the meeting next Wednesday.

JULIUS E. BRAUNER

mk
Enc.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC. Proxy For Annual Meeting of April 20, 1955

The undersigned stockholder of COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC., hereby constitutes and appoints WILLIAM S. PALEY, FRANK STANTON and RALPH F. COLIN the attorneys and proxies of the undersigned, with power of substitution to each, or a majority of such attorneys, proxies or substitutes as shall be present and acting, or if only one of them shall be present and acting, then that one, for and in the name of the undersigned to vote all the shares of Class A stock and Class B stock which the undersigned is entitled to vote with all powers in respect thereof which the undersigned would possess if personally present, at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., to be held on Wednesday, April 20, 1955, at 2 o'clock P.M. at the office of the Corporation, 485 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and at all adjournments of such meetings as follows:

A For the election of six Class A directors and seven Class B directors,

B For ☐ Against ☐ a proposal to (i) increase the amount of capital stock of the Corporation, (ii) increase the number of authorized shares of the Corporation and (iii) change each share of stock of the Corporation into three shares of the same class and of the same par value, all as described in the proxy statement,

C For ☐ Against ☐ amendment of the 1951 authorization of stockholders with respect to the granting of stock options so as to remove therefrom any limitation upon the number of shares with respect to which options may be granted during any calendar year,

D For ☐ Against ☐ the election of Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery to act as auditors for the Corporation, and

E Upon such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

This proxy will be voted as directed, and if no direction to the contrary is indicated, it will be voted for proposals (b), (c) and (d).

This proxy is solicited on behalf of the management of the Corporation.

Date: _____ _____

(Signature of Stockholder)

CLASS A STOCK SHARES

CLASS B STOCK SHARES

Stockholders are requested to mark ballots, date and sign this proxy and to return it promptly in the enclosed envelope. No postage is required.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

Notice of Annual Meeting of April 20, 1955

To the Stockholders:

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC. will be held on Wednesday, April 20, 1955, at 2 P.M. at the office of the Corporation, 485 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the following purposes:

A To elect Class A directors and Class B directors for the ensuing year.

B To act upon a proposal to (i) increase the amount of capital stock of the Corporation, (ii) increase the number of authorized shares of the Corporation and (iii) change each share of stock of the Corporation into three shares of the same class and of the same par value, all as described in the accompanying Proxy Statement.

C To amend the 1951 authorization of stockholders with respect to the granting of stock options so as to remove therefrom any limitation upon the number of shares with respect to which options may be granted during any calendar year.

D To elect independent public accountants to serve as auditors for the Corporation for the ensuing year.

E To consider and act upon such other business as may properly come before the meeting or any adjournment or adjournments thereof.

Stockholders of record at the close of business on March 11, 1955, will be entitled to vote at the meeting or any adjournment or adjournments thereof.

Each Stockholder unable to attend the meeting in person is urged to execute the proxy and mail it promptly in the enclosed business reply envelope.

WILLIAM S. PALEY, *Chairman of the Board*
FRANK STANTON, *President*

New York, N.Y., March 9, 1955.

PROXY STATEMENT

This proxy statement is furnished in connection with the solicitation by the management of COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC. (hereinafter called the "Corporation") of proxies in the accompanying form to be used at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Corporation to be held on April 20, 1955. The cost of such solicitation will be borne by the Corporation. Proxies may be revoked at any time prior to the voting thereof. On January 10, 1955, there were outstanding 1,337,934 shares of Class A stock and 1,100,780 shares of Class B stock of the Corporation. On all matters which will come before the meeting each Stockholder, or his proxy, will be entitled to one vote for each share of stock, whether Class A or Class B, of which such Stockholder was the holder of record at the close of business on March 11, 1955, except that the holders of the Class A stock, voting separately, have the right to elect the Class A directors, and the holders of the Class B stock, voting separately, have the right to elect the Class B directors. Upon election of Class A directors, the holders of Class A stock may vote cumulatively. The Class B shares do not have cumulative voting rights. So far as the enclosed form of proxy relates to the election of directors of the Corporation, the same is being solicited from the holders of Class A stock only for the election of Class A directors and from the holders of Class B stock only for the election of Class B directors.

The matters upon which the management intends the solicited proxy to be voted are:

A Election of Directors

It is proposed to act upon the election of six Class A directors and seven Class B directors of the Corporation to hold office for one year and until their successors shall be elected and shall qualify. The persons named in the enclosed form of proxy, at the meeting, will vote the shares covered by such proxy for the election of the nominees named below and, upon the election of Class A directors, will distribute the votes which they are thereby authorized to cast equally among the nominees for Class A directors. However, in the event that any of the nominees named below is not a candidate for election at the time of the annual meeting (which, however, the management does not anticipate will occur), the proxy will be voted in favor of the balance of those named and may be voted for substitute nominees. The management of the Corporation has not yet determined upon a nominee for the seventh Class A director. Accordingly, the persons named in the enclosed form of proxy will not vote the Class A shares covered by such proxy for any nominee for Class A director except those named below or a substitute or substitutes for one or more of them. However, a seventh Class A director may be nominated from the floor and voted upon at the meeting. It is expected that, in the event a seventh Class A director is not so nominated and elected, the Board of Directors will elect a seventh Class A director

sometime subsequent to the 1955 Annual Meeting. In the opinion of counsel for the Corporation, this procedure is proper from a legal point of view.

The principal occupation or employment of each nominee, and the number of shares of capital stock of the Corporation beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, by each nominee, as of January 10, 1955, as stated to the Corporation by each nominee are:

Name *Class A Directors*	*Principal Occupation or Employment**	*Served as Director Since*	*Number of Shares Owned Beneficially*	
			Class A Stock	*Class B Stock*
J. A. W. Iglehart	Partner of firm of W. E. Hutton & Co. (Investment Bankers)	1932	3,774	1,326
Robert A. Lovett	Partner of Brown Bros. Harriman & Co. (Private Bankers)	1953	1,428	none
Seymour Mintz	President of CBS-Columbia	1954	none	none
Adrian Murphy	President of CBS Radio	1952	none	none
Samuel Paley	Retired	1932	6,936	13,260
J. L. Van Volkenburg	President of CBS Television	1952	102	204

Name *Class B Directors*	*Principal Occupation or Employment*	*Served as Director Since*	*Number of Shares Owned Beneficially*	
			Class A Stock	*Class B Stock*
Ralph F. Colin	Attorney, member of the firm of Rosenman Goldmark Colin & Kaye	1937	1,000	none
James B. Conkling	President of Columbia Records	1951	none	102
Leon Levy	Personal Investments	1927	14,382	41,718
Edward R. Murrow	News Broadcaster	1949	306	204
William S. Paley	Chairman of the Board of the Corporation	1928	39,281	226,950
Frank Stanton	President of the Corporation	1945	44,686	10,225
Charles F. Stromeyer	President of CBS-Hytron	1954	2,321	2,238

*Messrs. Mintz, Murphy, Van Volkenburg, Conkling and Stromeyer are also Vice Presidents of the Corporation.

The following information is furnished, except as noted below, on an accrual basis for the respective periods during which they acted as directors or officers in the fiscal year ended January 1, 1955, with respect to each person who was a director (among whom are included the three highest paid officers) and whose aggregate remuneration exceeded $30,000 and with respect to all persons, as a group, who were directors or officers of the Corporation at any time during said fiscal year:

*Name of Individual or Identity of Group**	*Aggregate Remuneration*	*Amount Paid, or Set Aside for, Under Pension Plan*	*Estimated Annual Benefits Under Pension Plan Upon Retirement*
James B. Conkling	$ 72,499.92	$ 6,815.68	$ 18,240.00
Seymour Mintz	51,346.22	–	–
Adrian Murphy	65,000.08	7,796.66	15,060.00
Edward R. Murrow	306,611.78**	–	–
William S. Paley	200,000.16	16,526.27	30,300.00
Frank Stanton	250,836.16	12,335.24	31,740.00
Charles F. Stromeyer	54,807.30	2,604.24	8,316.48
J. L. Van Volkenburg	101,250.00	11,733.12	19,680.00
Aggregate amounts paid to all directors and officers as a group***			
Remuneration			$1,661,539.16
Directors' Fees			14,400.00
Amount paid, or set aside for, under Pension Plan			112,261.00
Estimated annual benefits under Pension Plan upon Retirement			220,056.48

*The remuneration of Mr. Murrow was received by him as a director and news broadcaster and for royalties, and by each of the other named individuals in the capacity listed under his principal occupation or employment in the table of information concerning director nominees. No director who is not also an officer or employee of the Corporation is eligible to participate in bonuses or shares in profits or in pension or insurance plans of the Corporation. Assuming that he remains in the employ of the Corporation through December 26, 1956, Mr. Mintz will be entitled to participate in the Pension Plan of the Corporation on and after that date. The estimated annual benefits under pension plan upon retirement shown with respect to Mr. Stromeyer include benefits resulting from his individual contributions to the pension plan in which he is a participant.

**This does not include royalty payments made to Persons to Persons Corporation, Inc. as assignee of Mr. Murrow, pursuant to an agreement dated April 20, 1953, as amended, between Mr. Murrow and the Corporation. In that agreement, Mr. Murrow granted to the Corporation a license with respect to the "Person to Person" television program series. During the fiscal year ending January 1, 1955, these royalties amounted to $105,600.00. The Corporation is advised that Mr. Murrow, his son Casey Murrow and his mother Mrs. R. C. Murrow are beneficial owners of a total of 32½% of the shares of Persons to Persons Corporation, Inc.

***This includes directors who are not officers. The sole remuneration from the Corporation (and its wholly owned subsidiaries) of each director whose remuneration is not otherwise specified herein, consisted of directors' fees. Ralph F. Colin, a Class B director, is a member of the firm of Rosenman Goldmark Colin & Kaye, General Counsel of the Corporation, to which the Corporation and Columbia Records Inc. paid, on a cash basis, during the year ending January 1, 1955, $203,000 and $12,750, respectively, for legal services. J. A. W. Iglehart, a Class A director, is a member of the firm of W. E. Hutton & Co. to which the Corporation paid $15,000, for financial services and advice in connection with the disposition by the Corporation of its interest in Midwest Radio-Television, Inc. Such amounts are not included in the amounts listed as paid to all directors and officers as a group.

On March 10, 1954, in accordance with the authorization of the Stockholders of the Corporation voted at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders held April 18, 1951, the Board of Directors granted to each of James B. Conkling, Seymour Mintz, Adrian Murphy, Charles F. Stromeyer and J. L. Van Volkenburg, each of whom is an officer and director of the Corporation, an option to purchase 2,500* shares of the Class A stock, $2.50 par value, of the Corporation. The price at which these options may be exercised is $45.25* per share. (The highest sales price of said stock on the New York Stock Exchange on March 10, 1954, the date the options were granted, was $47.375 per share.) The options were all granted on substantially the same terms and conditions. They are irrevocable and may be exercised at any time during the period from March 10, 1955 to March 9, 1961. The options will expire on March 9, 1961; or, as to any grantee, in the event of the termination of the continuous employment of such grantee by the Corporation, any parent or parents of the Corporation, and any subsidiary or subsidiaries of the Corporation for any reason whatsoever prior to March 10, 1955, upon such termination; or in the event of such termination on or after March 10, 1955, and prior to March 9, 1961, for any reason other than the grantee's death, three months after such termination; or in the event of such termination by reason of the grantee's death, six months after his death. The options are not transferable other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution. There was no monetary consideration for the granting of these options. Except in the case of Mr. Mintz, the options were granted on the basis of past services and loyalty to the Corporation and so that a proprietary interest in the Corporation might be acquired by the grantees as an incentive in the performance of services to the Corporation. In the case of Mr. Mintz, who on the date the options were granted had been recently employed by the Corporation, the option was granted so that a proprietary interest might be acquired as an incentive in the performance of services to the Corporation.

On October 18, 1954, Frank Stanton, President of the Corporation, exercised options to purchase an aggregate of 7,000 shares of the Class B stock, $2.50 par value, of the Corporation and an aggregate of 43,000 shares of the Class A stock, $2.50 par value, of the Corporation. The purchase price was $24.75 per share for the Class B stock, $26.75 per share for 10,000 shares of the Class A stock, and $38.25 per share for 33,000 shares of the Class A stock. The highest sales prices of the Class A and Class B stock on the New York Stock Exchange on October 18, 1954, the date of purchase, were, respectively, $72.25 and $71.625 per share.

In January of 1953, Richard S. Salant, a Vice President, who is not a director, of the Corporation, borrowed $19,000 from the Corporation on a non-interest bearing demand note. $12,500 of such indebtedness was outstanding as of March 3, 1955.

The shares of Class A and Class B stock of

*In accordance with the provisions of the option agreements the number of shares which each grantee is entitled to purchase was increased to 2,550 shares of the Class A stock as a result of the 2 per cent stock dividend payable December 20, 1954, with a corresponding reduction in the price at which the options may be exercised to $44.36 per share.

the Corporation set forth above as owned beneficially by William S. Paley represent 2.94% and 20.62% respectively, of the outstanding shares of those respective classes of stock and in the aggregate, 10.92% of all outstanding shares of stock of the Corporation. The "associates" (as the term is defined in Regulation X-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) of William S. Paley owned beneficially an aggregate of 52,204 shares of Class A stock and 28,968 shares of Class B stock (including 38,740 of the 39,281 shares of Class A stock referred to above as being beneficially owned by William S. Paley).

Shelter Rock Development Corporation (all of the capital stock of which is owned by William S. Paley), Mrs. William S. Paley, two trusts created by trust agreements dated December 10, 1938 and June 24, 1940, respectively, under which Tradesmens Land Title Bank and Trust Company, Ralph F. Colin and Alex Satinsky are trustees, and four trusts created by four agreements, two dated December 30, 1941, one dated June 27, 1949 and one dated September 7, 1951, under which Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Ralph F. Colin are trustees, are the "associates" whose holdings are substantial. The 39,281 shares of Class A stock of the Corporation, referred to above as being beneficially owned by William S. Paley, include 541 shares owned beneficially and of record by him and 38,740 shares owned beneficially and of record by Shelter Rock Development Corporation. Accordingly, the aggregate number of shares of stock of the Corporation owned beneficially by William S. Paley and his "associates" is as follows: 52,745 shares of Class A stock and 255,918 shares of Class B stock.

Proposal to Increase the Capital Stock of the Corporation, Increase the Authorized Number of Shares and Change Each of the Issued Shares of Stock into Three Shares of the Same Class and of the Same Par Value

At a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Corporation held January 27, 1955, the Board of Directors determined that it would be in the best interest of the Corporation to increase the amount of capital stock of the Corporation to $30,000,000, to increase the number of authorized shares of the Corporation to 12,000,000 shares, $2.50 par value, of which one-half shall be Class A and one-half Class B, each class to have the same preferences, privileges, voting powers, restrictions or qualifications as the presently authorized shares of each class and to change (split-up) each share of stock of the Corporation heretofore issued or which may be issued hereafter and prior to the effective date of appropriate certificate effecting such change, into three shares of the same class and of the same par value.

The Board of Directors of the Corporation is of the opinion that the stock split-up would make possible a wider distribution of the stock of the Corporation and that this would be desirable because in addition to its broadcasting activities, the Corporation manufactures consumer products through its various divisions.

The following resolution will be presented

at the stockholders' meeting:

Resolved that

(a) the amount of the capital stock of the Corporation shall be increased to $30,000,000;

(b) the total number of shares which the Corporation may have shall be increased to 12,000,000 all of which are to be of the par value of $2.50 each, one-half of which shall be Class A stock and one-half of which shall be Class B stock, each class to have the same preferences, privileges, voting powers, restrictions or qualifications as the presently authorized shares of each class;

(c) each share of the stock of the Corporation heretofore issued or which may be issued hereafter and prior to the effective date of the appropriate certificate effecting such change, shall be changed into three shares of the same class and of the same par value; and

(d) the President or a Vice President, the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary and the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer of the Corporation are authorized and directed to execute and file such certificate or certificates and such other instruments, and to take such other action, as may be necessary or required to effect the changes authorized by this resolution.

If stockholders approve the stock split-up and assuming that no additional shares of stock of the Corporation are issued prior to the effective date of the stock split-up (and the Board of Directors of the Corporation does not expect that any additional shares will be so issued except to the extent, if any, that shares of Class A stock of the Corporation may be issued pursuant to exercise of stock options previously referred to), after giving effect to the stock split-up, the Corporation will have outstanding 4,013,802 shares of Class A stock and 3,302,340 shares of Class B stock.

In such event, the Capital Stock Account of the Corporation will be credited with an amount equal to $2.50 per share with respect to each additional share of stock of the Corporation issued as a result of the split-up, there will be charged to the Capital Surplus Account of the Corporation the entire amount credited to such Account as of the effective date of such change and there will be charged to the Earned Surplus Account of the Corporation an amount equal to the amount by which the amount so credited to the Capital Stock Account of the Corporation shall exceed the amount charged to the Capital Surplus Account of the Corporation. Assuming that no additional shares of stock of the Corporation are issued prior to the effective date of the stock split-up, the Capital Stock Account of the Corporation will be credited with $12,193,570, the Capital Surplus Account of the Corporation will be charged with $8,733,542.24 (thereby eliminating that account in its entirety), and the Earned Surplus Account of the Corporation will be charged with $3,460,027.76.

As provided in the Certificate of Incorporation, the stockholders of the Corporation have no preemptive rights to purchase any shares of stock or other securities of the Corporation.

The Corporation has no present plans to issue any shares of stock other than those required in connection with the stock split-up, if approved, or for exercise of presently outstanding or future options.

If approved by stockholders, the effective

date of the proposed changes in the capital stock of the Corporation will be the date on which the Certificate required by the New York Stock Corporation Law is filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of of New York. It is expected that such Certificate will be filed on or about April 29, 1955. Stockholders will retain the stock certificates which they hold at that time and as soon as practicable, there will be mailed, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the effective date, certificates for the additional shares of stock of the Corporation to which such stockholders will be entitled if the stock split-up is effected.

In the opinion of counsel for the Corporation stockholders will not realize taxable income and there will be no gain or loss to them under the Federal Tax Laws as a result of making these changes in the capital structure of the Corporation.

Under the provisions of the New York Stock Corporation Law a favorable vote of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of stock of the Corporation is required for the adoption of the foregoing resolution.

c Proposal to Amend the 1951 Authorization of Stockholders with Respect to Stock Options

At the Annual Meeting of Stockholders held April 18, 1951, the stockholders authorized the granting of options for the purchase of an aggregrate of 150,000 shares of the Corporation's Class A stock, subject to the limitations set forth in the proxy statement for such meeting. A copy of the statement of such limitations is attached as Exhibit A.

Pursuant to that authorization options have been granted with respect to 55,750 shares of Class A stock. Options have been exercised with respect to 43,000 of such shares. As stated on page 5 of this Proxy Statement, the option with respect to the 43,000 shares of Class A stock was exercised by Frank Stanton, President of the Corporation, and the balance of the 55,750 shares of Class A stock is under option to Messrs. Conkling, Mintz, Murphy, Stromeyer and Van Volkenburg, each of whom is a director and officer of the Corporation. Accordingly, as of the date of this proxy statement the Board of Directors of the Corporation may grant additional options with respect to 94,250 shares of Class A stock of the Corporation (which will be increased to 282,750 shares in the event that stockholders approve the stock split-up).

One of the limitations in the 1951 stockholder authorization for the granting of options was that options should not be granted during any calendar year for the purchase of an aggregrate of more than 15,000* shares of stock plus, during each calendar year subsequent to 1951, a number of shares equal to the excess, if any, of the number of shares for the purchase of which options could have been granted during all prior calendar years over the number of shares for the purchase of which options were actually so granted during such prior calendar years. In the event the options with respect to any

*If stockholders approve the stock split-up this figure will be increased to 45,000.

shares terminate prior to the complete exercise thereof, the option is deemed not to have been granted as to the shares with respect to which the option shall not have been exercised.

As stated in the proxy statement for the 1951 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, the purpose of the granting of options is to encourage key employees (including officers) of the Corporation and its subsidiaries to acquire (or increase) a proprietary interest in the Corporation on reasonable terms, and to benefit the Corporation through the increased incentive and interest in the Corporation on the part of such employees as a result of the opportunity to purchase stock on such terms. It is felt that the granting of such options will aid the Corporation to retain its present efficient management and, should circumstances require it, to attract additions to the management.

The Board of Directors of the Corporation believes that the above-mentioned restriction upon the number of shares with respect to which options may be granted in any year has prevented the Corporation from realizing fully the advantages to be derived from the granting of stock options. Accordingly, it is proposed to modify the statement of the limitations subject to which the Board of Directors were authorized at the 1951 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to grant stock options to employees by deleting therefrom the limitation on the aggregate number of shares with respect to which options may be granted in any year. The removal of such limitation will not increase the total number of additional Class A shares with respect to which options may be granted (94,250 shares at the present time, 282,750 shares in the event that the stock split-up is approved by stockholders).

The Board of Directors has not determined at this time on the granting of any additional option or options and has not determined to whom options may be granted in the future or the number of shares for the purchase of which options may hereafter be granted or the terms of any such options.

On February 11, 1955, the last sales price of Class A stock on the New York Stock Exchange was $88.50 per share.

A favorable vote of a majority of those shares present in person or represented by proxy at the meeting is required for adoption of the foregoing amendment.

D Election of Independent Public Accountants

Pursuant to the plan heretofore adopted, the Board of Directors at its meeting held on January 12, 1955, designated, from among the directors, Messrs. Iglehart, Lovett and Richardson, none of whom is an officer of the Corporation, as a committee on behalf of the management to nominate independent public accountants to serve as auditors until the next Annual Meeting of Stockholders, and, after investigation, said committee has so nominated Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, who have advised the committee that they are willing to serve on the terms and conditions provided for in said plan.

E Other Business

It is proposed to act upon such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The management of the Corporation does not at this time know of any other business which will be presented for the consideration of and action by the Stockholders at said meeting.

Dated: March 9, 1955

Note: *Financial statements of the Corporation and its subsidiaries have been omitted for the reason that they are not deemed material for the exercise of prudent judgment in regard to the matters to be acted upon at the meeting.*

EXHIBIT A

Statement of limitations in the 1951 authorization of stockholders with respect to stock options

Amount of Stock. The Board of Directors may, at such time or times prior to January 1, 1961, as it shall determine, grant options for the purchase of an aggregate of 150,000 shares of the Corporation's Class A stock, $2.50 par value, at present authorized and unissued. The Board of Directors is not required to grant any such option. Each option shall be for the purchase of such number of shares as the Board of Directors shall determine, provided that during the calendar year 1951 options will not be granted for the purchase of an aggregate of more than 15,000 shares of said stock and during each calendar year from 1952 to 1960, inclusive, options will not be granted for the purchase of an aggregate of more than 15,000 shares of said stock plus, during each such calendar year, the number of shares thereof equal to the excess, if any, of the number of shares for the purchase of which options could have been granted during all prior calendar years over the number of shares for the purchase of which options were actually so granted during such prior calendar years. In the event that the option with respect to any shares shall terminate prior to the exercise thereof with respect to such shares, the option shall be deemed not to have been granted as to those of such shares with respect to which such option shall not have been exercised.

Eligibility. Options may be granted to such employees (including officers) of the Corporation and of subsidiaries of the Corporation as the Board of Directors may determine and the granting of an option to an employee in any one year will not prevent the granting of an option or options to him in any subsequent year or years. Since the eligibility of employees to receive options will be determined from time to time by the Board of Directors, it is not possible to state the number of officers and employees who will be eligible to receive options. As no limitation is set forth herein on the number of shares of stock on which options may be granted to any individual, all of the 150,000 shares of the Corporation's Class A stock might be optioned to one or more individuals. There will be no restrictions upon the right to dispose of shares purchased under any option except such restrictions as may be imposed by the Board of Directors in their discretion.

Price. Each option may provide for the purchase of stock upon the exercise thereof at such price or prices per share as the Board of Directors shall determine at the time of the granting of such option, subject, however, to the following:

(a) If, at the time of the granting of such option, the present Section 130A(d) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code of the United States, as amended, or any similar provision, shall be in effect and shall limit the definition of the term "restricted stock option" to an option granted at a time when the option price shall be not less than a stated percentum of the then fair market value of the stock subject to option (85% under the present law), the price

or prices determined by the Board of Directors will not be less than the percentum of the fair market value of the stock so stated in such present or future provision of the Internal Revenue Code.

(b) If at the time of the granting of such option, no such provision is in effect, or any such provision which is in effect does not limit the definition of the term "restricted stock option" to one granted at a time when the option price is not less than a stated percentum of the then fair market value of the stock subject to the option, the price or prices determined by the Board of Directors shall not be less than 85% of the fair market value of the stock at the time of the granting of the option.

The fair market value of said stock at such time will be determined in such a manner as the Board of Directors of the Corporation may deem appropriate. The purchase price of all stock purchased upon the exercise of any option will be payable in cash on the date of purchase.

Period of Option. Each option may be exercisable at such time or times, not later than December 31, 1967, as the Board of Directors shall determine at the time of the granting of the option; provided, that no such option will be exercisable later than seven years after the granting thereof.

Adjustment in Number of Shares. Appropriate adjustments shall be made in the number of shares for the purchase of which options may be granted, and in the minimum option price at which such options may be exercised, in the event of any subdivision or combination of the outstanding shares of the Corporation, by reclassification or otherwise, or in the event of the payment of a stock dividend, a capital reorganization, a reclassification of shares, a consolidation or merger, or the sale, lease or conveyance of substantially all the assets of the Corporation. The Board of Directors, in granting any option, may provide for similar adjustments if any such event occurs after the grant but prior to the exercise of the option.

Modification of Options. Any option may be modified by the Board of Directors with the consent of the employee to whom such option was granted, subject only to the limitations set forth in this statement.

Other Provisions of Options. It is intended that the Board of Directors be permitted to determine the provisions of any option which it shall grant, subject only to the limitations set forth in this statement.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 559

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To MR. MURROW

From Mr. Brauner

Station

January 17, 1955

As you know, we are required to file extensive information concerning our directors and officers with the FCC and must include some of such information in our proxy statement.

In order to minimize inconvenience to you in furnishing the necessary information, I have had two copies of the enclosed questionnaire filled out as completely as possible from the information which we have in our records.

We are now preparing proxy material for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders. Accordingly, I shall appreciate it if you will check the enclosed questionnaire, make such corrections and additions as may be appropriate, and return one signed copy to me as soon as you can conveniently do so.

Enc.

INFORMATION CONCERNING DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS REQUIRED BY FCC OR SEC

1. Please give appropriate answers to the following:

NAME HOME ADDRESS BUSINESS ADDRESS	DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH	U.S. CITIZENSHIP (1) Birth (2) Naturalization (3) Naturalization of a Parent	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION – PRESENT AND PAST 5 YEARS FIRM NAME PRINCIPAL PLACE AND NATURE OF BUSINESS
Edward R. Murrow **580 Park Avenue** **New York 21, N. Y.**	**April 25, 1908** **Greensboro,** **N. C.**	**Birth**	**Director** **Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.**
485 Madison Avenue **New York 22, N. Y.**			**News Broadcaster and Analyst**

2. (a) Please state the number of shares of Class "A" stock and the number of shares of Class "B" stock of which you were directly or indirectly the owner at the close of business on January 10, 1955: Class "A" **306** Class "B" **204**

(b) In the event that any of the shares set forth in question 2(a) were owned by you beneficially but not of record, please state (1) the number of shares owned beneficially: Class "A" **None** Class "B" **None**

and (2) the name(s) of record owners of such shares with the amounts owned by each: _____

(c) According to Columbia's records on said date, the number of its shares owned beneficially by you and your "associates"* did not aggregate more than 10% of either the outstanding Class "A" stock (total shares 1,337,934) or the outstanding Class "B" stock (total shares 1,100,780). If this statement is incorrect, will you please advise us to that effect and we shall request further information from you.

3. According to Columbia's records, neither we nor any of our subsidiaries have been a party to any transaction during the past year (or are to be a party to any proposed transaction) in which you or any of your "associates"* had any interest, direct or indirect. If this statement is incorrect, will you please advise us of the nature of such transaction?

4. Please list any business or financial enterprise other than those listed in Paragraph 1. above, in which you are now or within the past five years have had either a 25% or greater interest or any official relationship and give the following details:

NAME AND LOCATION OF FIRM	NATURE OF BUSINESS	EXTENT AND NATURE OF INTEREST	APPROXIMATE DATES
Official Films, Inc.	**Films**	**Director**	**1950 to 1951**

5. Please answer the following questions Yes or No and if any answer is Yes, please give "a full disclosure concerning the persons or matters involved": If any court proceeding is involved, please give the name of the court, the dates and file numbers of the proceedings, the facts, and disposition thereof.

(a) Are you a representative of an alien or foreign government? . . . . . No

(b) Have you, or any firm you have been associated with, ever had a radio station license revoked by order or decree of any Federal Court? . . . . . No

(c) Have you been found guilty of the violation of any anti-trust laws? . . . . . No

(d) Have you been found guilty by any court of any felony or other crime involving moral turpitude or of the violation of any state, territorial or local law relating to unlawful lotteries, restraints and monopolies and combinations, contracts or agreements in restraint of trade or of using unfair methods of competition? No

(e) Is there now pending in any court or administrative body any action involving any matters referred to in sub-paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) above? . . . . . No

(f) Have voluntary proceedings in bankruptcy been instituted by, or have involuntary proceedings in bankruptcy ever been brought against you? . . . . . No

(g) Are there outstanding any unsatisfied judgments or decrees against you? . . . . . No

6. Apart from your connection with Columbia, do you, or does any member of your immediate family**, have any interest in or connection with

(a) any standard broadcast, FM or television station? No . (b) any application pending before the FCC? No

(c) any application which has been denied by the FCC? No (d) any broadcast station, the license of which has been revoked? No

If the answer to any subdivision of the above question is Yes, please set forth below, giving the name of the party in interest, the nature of the interest or connection, and the call letters of the station or stations involved or a description of the application.

7. Is any member of your immediate family** a director or officer of Columbia or a holder of 1% or more of Columbia's stock? No

DATE _____

SIGNATURE

The term "associate" is defined to mean (1) any corporation or organization (other than Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. or majority owned subsidiary) of which you are an officer or partner or of which you are directly, or indirectly, the beneficial owner of 10% or more of any class of equity security, (2) any trust or other estate in which you have a substantial beneficial interest or as to which you serve as trustee or in a similar fiduciary capacity, and (3) any relative (including your wife and her relatives) having the same home as you or who is a director or officer of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. or any of its subsidiaries.

**The term "immediate family" is defined to mean mother, father, wife, sister, brother, daughter, or son.*

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 559

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Murrow

From Thayer Drake

Station

September 24, 1954

In connection with the dissolution of Columbia Records Inc., Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. is qualifying to do business in Connecticut.

Enclosed is official form "Statement By" to be filed with the Secretary of State of Connecticut on Thursday, September 30, 1954.

If you approve, will you kindly execute both copies as a Director of CBS, and return to me in order that signatures of a majority of the directors of the Corporation may be obtained.

ETD

ETD/mc
Enc.

returned
Sept 24

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 559

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Murrow

From Mr. Salant

Station

April 12, 1954

On calendar
Dm

This is to remind you that in accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting of the CBS Board of Directors on April 7, the regular meetings of the Board will be held hereafter on the second Wednesday of each month. The next meeting date will be May 12.

RS

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 559-10/51

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Murrow

From Mr. Brauner

Station

January 21, 1954

As you know, we are required to file extensive information concerning our directors and officers with the FCC and must include some of such information in our proxy statement.

In order to minimize inconvenience to you in furnishing the necessary information, I have had two copies of the enclosed questionnaire filled out as completely as possible with the information which we have in our records.

We are now preparing the annual ownership report for the FCC. Accordingly, I shall appreciate it if you will check the enclosed questionnaire, make such corrections and additions as may be appropriate, and return one copy to me as soon as you can conveniently do so.

JFB:c
Enclosure

INFORMATION CONCERNING DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS REQUIRED BY FCC OR SEC

1. Please give appropriate answers to the following:

NAME HOME ADDRESS BUSINESS ADDRESS	DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH	U.S. CITIZENSHIP (1) Birth (2) Naturalization (3) Naturalization of a Parent	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION - PRESENT AND PAST 5 YEARS FIRM NAME PRINCIPAL PLACE AND NATURE OF BUSINESS
Edward R. Murrow 580 Park Avenue New York 21, New York	April 25, 1908 Greensboro, N.C.	Birth	Director Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. (Vice President 1946-1947)
485 Madison Avenue New York 22, New York			News Broadcaster and Analyst

2. (a) Please state the number of shares of Class "A" stock and the number of shares of Class "B" stock of which you were directly or indirectly the owner at the close of business on January 21, 1954: Class "A" None; Class "B" 200

(b) In the event that any of the shares set forth in question 2(a) were owned by you beneficially but not of record, please state (1) the number of shares owned beneficially: Class "A" _____ Class "B" _____

and (2) the name(s) of record owners of such shares with the amounts owned by each: _____

(c) According to Columbia's records on said date, the number of its shares owned beneficially by you and your "associates"* did not aggregate more than 10% of either the outstanding Class "A" stock (total shares 1,268,700) or the outstanding Class "B" stock (total shares 1,072,196). If this statement is incorrect, will you please advise us to that effect and we shall request further information from you.

3. According to Columbia's records, neither we nor any of our subsidiaries have been a party to any transaction during the past year (or are to be a party to any proposed transaction) in which you or any of your "associates"* had any interest, direct or indirect. If this statement is incorrect, will you please advise us of the nature of such transaction?

4. Please list any business or financial enterprise other than those listed in Paragraph 1. above, in which you are now or within the past five years have had either a 25% or greater interest or any official relationship and give the following details:

NAME AND LOCATION OF FIRM	NATURE OF BUSINESS	EXTENT AND NATURE OF INTEREST	APPROXIMATE DATES
Official Films, Inc.	Film	Director	1950 to 1951

5. Please answer the following questions Yes or No and if any answer is Yes, please give "a full disclosure concerning the persons or matters involved": If any court proceeding is involved, please give the name of the court, the dates and file numbers of the proceedings, the facts, and disposition thereof.

(a) Are you a representative of an alien or foreign government? . . . . . No
(b) Have you, or any firm you have been associated with, ever had a radio station license revoked by order or decree of any Federal Court? . . . . . No
(c) Have you been found guilty of the violation of any anti-trust laws? . . . . . No
(d) Have you been found guilty by any court of any felony or other crime involving moral turpitude or of the violation of any state, territorial or local law relating to unlawful lotteries, restraints and monopolies and combinations, contracts or agreements in restraint of trade or of using unfair methods of competition? No
(e) Is there now pending in any court or administrative body any action involving any matters referred to in sub-paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) above? . . . . . No
(f) Have voluntary proceedings in bankruptcy been instituted by, or have involuntary proceedings in bankruptcy ever been brought against you? . . . . . No
(g) Are there outstanding any unsatisfied judgments or decrees against you? . . . . . No

6. Apart from your connection with Columbia, do you, or does any member of your immediate family**, have any interest in or connection with

(a) any standard broadcast, FM or television station? No
(b) any application pending before the FCC? No
(c) any application which has been denied by the FCC? No
(d) any broadcast station, the license of which has been revoked? No

If the answer to any subdivision of the above question is Yes, please set forth below, giving the name of the party in interest, the nature of the interest or connection, and the call letters of the station or stations involved or a description of the application.

7. Is any member of your immediate family** a director or officer of Columbia or a holder of 1% or more of Columbia's stock? No

DATE _____

SIGNATURE

*The term "associate" is defined to mean (1) any corporation or organization (other than Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. or majority owned subsidiary) of which you are an officer or partner or of which you are directly, or indirectly, the beneficial owner of 10% or more of any class of equity security, (2) any trust or other estate in which you have a substantial beneficial interest or as to which you serve as trustee or in a similar fiduciary capacity, and (3) any relative (including your wife and her relatives) having the same home as you or who is a director or officer of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. or any of its subsidiaries.

**The term "immediate family" is defined to mean mother, father, wife, sister, brother, daughter, or son.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. F. 506

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Edward R. Murrow

From Julius F. Brauner

Station

December 14, 1953

I am enclosing a copy of a proposed biography of yourself which is to be included in an exhibit being filed by us in connection with our application to the Federal Communications Commission for a television station in St. Louis.

I am sure you appreciate that the information contained in this proposed biography should be entirely accurate and as complete as possible.

Please note that the heading CIVIC ACTIVITIES will be changed to CIVIC, COMMUNITY AND OTHER NON-BUSINESS ACTIVITIES. Under this heading, please fill in any additional activities, especially those of a community nature, which you think would be applicable. In addition, will you please list in as much detail as possible any other connections with the broadcasting industry, including membership in Radio Pioneers or any similar organization to which you may belong.

Would you also please state with particularity any achievements in the field of broadcasting, creative, inventive or otherwise, in which you have participated.

I am sorry to rush you but in order to meet a filing deadline it is necessary that this information should be in the hands of Mr. Marvin Josephson of the Legal Department not later than Tuesday afternoon, December 15.

Rec'd 12/15

Add: I can hear it now although Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships

July 21, 1953

Dear Mr. Byrne:

Response to your letter of July 10 has been delayed due to the fact that I have been in Europe.

In answer to your questions permit me to say that I have not effected any purchases or sales of the common stock of Telesprompter Corporation either for my own account or for the account of others.

If this reply is not sufficiently responsive to your inquiry I am sure you will communicate with me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Peter T. Byrne
United States Securities and
Exchange Commission
42 Broadway
New York 4, New York

nic

F. 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To

From

Station ~~Julius Brauner~~

Ed Murrow

July 21, 1953

If this is o.k., please stick it in the mail.

E.R.M.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

FRANK STANTON
PRESIDENT

July 16, 1953

Dear Ed:

In the event you received an inquiry attached from the Securities and Exchange Commission regarding the "Teleprompter Corporation," you will be interested in reading a copy of Mr. Brauner's memorandum of July 15 which I am enclosing.

Sincerely yours,

Frank

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 503

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Dr. Stanton

cc: Mr. Saxe

From Mr. Brauner

Station

July 15, 1953

In January of 1952 CBS Television entered into agreements with Teleprompter Equipment Corporation and Teleprompter Service Corporation for the furnishing of teleprompters and teleprompter operators. The agreements are for a period of five years cancellable by either party at the end of the second year.

Under the contracts CBS Television guarantees the use of a yearly average of 120 hours of teleprompter service a week at the rate of $30 per hour, by CBS Television and CBS Television sponsors with whom Teleprompter makes direct contracts.

During 1952 CBS Television paid the two Teleprompter corporations an aggregate of approximately $150,000 (approximately $70,000 for the first six months of 1953).

As the contracts covered routine operations, they were not submitted to the CBS Board of Directors for approval and so far as I know, were never discussed with any members of the Board.

In March of 1952 the Securities and Exchange Commission, in a letter addressed to you, requested information "as to the dates on which negotiations regarding the contract were discussed between representatives of both companies" and "a transcript of all purchases and sales effected in the securities of Teleprompter Corporation by your company or any person during the period September 1, 1951 to March 1, 1952, who was either an officer or a director at any time during that period, either for their own account or in any account in which they may have a beneficial interest, showing prices, dates, and number of shares."

You referred the letter to Mr. Saxe, and he replied, advised the SEC of the principal terms of the contracts, listed the officers and other executives of CBS and of CBS Television who might have been responsible for making the decision to purchase the service, and stated that neither CBS nor any of such listed officers or executives had ever owned stock in the Teleprompter Corporation. The legal department assisted Mr. Saxe in preparing his letter, and I approved it.

Thereafter representatives of the SEC had various telephone calls and conferences with Mr. Saxe, Mr. I. S. Becker (then CBS Television Vice President in Charge of Business Affairs), and me concerning the details of the contract. On June 23, 1953, the SEC wrote Mr. Saxe requesting information concerning the ownership of stock in Teleprompter Corporation by certain officers and directors of CBS listed in that letter.

On June 30th I advised the SEC that none of the individuals listed in its letter was involved in the negotiations which led to the conclusion of CBS Television agreements with Teleprompter, that we had not deemed it appropriate to make inquiry of any of them as to whether or not he has or had any interest in Teleprompter, and that we believed that it would be preferable for the SEC to request the information directly from the individuals listed in its letter. (From the tone of the SEC's letter I was hopeful that it was about to close up its files and that the Regional Administrator in Charge would not himself go to the trouble of making inquiry of officers and directors.)

The SEC has now sent letters to at least some of the officers and directors of CBS listed in its letter of June 23, 1953 to Mr. Saxe. In its letters to these individuals the SEC is requesting information concerning ownership of stock in Teleprompter Corporation. There is no reason, insofar as CBS is concerned, why any such individual should not furnish the information requested by the SEC. In the light of all circumstances, I should think that it would be desirable for each director and officer of CBS who receives an inquiry from the SEC regarding Teleprompter to reply directly to the SEC, setting forth the information requested.

If there are any particular circumstances in the light of which any individual desires to refrain from giving the SEC the information requested, I presume he will wish to consult his counsel.

JULIUS F. BRAUNER

IN REPLYING PLEASE QUOTE

RBH:RM

NY-2764

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
REGIONAL OFFICE
42 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

July 10, 1953

E. R. Murrow, Director
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
45 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Re: Teleprompter Corporation

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This office is conducting a routine inquiry, pursuant to Section 21(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, with respect to the purchases and sales of common shares of Teleprompter Corporation.

We have been informed that Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., with which you are connected, began negotiations for the services of Teleprompter Corporation and its subsidiaries in August 1951 and that this resulted in the execution of a contract between the two companies on January 15, 1952.

If you effected any purchases or sales of the common stock of Teleprompter Corporation either for your own account or for the accounts of others, through a broker or dealer, during 1951 or 1952, please advise us as to the name of the executing broker and the date, number of shares and price involved in each transaction.

If, and only if, you effected transactions in shares of Teleprompter stock during the period when negotiations for the contract were pending, i.e., August 1951 to January 15, 1952, please advise me as to the date when you became aware of the negotiations, the circumstances under which the information came to you and the extent of your knowledge of the negotiations.

The mere fact that we are soliciting information from you in this matter should not be construed as an expression of opinion by the Commission or by its counsel that the transactions to which I refer have involved violations of any of the Acts administered by the Commission or as a reflection upon Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. or Teleprompter Corporation or their subsidiaries, on the merits of an investment in common shares of Teleprompter Corporation or on the persons who may have effected transactions in Teleprompter Corporation common stock. Kindly treat this inquiry as confidential.

Very truly yours,

Peter T. Byrne

Peter T. Byrne
Regional Administrator

from:

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.
Plaza 1-2345

MR. ED MURROW

PLS SAVE D.M.

June 4, 1953

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY A.M., JUNE 4, 1953

ROBERT A. LOVETT, FORMER U.S. SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
ELECTED DIRECTOR OF COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

The election of Robert A. Lovett, former United States Secretary of Defense, as a Director of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. was announced yesterday (Wednesday) by William S. Paley, Chairman of the Board of Directors, following the monthly meeting of the Board.

Mr. Lovett, a general partner in the private banking firm of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., resigned as Secretary of Defense on January 20, 1953 after a long and distinguished career in Government service.

During World War II he served as Assistant Secretary of War for Air in charge of the Army air program. After resuming his membership in the firm in June 1946 he was recalled to Government service in May 1947 to become Under Secretary of State. He returned to the firm in April 1949 but was called to Washington a third time in September 1950 to become Deputy Secretary of Defense, and succeeded General George C. Marshall as Secretary of Defense a year later.

Other organizations in which Mr. Lovett holds directorships include the New York Life Insurance Company and the Union Pacific Railroad, of which he was recently appointed Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Lovett was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his work in World War II and holds the Navy Cross for his service as a Navy pilot in World War I.

* * *

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. Brauner

from: Mr. Murrow

February 25, 1953

About the attached, it seem to me accurate provided your notation means I am no longer a director of Official Films. Also, I do not and never did hold 25% of Official stock.

E.R.M.

137

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 559

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Murrow

From Mr. Brauner

Station

February 18, 1953

As you know, we are required to file extensive information concerning our directors and officers with the FCC and must include some of such information in our proxy statement.

In order to minimize inconvenience to you in furnishing the necessary information, I have had two copies of the enclosed questionnaire filled out as completely as possible with the information which we have in our records.

We are now preparing a proxy statement for the 1953 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. Accordingly, I shall appreciate it if you will check the enclosed questionnaire, make such corrections and additions as may be appropriate, and return one copy to me as soon as you can conveniently do so.

JFB/mk
Enc.

INFORMATION CONCERNING DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS REQUIRED BY FCC OR SEC

1. Please give appropriate answers to the following:

NAME HOME ADDRESS BUSINESS ADDRESS	DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH	U.S. CITIZENSHIP (1) Birth (2) Naturalization (3) Naturalization of a Parent	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION - PRESENT AND PAST 5 YEARS FIRM NAME PRINCIPAL PLACE AND NATURE OF BUSINESS
Edward R. Murrow 580 Park Ave. New York City 21	April 25, 1908 Greensboro, N. C.	Birth	Director News Broadcaster and Analyst
485 Madison Avenue New York City 22			Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

2. (a) Please state the number of shares of Class "A" stock and the number of shares of Class "B" stock of which you were directly or indirectly the owner at the close of business on February 13, 1953

Class "A" None

Class "B" 200 shares

(b) According to Columbia's records on said date, the number of its shares owned beneficially by you and your "associates"* did not aggregate more than 10% of either the outstanding Class "A" stock (total shares 1,268,700) or the outstanding Class "B" stock (total shares 1,072,196). If this statement is incorrect, will you please advise us to that effect and we shall request further information from you.

3. According to Columbia's records, neither we nor any of our subsidiaries have been a party to any transaction during the past year (or are to be a party to any proposed transaction) in which you or any of your "associates"* had any interest, direct or indirect. If this statement is incorrect, will you please advise us of the nature of such transaction?

4. Please list any business or financial enterprise other than those listed in Paragraph 1. above, in which you are now or within the past five years have had either a 25% or greater interest or any official relationship and give the following details:

NAME AND LOCATION OF FIRM	NATURE OF BUSINESS	EXTENT AND NATURE OF INTEREST	APPROXIMATE DATES
CBS	Broadcasting	Vice President	1946 to 1947
Official Films, Inc.	Motion picture distributors	Director-Stockholder	From 1/50 to 10/51 From 10/49 to present

5. Please answer the following questions Yes or No and if any answer is Yes, please give "a full disclosure concerning the persons or matters involved": If any court proceeding is involved, please give the name of the court, the dates and file numbers of the proceedings, the facts, and disposition thereof.

(a) Are you a representative of an alien or foreign government? . . . . . No
(b) Have you, or any firm you have been associated with, ever had a radio station license revoked by order or decree of any Federal Court? . . . . . No
(c) Have you been found guilty of the violation of any anti-trust laws? . . . . . No
(d) Have you been found guilty by any court of any felony or other crime involving moral turpitude or of the violation of any state, territorial or local law relating to unlawful lotteries, restraints and monopolies and combinations, contracts or agreements in restraint of trade or of using unfair methods of competition? No
(e) Is there now pending in any court or administrative body any action involving any matters referred to in sub-paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) above? . . . . . No
(f) Have voluntary proceedings in bankruptcy been instituted by, or have involuntary proceedings in bankruptcy ever been brought against you? . . . . . No
(g) Are there outstanding any unsatisfied judgments or decrees against you? . . . . . No

6. Apart from your connection with Columbia, do you, or does any member of your immediate family**, have any interest in or connection with

(a) any standard broadcast, FM or television station? No
(b) any application pending before the FCC? No
(c) any application which has been denied by the FCC? No
(d) any broadcast station, the license of which has been revoked? No

If the answer to any subdivision of the above question is Yes, please set forth below, giving the name of the party in interest, the nature of the interest or connection, and the call letters of the station or stations involved or a description of the application.

7. Is any member of your immediate family** a director or officer of Columbia or a holder of 1% or more of Columbia's stock? No

DATE _____

SIGNATURE

** The term "associate" is defined to mean (1) any corporation or organization (other than Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. or majority owned subsidiary) of which you are an officer or partner or of which you are directly, or indirectly, the beneficial owner of 10% or more of any class of equity security, (2) any trust or other estate in which you have a substantial beneficial interest or as to which you serve as trustee or in a similar fiduciary capacity, and (3) any relative (including your wife and her relatives) having the same home as you or who is a director or officer of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. or any of its subsidiaries.*

*** The term "immediate family" is defined to mean mother, father, wife, sister, brother, daughter, or son.*

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

FRANK STANTON
PRESIDENT

February 11, 1953

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter Mr. Paley received from Senator Bush.

The photographs which I am also enclosing will show you how we handled the Board's resolution and gift for Pres.

Best wishes,

Frank

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

HOMER E. CAPEHART, IND., CHAIRMAN
JOHN W. BRICKER, OHIO
IRVING M. IVES, N. Y.
WALLACE F. BENNETT, UTAH
PRESCOTT BUSH, CONN.
J. GLENN BEALL, MD.
FREDERICK G. PAYNE, MAINE
BARRY GOLDWATER, ARIZ.
BURNET R. MAYBANK, S. C.
J. W. FULBRIGHT, ARK.
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, VA.
JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA.
J. ALLEN FREAR, JR., DEL.
PAUL H. DOUGLAS, ILL.
HERBERT H. LEHMAN, N. Y.
IRA DIXON, CHIEF CLERK
A. LEE PARSONS,

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

February 4, 1953

Dear Bill:

I am almost overwhelmed at the moment! Because I have just opened up the beautiful package from Cartier's, which contains a silver tobacco box with the signatures of all my former colleagues on the C. B. S. Board!

I can't tell you how pleased I am to have this lovely gift. It will serve as a constant reminder of my long and happy association with you and all my other good friends at C. B. S.

It is hard for me to realize that it was twenty-one years ago this winter that you and I met, and that I was elected to the Columbia Board. Those years have passed so quickly that I can hardly comprehend they have gone. They have been happy years, despite all difficulties, and greatly enriched by my association with you and others at C. B. S.; some of whom have left the Board, and those who now serve on it. You will oblige me greatly by conveying my sentiments of appreciation to those who have signed this beautiful gift.

At the moment, I look forward especially to having dinner with you, in Washington, at the end of the week.

With warmest personal regard, I am

Cordially yours,

Pres

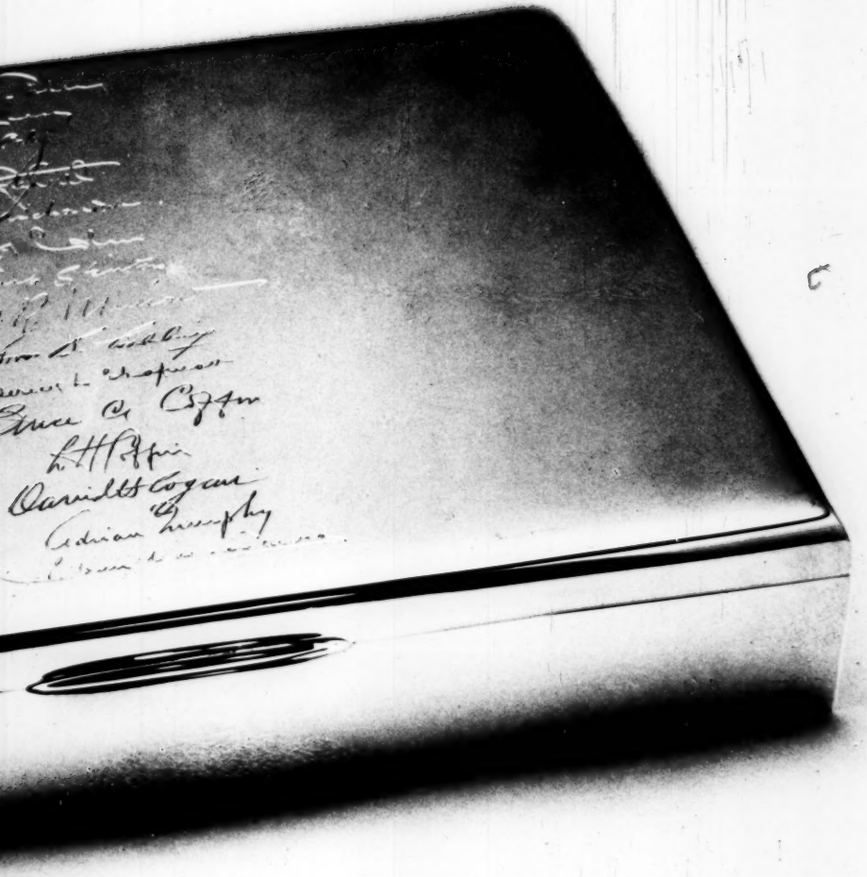
Prescott Bush

Mr. William S. Paley, Chairman of the Board,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
52nd & Madison Avenue,
New York City

Resolved that the members of the Board of Directors of
System, Inc. at its regular meeting on December 3, 1952, regretf
Prescott S. Bush that his resignation from the Board be accepted
record that their deep regret at the termination of their association
by their realization that his resignation arises from the fact that the
selected him to bring to the nation the outstanding qualities which h
a member of this Board. Further Resolved that the d
very genuine appreciation and affection to Senator Bush for his
to the Corporation, extending over a period of twenty-one years, an
recognition of the unique qualities of steadfast directness and integr
soundness and balance which he has brought to those services and
by the Board and the Corporation but from which the general pu
benefit on an even broader scale.

ctors of Columbia Broadcasting
regretfully accede to the request of
accepted; and the members hereby
iation with him is tempered only
that the people of his State have
which have marked his services as

t the directors hereby express their
for his long and invaluable services
ears, and they further express their
t integrity, deep human warmth,
es and which shall be sorely missed
eral public as a whole will now



Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 559

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To MR. MURROW

From Dr. Stanton

Station

January 2, 1953

In our recent review of capital needs, provision was made for Hytron's plant expansion. The immediate need in this division is for television picture tube production facilities in the midwest.

Following our December Board meeting, Hytron was requested to develop a report outlining the picture tube potentials in terms of sales, earnings and plant requirements. In addition, we asked that a detailed study and proposal for the midwest picture tube plant be prepared for review by members of the Board prior to its January meeting.

I am sending you these two reports for study in advance of our Television City meeting January 12, at which time it is hoped that we can take positive action regarding Hytron's proposal for the Kalamazoo plant.

FRANK STANTON

WW

Studies rec'd Stanton's office 1/13/53

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 5-2000

FRANK STANTON
President

December 30, 1952

Dear Ed:

I am sending you this little bundle to keep and take with you on your visit to Los Angeles for the January meeting of the CBS Board of Directors.

It contains three important items:

Your tickets.

A memorandum giving the detail of your transportation schedule.

A confidential folder outlining the two-day agenda and also giving the boiled-down essence of facts and information about the CBS properties and operations on the Pacific Coast.

With all good wishes.

Cordially,

Frank

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

af

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 549-7/51

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Murrow

From Dr. Stanton

Station

December 30, 1952

For reference, this memorandum giving the detail of your transportation accommodations to and from Los Angeles may be helpful to you.

New York to Los Angeles

Leaving New York, La Guardia Airport, night of January 11

American Airlines Mercury, Flight No. 3

Plane scheduled to leave 12:20 AM (January 12)

(Mr. Cogan will also be on this flight.)

Arrive at Los Angeles, Municipal Airport, 8:35 AM January 12

You will be met there and transportation provided to the Beverly Hills Hotel, where a reservation has been made for you.

Los Angeles to New York

Leaving Los Angeles, Municipal Airport, 7:00 PM January 14

American Airlines Mercury, Flight No. 4

Arriving New York, La Guardia Airport, 7:45 AM January 15

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To MR. MURROW

From Dr. Stanton

VISIT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, January 12-13, 1953

CONFIDENTIAL
NOT FOR RELEASE

AGENDA FOR JANUARY 12 AND 13

NOTE: Inasmuch as CBS Directors will reach Los Angeles at different times, first meeting will be at 11 AM at Television City, southeast corner of Beverly Boulevard and Fairfax Avenue, on January 12.

When Directors travel as a group from location to location, limousine transportation will be provided.

FIRST DAY - JANUARY 12 - MONDAY

11:00 AM Tour of Television City:

Directors will meet in Press Room off the main lobby of Television City.

Short orientation talk will be followed by tour of Television City.

1:00 PM Luncheon at Farmers Market (private dining room) with top CTD, CRD and CRI executive personnel on Coast. (List of guests will be given to Directors in advance of luncheon.)

2:30 PM January Meeting of CBS Board of Directors. To be held in Television City.

5-7:00 PM Cocktail Party in Rodeo Room, Beverly Hills Hotel. For CBS talent in Hollywood. (List of guests will be given to Directors in advance.)

Dinner Open for personal plans. However, a private dining room has been reserved at Romanoff's for use of those Directors who may wish to dine together.

SECOND DAY - JANUARY 13 - TUESDAY

10:30 AM Directors will meet in fifth floor Conference Room, Columbia Square, 6121 Sunset Boulevard. Short orientation talk will be followed by a tour of the Columbia Square property.

12:30 PM Luncheon in Sunset Room of California Club with Los Angeles business and civic leaders. Host will be Mr. John O'Melveny of O'Melveny and Meyers, CBS attorneys in Los Angeles.

The guest list with individual identification will be available to each Director in advance of this luncheon.

2:00 PM Tour of Los Angeles area covering CBS broadcast properties, CRI plant, NBC, ABC and Mutual locations including NBC's new Television Headquarters in Burbank.

Guides will be Charles L. Glett, Vice President Network Services-Hollywood CRD and CTD; A. E. Joscelyn, Director Operations Hollywood CRD and CTD; William D. Shaw, General Manager KNX and CPRN; James T. Aubrey, Jr., General Manager KNXT and CTPN.

5:00 PM Directors will be returned to hotel.

JANUARY 14 - WEDNESDAY MORNING

An additional automobile tour will be arranged for those Directors staying over and who desire to take it.

SPECIAL NOTES AND INFORMATION

1. Directors who want special information, reservations or transportation while in Los Angeles or for the return trip should telephone Miss Dorothy Atkins, secretary to Charles Glett, at Columbia Square, Hollywood 9-1212.

2. For directors staying at the Beverly Hills Hotel, arrangements have been made so that all hotel expenses can be signed for.

3. At the conclusion of the trip, all other out-of-pocket expenses should be submitted to Samuel R. Dean, CBS Treasurer, 485 Madison Avenue.

WEST COAST EXECUTIVES

Harry S. Ackerman
(CBS Television)
Vice President in Charge
of Network Programs -
Hollywood

Arthur Hull Hayes
(CBS Radio)
Vice President in Charge
of San Francisco Office

James T. Aubrey, Jr.
General Manager
of KNXT, Los Angeles,
and CTPN

Austin E. Joscelyn
(CBS Radio, CBS Television)
Director of Operations -
Hollywood

Guy della Cioppa
(CBS Radio)
Vice President in Charge
of Network Programs -
Hollywood

Andrew J. Schrade
(Columbia Records)
Vice President in Charge
of West Coast Operations

Charles L. Glett
(CBS Radio, CBS Television)
Vice President in Charge
of Network Services -
Hollywood

William D. Shaw
General Manager of KNX,
Los Angeles
and CPRN

● CBS LOCATIONS
■ OTHER LOCATIONS

1. Columbia Square (CBS Hdqrs., KNX)
2. NBC Headquarters
3. ABC Radio
4. KNXT (Also Don Lee)
5. Vine Street Theatre
6. Guild Theatre
7. El Capitan Theatre (NBC-TV)
8. General Service Studios
9. Television City
10. Metropolitan's Park La Brea Apts.
11. Prudential's Western Headquarters
12. Columbia Records
13. Hal Roach Studios
14. Beverly Hills Hotel
15. ABC Television Center
16. Mt. Lee Transmitter
17. NBC Television, Burbank

CBS IN HOLLYWOOD

Sixteen years ago, CBS recognized the necessity of having its own broadcasting facilities in Hollywood, the country's leading talent center. The initial acquisition was Radio KNX in 1936. The latest is the official opening of Television City on November 15, 1952.

In January 1953, CRD and CTD personnel will be approximately 775, exclusive of per diem employees, talent and casual musicians -- a 147% increase in five years.

Brief descriptions of the CBS Hollywood and other California units follow.

TELEVISION CITY

Television city -- a name owned and protected by CBS in California -- is located at the southeast corner of Beverly Boulevard and Fairfax Avenue. The site (purchased in November, 1950) consists of 15 acres. In November, 1952 option for 4 additional and adjacent acres was exercised. CBS also holds option on third parcel of 6 acres, exercisable on or before November 21, 1955. Television City is adjacent to group of enterprises owned by the Gilmore family: Farmers Market, Gilmore Field and Gilmore Drive-in Theatre. Nearby is Metropolitan Life's Park La Brea apartment project and Prudential Life's western headquarters.

The need for Television City stemmed from CBS recognition that existing facilities could not be adapted to efficient and economical production of television programs. Columbia Square was inadequate for CTD expansion on top of CRD's studio requirements, nor could movie studios be adapted to meet television's demand for speed. Twentieth Century-Fox, for example, turned out only 64 hours, 22 minutes of end product in one year, 1951. CTD's New York studios alone averaged 59½ hours of program product per week during 1951. Industry-wide, the movies averaged only 3 minutes of finished product per studio per day, as compared with 26 minutes for CTD.

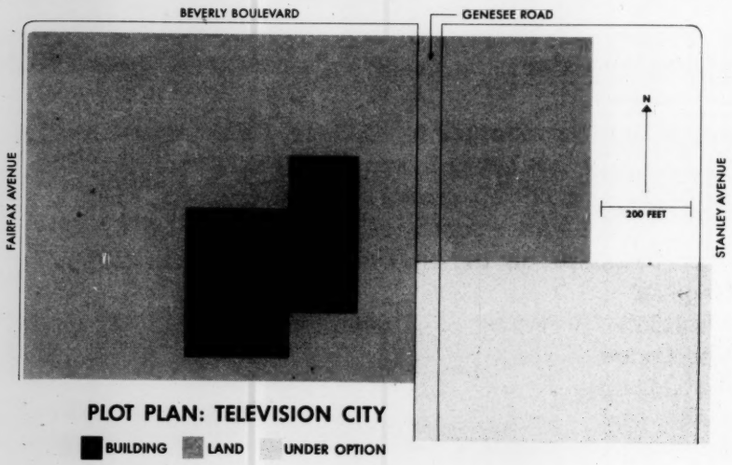
To meet demands of television production, Television City was patterned after basic flow plan of a factory rather than of a theatre or movie studio. Television City was designed exclusively as a production unit. (All network creative, administrative and sales activities are located at Columbia Square.)

The design of Television City is the end result of more than 50 different approaches developed under supervision of CBS. Pereira and Luckman were retained to blueprint final plans. General contractor was William Simpson Construction Company, builders of Columbia Square and Don Lee Building.

Two outstanding features distinguish Television City. First is Traffic Control, with the three major traffic flows (physical production components, talent and studio audience) channeled along separate routes to provide a minimum

of cross traffic and interference with efficient program production. Flexibility is the second and perhaps most important feature. The structures are designed to accommodate change, with a minimum of cost, both in size and nature of production, and in shifts from one type of production to another. (For easy identification, all areas of the structure painted black or glass enclosed can be expanded outward or upward.)

Television City has 374,624 square feet of functional space and tremendous production capacity. Were it possible to distribute them evenly throughout a broadcast week, 28 live programs could originate from Television City's four studios -- approximately half of combined output of all eighteen CTD studios in New York.



The first broadcast from Television City was My Friend Irma on October 3, 1952. NBC first broadcast from its new television studio in Burbank on October 4, 1952.

Television City was formally dedicated on November 15, 1952.

Television City currently represents a total investment of $9,069,500. (The land cost $1,303,400, building $5,923,500, equipment $1,230,000, furniture and fixtures $612,600.)

Land cost does not include $300,000 for the four acres in process of purchase under the option which was exercised in November, 1952. CBS holds under option six additional acres. If this option is exercised, the acreage will cost $350,000.

CTD SHOWS FROM WEST COAST

The following CTD controlled and produced programs originate live from Television City: Alan Young (starting Feb. 8), Ken Murray (starting Feb. 15), Life With Luigi, Meet Millie (sustaining) and My Friend Irma. Jack Benny also originates live on a non-consecutive week basis. House Party (CTD produced but not controlled) originates live from Hollywood but not from Television City.

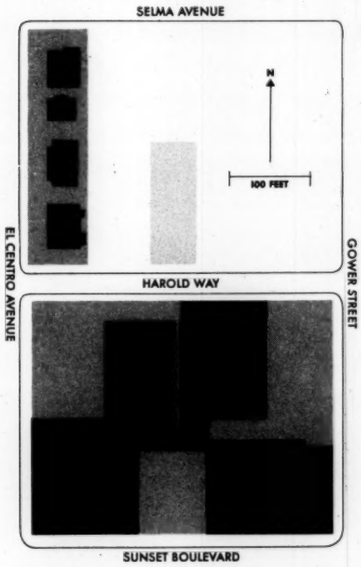
These CTD film package shows also are produced in Hollywood: Amos 'n' Andy (alternate weeks), I Love Lucy, Our Miss Brooks. CBS-TV also carries ten outside film package shows produced in Hollywood. These are Burns & Allen and Gene Autry, both exclusive to CTD, and Biff Baker, U.S.A., Big Town, Four Star Playhouse (alternate weeks), Mr. and Mrs. North, My Little Margie, Private Secretary (starting Feb. 1), Racket Squad and Schlitz Playhouse of Stars.

KNXT originates one Pacific Coast regional program and twenty-six local shows each week.

COLUMBIA SQUARE

Columbia Square is the administrative and creative center for practically all CRD's and CTD's activities. Designed by William Lescaze, one of the country's leading architects, it was dedicated on April 30, 1938, and is still an outstanding landmark.

Columbia Square comprises three connected and integrated buildings. The main five-story building houses the CRD and CTD executive staff and working personnel. It also contains a 750-seat audience radio and television studio, two radio studios with 405 seats and several smaller non-audience studios. The second is a two-story office building housing personnel of Radio KNX and other personnel. The third consists of two 350-seat radio studios.



PLOT PLAN: COLUMBIA SQUARE

BUILDINGS LAND UNDER LEASE

In the rear of the Columbia Square block, CBS also owns a block-long strip acquired for future parking purposes and now containing four small residences converted for overflow maintenance, storage and office use.

Although divisional lines are maintained in Hollywood, in the interest of economy, some service functions are pooled at Columbia Square, viz: accounting, legal and engineering. This combined operation is designated as CBS-H.

The top executives at Columbia Square are Charles Glett, VP Network Services CTD and CRD; Harry Ackerman, VP Network Programs CTD; Guy della Cioppa, VP Network Programs CRD; A. E. Joscelyn, Director Operations CBS-H; and William D. Shaw, General Manager of Radio Station KNX and CPRN.

Columbia Square represents an investment for land, buildings, fixtures and equipment of $2,004,000 (current book value of $1,121,700).

CBS VINE STREET THEATRE

The theatre, owned by CBS, is located at 1615 North Vine Street. With a seating capacity of 1050, it is the largest CBS Radio audience studio in Hollywood. The theatre is currently used for rehearsal and production of such top programs as The Bing Crosby Show, Edgar Bergen-Charlie McCarthy, Lux Radio Theatre, and CPRN's Hollywood Music Hall.

CBS GUILD THEATRE

Leased by CBS, the Guild Theatre has seating capacity for 965 people. It is origination point for CPRN's Hollywood Barn Dance (Sunday), and also is used on Friday nights to test audience reaction for the Amos 'n' Andy television film series.

CRD SHOWS FROM WEST COAST

The CBS Radio Network originates 19¼ hours of programming per week from Hollywood. Of these, 13¼ hours are sponsored. CBS Radio package sponsored shows are Amos 'n' Andy, Bing Crosby, Doris Day, Edgar Bergen-Charlie McCarthy, House Party (controlled but not produced by CRD), Jack Benny, Life with Luigi, Meet Millie, My Friend Irma, Our Miss Brooks, and Suspense. CBS Radio package sustaining shows are Beulah (not produced by CRD), Broadway Is My Beat, December Bride, Elliott and Cathy Lewis on Stage, Escape, Gunsmoke, Junior Miss, The Lineup and Yours Truly Johnny Dollar.

The outside package shows are America Calling, Curt Massey Time, Dr. Christian, Gene Autry, Hallmark Playhouse, Louella Parsons, Lux Radio Theatre, My Little Margie, People Are Funny and Stars Over Hollywood. In addition, each week 57 Pacific Coast regional radio shows and 28 local KNX shows are originated. Also 49 recorded delays are fed to the West Coast.

KNXT, LOS ANGELES (CHANNEL 2)

Prior to KNXT acquisition, CTD used KTTV facilities, owned by Los Angeles Times (51%) and CBS, Inc. (49%). Effective January 1, 1951, CBS disposed of its KTTV minority interest, and acquired KTSL from Don Lee estate. KTSL is the nation's oldest TV station. (Started operations December, 1932) CTD programs shifted to KTSL April 1, 1951. Live network program service inaugurated from East Coast October 1, 1951, when transcontinental cable became available.

Station call letters were changed to KNXT October 28, 1951, to identify CTD more closely with CRD's KNX.

On the same day, the transmitter site was moved from Mt. Lee (2,003 feet above sea level) to a vastly superior 5,873 foot-high location on Mt. Wilson -- site of all other L. A. TV transmitters. The new location (foreground in photograph), coupled with the latest equipment, increased KNXT's transmission power ten times and its service area four times.

Los Angeles, with 1,270,000 television homes and 73% set saturation (November, 1952) is the country's second largest television market. With New York it also has the largest number of VHF TV stations, seven. In this market, twelve months after the call letter change, transmitter reallocation and improvement, KNXT had increased its average nighttime program

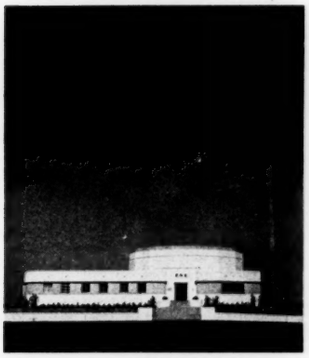
rating (ARB) from 4.1 to 10.1, and its average share of audience from 10% to 21%. It is now in first place with the largest net weekly audience of all Los Angeles television stations (ARB).

KNXT is also the key station of the CBS Television Pacific Network (CTPN), the nation's first regional television network. Organized in October, 1952, CTPN has five stations, covering 75% of the population of California, Arizona and Utah: KNXT, Los Angeles; KPIX, San Francisco; KFMB-TV, San Diego; KSL-TV, Salt Lake City; KPHO-TV, Phoenix.

Under a 10-year lease, KNXT is housed in the Don Lee Building, 1313 North Vine Street. KNXT occupies approximately two-thirds of the building's total floor space. Facilities include 31,000 square feet of office space, plus four studios, two of which accommodate audiences of 321 people each. KNXT represents an investment of $1,084,100 for leased premises, technical studio equipment, transmitter and required alterations.

James T. Aubrey, Jr., is General Manager of KNXT-CTPN. (Note: NBC owns its own TV station in Los Angeles, KNBH. ABC does also, KECA-TV.)

KNX, LOS ANGELES (1070 KC)



Radio station KNX was the first property acquired by CBS on the Pacific Coast. It was purchased in 1936 from the Western Broadcasting Company, and started under CBS operation on January 1, 1937. The KNX 50,000 watt transmitter is located at Columbia Park, Torrance, California (15 miles southwest of the downtown section of Los Angeles). It beams the KNX signal 455 miles along the Pacific Coast and 90 miles inland.

Metropolitan Los Angeles is the third largest radio market in America, with 99% radio set saturation. The KNX day-night primary listening area (BMB) contains 5,331,900 people, spending $6.0 billion annually. With 1,390,000 radio sets in automobiles within metropolitan Los Angeles alone, out-of-home listeners add from 15% to 20% to the KNX audiences.

KNX, with 19.3% share of audience, has more listeners than any other Pacific Coast station. It has 243 quarter hour wins, compared with 244 for the other 22 commercial Los Angeles AM stations combined (Pulse, Sep.-Oct., 1952).

KNX is key station of the Columbia Pacific Radio Network. CPRN has grown from 7 CBS affiliates in 1937 to 21 in 1952 in California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada. CPRN's 21.3% share of audiences tops all four Pacific Coast networks, and leads second network (NBC) by 13.3% (Nielsen, September 1952).

KNX and CPRN headquarters are at Columbia Square. The basic staff totals

90 people. Thirteen studios are currently in use. Economies are effected by sharing studios and integrating with CBS Radio Network departments such as engineering, music, press information, and program editing. At KNX 32 coast-to-coast CBS Radio Network broadcasts and 357 quarter hours of local and regional broadcasts originate in an average week.

William D. Shaw is General Manager of KNX and CPRN.

KCBS, SAN FRANCISCO (740 KC)

KCBS covers not only the San Francisco metropolitan market -- the nation's seventh largest -- but 16 additional primary Northern California counties day and night (27 counties daytime). Within the common day-night area are 1,024,110 radio families and annual retail sales of more than $3.7 billion.

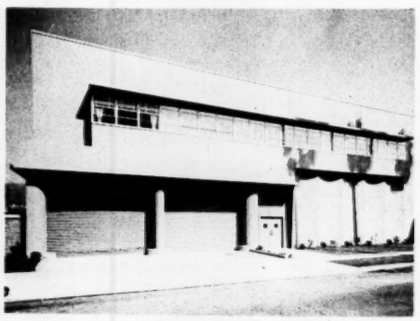
CBS acquired 45% ownership of KQW on August 13, 1947, and full ownership on February 16, 1949. Call letters were changed to KCBS on April 3, 1949. This was culmination of 12 years of effort, planning and changes in affiliation to secure first-class, fully-owned facilities in San Francisco.

KCBS was virtually "rebuilt" from the ground up. Experienced executive personnel was transferred from New York. Programming was restructured. Studios were reconditioned with the latest audio equipment. A new transmitter was constructed at a new 50-acre site in Novato, California (11 acres leased, 39 by easement). Power was increased from 5,000 to 50,000 watts, the maximum allowed. Operation at the new power began on August 9, 1951. Engineering tests show that in parts of San Francisco the new KCBS signal reaches a strength of 100 millivolts -- more than four times the strength of the old KQW.

From its third place position in 1949, KCBS has climbed to first place, with an average all-week share of audience which is 12.4% greater than that of any other station.

KCBS is located on second and third floors of the Palace Hotel, utilizing 16,200 square feet of office and studio space. KCBS is managed by Arthur Hull Hayes, Vice President in Charge of the San Francisco Office, CRD. He was formerly General Manager of WCBS, New York. (Note: CBS has filed for TV Channel 2 in San Francisco.)

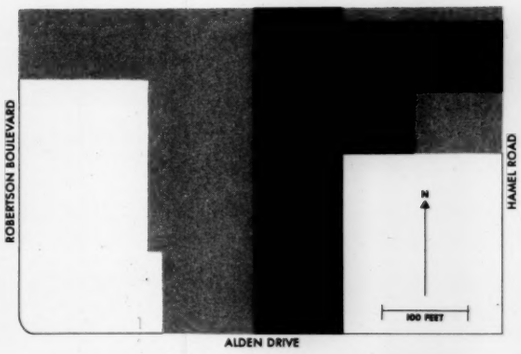
CRI HOLLYWOOD PLANT



The Columbia Records Hollywood plant, comprising pressing facilities as well as offices, was completed in 1948. Designed and constructed by The Austin Company, building covers 76,197 square feet. The entire plant site consists of 126,725 square feet, fronting on Alden Drive.

Land, building, equipment, machinery and fixtures of the plant cost $1,551,000. (Current book value $1,280,000) Now employing 200 people,

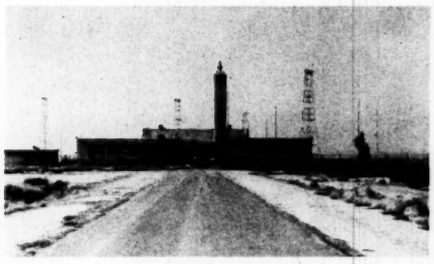
the plant has a total productive capacity of 1,500,000 records a month. Present output is between 500,000 to 750,000 records per month, roughly 30 to 50% of capacity. Manufactures 78 and 45 rpm records only. Plant is distribution center for entire Pacific Coast and Northwest. Also ships as far east and south as Omaha, Oklahoma City and New Orleans. Plant under supervision of Andrew J. Schrade, VP in Charge of CRI's West Coast operations, a veteran of 37 years in the record industry.



PLOT PLAN: CRI HOLLYWOOD PLANT

BUILDING LAND

DELANO SHORT WAVE STATIONS



Under a contractual arrangement with the Department of State, and the Voice of America, CRD operates five short wave radio transmitters, two of 50,000 watts, two of 100,000 watts, one of 200,000 watts. Installations are at Delano, California, 130 miles northwest of Los Angeles.

Six rhombic antennas and eight curtain antennas are directed toward Asia to take care of varying azimuth angles for different frequencies. Present schedule calls for approximately twelve hours of operation per day.

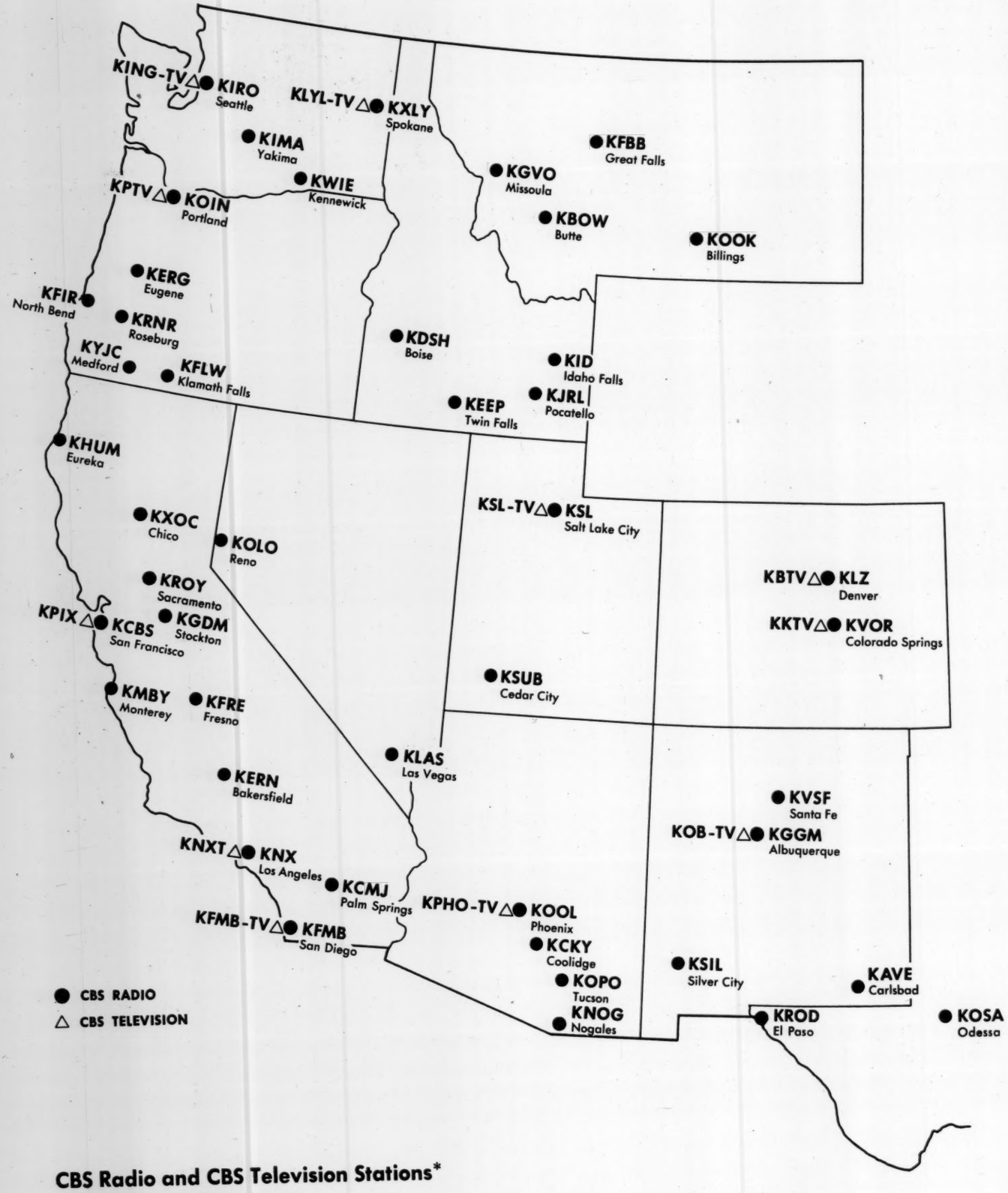
No studios are operated in connection with these transmitters. All the programming is furnished by the State Department in New York, with occasional pickups from Armed Forces radio studios in Hollywood, and is under government control.

Though CBS is listed as licensee of stations, all installations have been made by U. S. Government. Estimated cost of duplication is approximately $3,000,000.

Delano plant employs eleven technicians and an engineer in charge reporting to the Director of Technical Operations, CBS-H. Current operating budget for U. S. fiscal year is approximately $200,000, all fully recoverable from U. S. Government.

CRD also operates for Voice of America under similar contractual arrangements two additional short wave plants in the East. One is at Wayne, N. J. with two 50,000 watt transmitters for programs beamed to Europe. This is temporarily inoperative due to construction of new antenna system. The other is at Brentwood, L. I., with three 50,000 watt transmitters for programs to Europe and South America.

The information contained herein was compiled up to and including December 22.



CBS Radio and CBS Television Stations*
In Western United States

***In Operation as of January 1, 1953.**

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 5-2000

RICHARD S. SALANT
Vice President

CBS Board

August 8, 1952

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing herewith the report of the Committee on Charitable Contributions appointed by Mr. Paley at the June meeting of the Board of Directors. The report is to be considered at the next Board meeting on September 10, 1952.

Sincerely,

Dick Salant

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Report of Committee on Charitable Contributions
Columbia Broadcasting System

Since the appointment by Mr. Paley at the June meeting of Messrs. Colin, Richardson and Bush as a sub-committee of the Board of Directors to study the question of corporate giving, the members of the committee have been supplied by Mr. Saxe with much printed material on the subject. This material was independently studied by the three members of the committee prior to a meeting of the committee with Mr. Saxe at Mr. Bush's office on Tuesday, July 15, 1952.

At that meeting, each member of the committee offered his comments with respect to the material which had been studied and its relation to CBS. Thereafter the following tentative conclusions were reached for recommendation to the Board:

1. That because CBS is a corporation which has such close and continuous contact with the public, and because in addition it is a licensee of the Government, it should be in the forefront of corporations in the performance of civic and communal duties.

2. That an examination of CBS' contributions in the past indicates that it has been comparatively liberal in its contributions in New York to the Greater New York Fund, and in other cities in which it operates to the local Community Chests; and that in the national field it has been relatively liberal in its contributions to such basic causes as the Red Cross and USO.

3. That in the absence of a Community Chest in New York City, CBS should probably include in its giving in New York the United Hospital Fund, in addition to the Greater New York Fund.

4. That in the civic and communal field, CBS should not extend its giving to institutions or causes which do not affect substantially the entire community, local or national as the case may be, but which are devoted to activities affecting special or limited segments of the population; that the reason for this conclusion is that in corporate giving a corporation is spending its stockholders' money and that a corporation's giving should therefore be limited to the support of institutions or activities which are most likely to benefit or to meet obligations of all of its stockholders, plus those institutions in the local communities in which the corporation operates which contribute to the welfare of the corporation's employees and the corporation itself.

5. That aside from meeting its communal obligations, the justification for corporation giving on a sizable scale is potential benefit, direct or indirect, to the corporation itself; that therefore any additional giving should be directed toward educational or investigatory projects which might produce a benefit for the corporation. The likelihood of such benefit should clearly appear with respect to a project before a grant is made.

6. That the directors should consider the establishment of a corporate foundation. It would afford the advantage of permitting the corporation to contribute and get a tax deduction for contributions in years in which its earnings warrant such contributions and of building up a cushion to permit the continued and regular support of projects once started, even though there be intervening years of losses or reduced profits. Such a

foundation should prepare a definite statement of its policies, including particularly the restricted areas of its interests, so that such a statement together with form letters can be utilized to reject the bulk of the applications which can be expected if a foundation is formed.

7. That if a CBS foundation is approved, it should be organized promptly to receive an initial contribution, smaller in size than may be ultimately contemplated in order that (a) the study of ultimate purposes may be started and (b) the period of one year of operations be started, on the basis of which tax exempt status may later be established.

Bd of Directors

SP

RESOLVED that the members of the Board of Directors of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. hereby record their warm affection for Isaac D. Levy and their deep regret in the termination of the association with him as a fellow director, which to them has been a source of inspiration and pleasure.

FURTHER RESOLVED that the directors hereby express their sincere thanks to Mr. Levy for his long and valuable services to the Corporation, extending over a period of 24 years, and their appreciation of his unique abilities which were brought to those services, including his wide and valuable fund of information, his courage, imagination and foresight in meeting the many problems which arose during his tenure on the Board, his genius in human relations which made him beloved by all who were privileged to know him and the wit, charm and warmth of his personality which pervaded all of his contacts with his associates.

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board hereby extends to Mr. Levy all best wishes for his continued success and happiness.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

Agenda for Special Meeting of the Board of Directors

May 29, 1951

1. Ratification of agreement for purchase of television station WBKB.

2. Resignation of I. D. Levy as a director.

3. Requests for contributions.

4. Report on color television decision.

5. Date for next meeting.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

Summary of Action as Reported in Minutes of
Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors

May 2, 1951

1. Addition of Harvey J. Struthers as signatory on Payroll Account with First National Bank of Boston.

2. Approval of form of notice, proxy and proxy statement for special stockholders meeting of June 13 re acquisition of Hytron.

3. Authorization to register and list additional shares of stock in connection with Hytron acquisition, and shares issuable pursuant to stock options.

4. Ratification of supplemental agreement with Hytron dated April 11, 1951.

5. Designation of Messrs. Dean and Brauner as proxies in connection with meetings of subsidiaries.

6. Approval of salary adjustment.

7. Ratification of Prudential and Metropolitan loan agreements and notes, and approval of investment policy for such funds.

8. Commendation of Mr. Dean's handling of loan transaction.

9. Election of officers.

10. Contribution of $9,000 to Greater New York Fund.

11. Declaration of 40¢ dividend payable June 1 to stockholders of record on May 18.

12. Authorization of executive stock option.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 565

To Mr. Brauner

From Mr. Murrow

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

January 24, 1951

Herewith the questionnaire. (You will notice one correction—I have a new home address.)

As to your questions concerning my connection with Official Films, Inc.:

(1) I own 17733 shares of Official stock.

(2) I am a director of Official Films, Inc.

(3) I am not an officer of Official Films, Inc.

E.R.M.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 565

To Mr. Murrow

From Mr. Braumer

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

January 23, 1951

As you know, we are required to file extensive information concerning our directors and officers with the FCC and must include some of such information in our proxy statement.

In an attempt to minimize inconvenience to you in connection with furnishing the necessary information, I have had two copies of the enclosed questionnaire filled out as completely as possible with the information which we have in our records which may be incomplete or out of date.

As we are now preparing a proxy statement in connection with the 1951 annual meeting of stockholders, I shall appreciate it if you will

(i) verify or correct the information supplied by us;

(ii) complete one copy of the enclosed questionnaire; and

(iii) return the completed questionnaire to me as soon as you can conveniently do so.

Also, it appears that we may need the correct information

concerning your connection with Official Films, Inc. Accordingly, I would appreciate it if, at the time you return the questionnaire, you will also enclose a brief statement covering the following points:

~~(1) The number of shares of stock outstanding in Official Films, Inc.~~ ???

(2) The number of said shares owned by you;

(3) Are you a director of Official Films, Inc.? yes

(4) Are you an officer of Official Films, Inc. and, if so, what office do you hold? no

s/JFB

INFORMATION CONCERNING DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS REQUIRED BY FCC OR SEC

1. Please give appropriate answers to the following:

NAME HOME ADDRESS BUSINESS ADDRESS	DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH	U.S. CITIZENSHIP (1) Birth (2) Naturalization (3) Naturalization of a Parent	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION - PRESENT AND PAST 5 YEARS FIRM NAME PRINCIPAL PLACE AND NATURE OF BUSINESS
Edward R. Murrow 130 E. 74th St. New York, N.Y. 485 Madison Avenue New York 22, N. Y.	April 25, 1908 Greensboro, N.C.	Birth	Vice President Columbia Broadcasting System from 1946 to 1947 News broadcaster and analyst Director

2. (a) Please state the number of shares of Class "A" stock and the number of shares of Class "B" stock of which you were directly or indirectly the owner at the close of business on 1/19/51. Class "A" None; Class "B" None

(b) According to Columbia's records on said date, the number of its shares owned beneficially by you and your "associates"* did not aggregate more than 10% of either the outstanding Class "A" stock (total shares ~~938,928~~ 928,428) or the outstanding Class "B" stock (total shares 758,924). If this statement is incorrect, will you please advise us to that effect and we shall request further information from you.

3. According to Columbia's records, neither we nor any of our subsidiaries have been a party to any transaction during the past year (or are to be a party to any proposed transaction) in which you or any of your "associates"* had any interest, direct or indirect. If this statement is incorrect, will you please advise us of the nature of such transaction?

4. Please list any business or financial enterprise other than those listed in Paragraph 1. above, in which you are now or within the past five years have had either a 25% or greater interest or any official relationship and give the following details:

NAME AND LOCATION OF FIRM	NATURE OF BUSINESS	EXTENT AND NATURE OF INTEREST	APPROXIMATE DATES
None			

5. Please answer the following questions Yes or No and if any answer is Yes, please give "a full disclosure concerning the persons or matters involved": If any court proceeding is involved, please give the name of the court, the dates and file numbers of the proceedings, the facts, and disposition thereof.

(a) Are you a representative of an alien or foreign government? . . . . . No

(b) Have you, or any firm you have been associated with, ever had a radio station license revoked by order or decree of any Federal Court? . . . . . No

(c) Have you been found guilty of the violation of any anti-trust laws? . . . . . No

(d) Have you been found guilty by any court of any felony or other crime involving moral turpitude or of the violation of any state, territorial or local law relating to unlawful lotteries, restraints and monopolies and combinations, contracts or agreements in restraint of trade or of using unfair methods of competition? No

(e) Is there now pending in any court or administrative body any action involving any matters referred to in sub-paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) above? . . . . . No

(f) Have voluntary proceedings in bankruptcy been instituted by, or have involuntary proceedings in bankruptcy ever been brought against you? . . . . . No

(g) Are there outstanding any unsatisfied judgments or decrees against you? . . . . . No

6. Apart from your connection with Columbia do you, or does any member of your immediate family**, have any interest in or connection with

(a) any standard broadcast, FM or television station? No (b) any application pending before the FCC? No

(c) any application which has been denied by the FCC? No (d) any broadcast station, the license of which has been revoked? No

If the answer to any subdivision of the above question is Yes, please set forth below, giving the name of the party in interest, the nature of the interest or connection, and the call letters of the station or stations involved or a description of the application.

7. Is any member of your immediate family** a director or officer of Columbia or a holder of 1% or more of Columbia's stock? No

DATE Jan. 23-1951

SIGNATURE

** The term "associate" is defined to mean (1) any corporation or organization (other than Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.) of which you are an officer or partner or of which you are, directly, or indirectly, the beneficial owner of 10% or more of any class of equity security, (2) any trust or other estate in which you have a substantial beneficial interest or as to which you serve as trustee or in a similar fiduciary capacity, and (3) any relative (including your wife) having the same home as you.*

*** The term "immediate family" is defined to mean mother, father, wife, sister, brother, daughter or son.*

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 565.—October Term, 1950.

Radio Corporation of America, National Broadcasting Company, Inc., RCA Victor Distributing Corporation, et al., Appellants, *v.* The United States of America, Federal Communications Commission, and Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.	Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division.

[May 28, 1951.]

Mr. Justice Black delivered the opinion of the Court.

Radio Corporation of America (RCA) and two of its subsidiaries brought this action in a three-judge District Court to enjoin and set aside an order of the Federal Communications Commission prescribing standards for transmission of color television.[1] The effect of the challenged order was to reject a color system proposed by RCA and to accept one proposed by the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS).[2] The basis of RCA's complaint was that the order had been entered arbitrarily and capriciously, without the support of substantial evidence, against the public interest, and contrary to law. After hearing and oral argument, the District Court entered

[1] The subsidiaries are the National Broadcasting Co. and RCA Victor Distributing Corp. Later, other parties were permitted over the Commission's objection to intervene in support of RCA's position. The Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) intervened as a party defendant.

[2] The order also rejected a system proposed by Color Television, Inc., which is not a party to this litigation.

summary judgment sustaining the Commission, one judge dissenting.[3] RCA and the other plaintiffs took this direct appeal under 28 U. S. C. § 1253 and § 2101 (b).

At the outset we are faced with RCA's contention that the District Court failed to review the record as a whole in determining whether the Commission's order was supported by substantial evidence; it is urged that for this reason we should summarily reverse and remand the case for further consideration by that court. If RCA's premise were correct, the course which it suggests might be wholly appropriate. For as pointed out recently, in considering the question of sufficiency of evidence to support an administrative order, this Court must and does rely largely on a first reviewing court's conclusion. *Universal Camera Corp.* v. *Labor Board,* 340 U. S. 474. The present case, however, need not be returned for further scrutiny below because we are convinced that the review already afforded did not fall short of that which is required. The District Court heard oral argument for three days and deliberated for about five weeks before handing down its decision. Both the majority and dissenting opinions show a familiarity with RCA's basic contention (and the minor ones as well) that could have come only from careful study of the record as a whole. To be sure, there was a casual statement in the majority opinion susceptible of the interpretation that the court in reaching the decision made an examination of the record less complete than it should have been.[4] Fairly construed, however, the remark, while

[3] 95 F. Supp. 660 (N. D. Ill.).

[4] "After listening to many hours of oral argument by able counsel representing the respective parties, we formed some rather definite impressions relative to the merits of the order, as well as the proceedings before the Commission upon which it rests. And our reading and study of the numerous and voluminous briefs with which we have been favored have not altered or removed those impressions. *Also, in studying the case, we have been unable to free our minds of*

perhaps unfortunate, is entirely consistent with that conscientious review which we are satisfied was given this record by the District Court. We therefore pass to the question of validity of the Commission's order.

All parties agree, as they must, that given a justifiable fact situation, the Commission has power under 47 U. S. C. § 303 (c), (e), (f), (g) [5] to do precisely what it did in this case, namely, to promulgate standards for transmission of color television that result in rejecting all but one of the several proposed systems. Moreover, it cannot be contended seriously that the Commission in taking such a

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the question as to why we should devote the time and energy which the importance of the case merits, realizing as we must that the controversy can only be finally terminated by a decision of the Supreme Court. This is so because any decision we make is appealable to that court as a matter of right and we were informed during oral argument, in no uncertain terms, that which otherwise might be expected, that is, that the aggrieved party or parties will immediately appeal. In other words, this is little more than a practice session where the parties prepare and test their ammunition for the big battle ahead." (Emphasis added.) 95 F. Supp. at 664.

[5] 47 U. S. C. § 303: ". . . [T]he Commission . . . as public convenience, interest, or necessity requires, shall—

. . . . .

"(c) Assign bands of frequencies to the various classes of stations, and assign frequencies for each individual station and determine the power which each station shall use and the time during which it may operate;

. . . . .

"(e) Regulate the kind of apparatus to be used with respect to its external effects and the purity and sharpness of the emissions from each station and from the apparatus therein;

"(f) Make such regulations not inconsistent with law as it may deem necessary to prevent interference between stations and to carry out the provisions of this Act . . . .

"(g) Study new uses for radio, provide for experimental uses of frequencies, and generally encourage the larger and more effective use of radio in the public interest."

course was without evidential support for its refusal to adopt the RCA system at this time.[6] The real argument, advanced at great length and in many different forms, boils down to this: Viewing the record as a whole, the Commission as a matter of law erred in concluding that the CBS color system had reached a state of development which justified its acceptance to the ex-

[6] The Commission unanimously believed that CBS had the best system presently available, although two Commissioners dissented on other grounds. The relative merits and demerits of the RCA and CBS systems were summarized as follows:

"[T]he RCA system [is] deficient in the following respects:

"(a) The color fidelity of the RCA picture is not satisfactory.

"(b) The texture of the color picture is not satisfactory.

"(c) The receiving equipment utilized by the RCA system is exceedingly complex.

"(d) The equipment utilized at the station is exceedingly complex.

"(e) The RCA color system is much more susceptible to certain kinds of interference than the present monochrome system or the CBS system.

"(f) There is not adequate assurance in the record that RCA color pictures can be transmitted over the 2.7 megacycle coaxial cable facilities.

"(g) The RCA system has not met the requirements of successful field testing.

. . . . .

"[T]he CBS system produces a color picture that is most satisfactory from the point of view of texture, color fidelity and contrast. . . . [R]eceivers and station equipment are simple to operate and . . . receivers when produced on a mass marketing basis should be within the economic reach of the great mass of purchasing public. . . . [E]ven with present equipment the CBS system can produce color pictures of sufficient brightness without objectionable flicker to be adequate for home use and . . . the evidence concerning long persistence phosphors shows that there is a specific method available for still further increasing brightness with no objectionable flicker. Finally, . . . while the CBS system has less geometric resolution than the present monochrome system the addition of color to the picture more than outweighs the loss in geometric resolution so far as apparent definition is concerned." Second Report of the Commission, October 10, 1950, — F. C. C. —.

clusion of RCA's and that of others. Consequently, before the Commission, the District Court and here, RCA's main attempt has been to persuade that no system has yet been proven worthy of acceptance for public use, that commercial color broadcasting must be postponed awaiting inventions that will achieve more nearly perfect results.

We sustain the Commission's power to reject this position and hold valid the challenged order, buttressed as it is by the District Court's approval. To explain our conclusion it is unnecessary to repeat the detailed statement of facts made in the majority and minority opinions of the Commission and District Court.[7] Nor, for present purposes, is it necessary to attempt a translation of the technical terms invented to carry meanings in the rapidly growing television industry. It will suffice to give the following brief summary of the background of the Commission's findings and what was found:

Standards for black and white television transmission were first promulgated by the Commission in 1941. RCA's complaint alleges, and all apparently agree, that "The quality of the present [black and white] service,

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[7] The facts found by the Commission appear in two reports on Color Television Issues. First Report of the Commission, September 1, 1950, — F. C. C. —; Second Report of the Commission, October 10, 1950, — F. C. C. —. The District Court described the proceedings before the Commission as follows: "The hearing, participated in by all members of the Commission, commenced September 26, 1949 and ended May 26, 1950. In all, fifty-three different witnesses were heard and 265 exhibits received. The transcript of the hearing covers 9717 pages. During the period from November 22, 1949 to February 6, 1950, extensive field tests were made of the three systems [RCA, CBS, Color Television, Inc.] proposed. Progress reports concerning these tests were filed with the Commission by the three proponents during December 1949 and January 1950. Comparative demonstrations of the three proposed systems were made on different dates until May 17, 1950." 95 F. Supp. at 665.

the improvements and reductions in price to the public that have been made, the incredible expansion of the industry as a whole, are all due to the fact that manufacturers could build upon a *single set of long-range high-quality standards.*"[8] From 1941 until now the Commission has been engaged in consideration of plans and proposals looking toward promulgation of a single set of color standards.[9] CBS apparently made quicker progress in developing an acceptable system than did others.[10] It was soon attacked, however, on the ground that it was utilizing old knowledge highly useful in the realm of the physical sciences and mechanical practices but incongruous in the new fields of electronics occupied by television. This is still the core of the objection to the CBS system, together with the objection that existing receiving sets are not constructed in such a way that they can, without considerable adjustments, receive CBS color broadcasts either in color or black and white. The fact that adjustments are required before a CBS color broadcast can be received in black and white on existing sets makes this system "incompatible" with the millions of television receivers now in the hands of the public.

There is no doubt but that a "compatible" color television system would be desirable. Recognition of this fact seems to be the controlling reason why the Commission did not long ago approve the "incompatible" CBS system. In the past, it has postponed adoption of standards with the hope that a satisfactory "compatible" color television system would be developed. But this time,

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[8] Emphasis added.

[9] See the particularly interesting historical summary of these efforts in Commissioner Jones' dissent to the First Report of the Commission, September 1, 1950, — F. C. C. —. His view was that color television standards should have been promulgated long before they were.

[10] See note 6, *supra*.

in light of previous experience, the Commission thought that further delay in making color available was too high a price to pay for possible "compatibility" in the future, despite RCA's claim that it was on the verge of discovering an acceptable "compatible" system.

The Commission's special familiarity with the problems involved in adopting standards for color television is amply attested by the record. It has determined after hearing evidence on all sides that the CBS system will provide the public with color of good quality and that television viewers should be given an opportunity to receive it if they so desire.[11] This determination certainly cannot be held capricious. It is true that the choice between adopting standards now or at a later date was not free from difficulties. Moreover, the wisdom of the decision made can be contested as is shown in the dissenting opinions of two Commissioners. But courts should not overrule an administrative decision merely because they disagree with its wisdom.[12] We cannot say the District Court misapprehended or misapplied the proper judicial standard in holding that the Commission's order was not arbitrary or against the public interest as a matter of law.[13]

Whether the Commission should have reopened its proceedings to permit RCA to offer proof of new discoveries for its system was a question within the discretion of the Commission which we find was not abused.[14] We

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[11] See note 6, *supra*.

[12] *National Broadcasting Co.* v. *United States*, 319 U. S. 190, 224.

[13] *Universal Camera Corp.* v. *Labor Board*, 340 U. S. 474, 490–491.

[14] See *United States* v. *Pierce Auto Lines*, 327 U. S. 515, 534–535. With respect to reopening the record, the Commission said in part: ". . . [A] new television system is not entitled to a hearing or a reopening of a hearing simply on the basis of a paper presentation. In the radio field many theoretical systems exist and can be described on paper but it is a long step from this process to

have considered other minor contentions made by RCA but are satisfied with the way the District Court disposed of them.

The District Court's judgment sustaining the order of the Commission is

Affirmed.

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successful operation. There can be no assurance that a system is going to work until the apparatus has been built and has been tested. None of the new systems or improvements in systems meet these tests so as to warrant reopening of the hearing. . . .

"The Commission does not imply that there is no further room for experimentation. . . . Many of the results of such experimentation can undoubtedly be added without affecting existing receivers. As to others some obsolescence of existing receivers may be involved if the changes are adopted. In the interest of stability this latter type of change will not be adopted unless the improvement is substantial in nature, when compared to the amount of dislocation involved. But when such an improvement does come along, the Commission cannot refuse to consider it merely because the owners of existing receivers might be compelled to spend additional money to continue receiving programs.

". . . [A]ny improvement that results from the experimentation might face the problem of being incompatible with the present monochrome system or the color system we are adopting today. In that event, the new color system or other improvement will have to sustain the burden of showing that the improvement which results is substantial enough to be worth while when compared to the amount of dislocation involved to receivers then in the hands of the public." Second Report of the Commission, October 10, 1950, — F. C. C. —.

(Bd of Directors SP

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
PLAZA 5-2000

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
ADRIAN MURPHY
VICE PRESIDENT

June 26, 1950

Dear Ed:

on shelf

I am enclosing a copy of Proposed Findings and Conclusions which are being officially filed today with the Federal Communications Commission by the Columbia Broadcasting System in connection with the color television hearing.

The Findings themselves are of considerable length because of the great volume of data contained in the 10,000 pages of official testimony and the hundreds of exhibits, and you may therefore find it helpful as a matter of orientation to refer to the Summary of Findings which commences at page 320 prior to the Conclusions.

Sincerely,

Adrian

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Enclosure

B.B.C.

May 11, 1949

Mr. N. C. Luker
British Broadcasting Corp.
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, N. Y.

Dear Norman:

I don't know whether I'll enjoy the business of being a Director, but I must confess that I enjoy enormously receiving a gracious and generous letter such as yours. Many thanks for a more than adequate "congratulatory flow."

As ever yours,

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
630 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

WASHINGTON 6, D.C. OFFICE
1150 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W.
TELEPHONE EXECUTIVE 1465

NEW YORK OFFICE
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 7-0656
CABLES: BROADCASTS, NEW YORK

April 21, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed,

I was delighted to see the news of your award. Please accept my congratulations.

Yours sincerely,

Norman

N. G. Luker
North American Representative

NGL:rw

As I write I see the news of your directorship — it is difficult to maintain an adequate congratulatory flow. Anyhow, you know you have all our blessings N.

Barker, Frank S.

May 10, 1949

Mr. Frank S. Barker
P.O. Box 1531
Columbus 16, Ohio

Dear Frank:

I don't know whether I'll enjoy the business of being a Director, but I must confess that I enjoy enormously receiving a gracious and generous letter such as yours. Many thanks for your good wishes.

I'm very sorry, but I don't think I'll be able to come out for the Institute next month. Again, my thanks to you for writing as you did.

As ever yours,

frank s. barker - publicist

POBox 1531 - Columbus 16 - Ohio

April 21 - 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow -
c/o C. B. S. -
485 Madison avenue -
New york City 22 - N. Y.

Dear Ed. ---

We haven't seen each other nor exchanged any correspondence for so long you may not recall the guy doin' the writin' --- the Radio Institute - a couple of years ago - when Barbara Ward was over from England --- was the last time we've had any conversation.

But --- I couldn't pass up the opportunity of extending my congratulations to you on being named a director to succeed Frank White.

I just happened to catch your picture and the paragraph on your election in this morning's New York Herald Tribune.

Are you expecting to be out here with us for the Institute next month?

Again - congratulations - and, kindest regards ---

Frank

Berkson, Seymour

May 10, 1949

Mr. Seymour Berkson
International News Service
235 East 45th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Seymour:

I don't know whether I'll enjoy the business of being a Director, but I must confess that I enjoy enormously a gracious letter such as yours.

I'm sorry I was forced to miss the newsreel showing, and hope to be able to suggest another time soon.

Many thanks for your good wishes.

As ever yours,

INS

International News Service

GENERAL OFFICES

235 EAST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

OFFICE OF
THE GENERAL MANAGER

April 21, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Heartiest congratulations on your election to the Board of Directors of CBS.

I still hope, when you get a breathing spell, that you will fix a date to come over and view our newsreel material and let us discuss our approach to television with you. All I need is a little advance notice to reserve the projection room.

Best regards,

Seymour

Seymour Berkson

SB:mm

Disque, Brice

May 10, 1949

Mr. Brice Disque, Jr.
Marschalk and Pratt
535 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Brice:

I don't know whether I'll enjoy the business of being a Director, but I must confess that I enjoy enormously receiving a gracious and generous letter such as yours. Many thanks for your kind words regarding the Peabody Award too. I appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing as you did.

As ever yours,

MARSCHALK *and* PRATT
COMPANY
MARKETING AND ADVERTISING SERVICE • 535 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17 • N.Y.

April 22
Our 27th Year
1 9 4 9

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

The news about your good self during the last two days is entirely too much for me to resist writing this note.

Hearty congratulations on your election as a director of CBS, as well as that Peabody Award for excellent news reporting!

It goes without saying that I am in hearty accord with whoever it is that makes the Peabody decisions.

All the best,

Brice

Brice Disque, Jr.

BDJr:duB

Dollard, Charles

May 16, 1949

Dear Chuck:

Many thanks. If by accident they should wire the board room for sound and feed it to the network you might hear Murrow boring from within, or I should say from underneath.

As ever yours,

Mr. Charles Dollard
Carnegie Corporation of New York
522 Fifth Avenue
New York 18, New York

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

CHARLES DOLLARD
PRESIDENT

April 25, 1949

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed

Congratulations on your election as a director of C.B.S. Hereafter when I tune in to 880, I shall expect clearer reception.

Sincerely

CD:ICN

Charlie

Feldman, Arthur

May 6, 1949

Mr. Arthur Feldman
Director of Special Events
Mutual Broadcasting System
1440 Broadway
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Art:

I don't know whether I'll enjoy the business of being a Director, but I must confess that I enjoy enormously receiving a gracious and generous letter such as yours. Many thanks for your good wishes.

As ever yours,

MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 1440 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

April 29, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Twin congratulations on your appointment to the Board and your winning of the Peabody Award. I am very proud of you on both counts.

Regards,

Art

Arthur Feldman
Director of Special Events

Fry, Kenneth

May 11, 1949

Mr. Kenneth D. Fry
Democratic National Committee
Ring Building
1200 - 18th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Ken:

I don't know whether I'll enjoy the business of being a Director, but I must confess that I enjoy enormously receiving a gracious and generous letter such as yours. Many thanks for your good wishes.

As ever yours,

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
RING BUILDING
1200 EIGHTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

JOHN M. REDDING
DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY

April 21, 1949

Dear Ed:

Now that you are a Director I trust you will still occasionally speak to us common people. Congratulations. I think it's swell.

Cordially yours,

Ken

Kenneth D. Fry
Associate Director of Publicity
Radio Director

KDF:em

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

George, Carl

May 9, 1949

Mr. Carl George
WGAR Broadcasting Company
Statler Hotel
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Carl:

I don't know whether I'll enjoy the business of being a Director, but I must confess that I enjoy enormously receiving a gracious and generous letter such as yours. Many thanks for your good wishes.

As ever yours,

THE W G A R BROADCASTING COMPANY
STATLER HOTEL
CLEVELAND

CARL GEORGE
VICE PRESIDENT & ASST. GEN. MANAGER

April 22, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

The delightful news of your election to the CBS Board has just come in.

We think this is a very wonderful recognition of the talents of a highly regarded fellow.

Congratulations and Best Wishes.

Sincerely yours,

THE WGAR BROADCASTING COMPANY

Carl

Carl George

CG:jm

FREE SPEECH MIKE

Gillespie, Frank
B. of D.

May 11, 1949

Mr. Frank J. Gillespie
United Press Associations
320 Broadway
Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Frank:

I don't know whether I'll enjoy the business of being a Director, but I must confess that I enjoy enormously receiving a gracious and generous letter such as yours. Many thanks for your good wishes.

As ever yours,

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

Written From

BISMARCK BUREAU
320 BROADWAY
BISMARCK, N. D.

April 20, 1949

Edward R. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed -

Working the late trick here tonight and saw a takeout on the wire announcing your election to the Board of Directors of CBS. My heartiest congratulations!

The brief announcement also served to remind me that I haven't written for quite some time to inform you of my continuing news education. And it also brought to mind a long-neglected but pleasurable task---needling you for a CBS Correspondent job.

You'll probably have to refer to a file to recall this but we discussed it, albeit briefly, at the NAB convention in Chicago 'way back in 1946. I'll keep punchin'.

However don't take this one too much to heart. At the moment I have another project in mind which would entail travel to all parts of the globe. If it jells, as it gives every indication of doing, I'll let you alone for a few years while gathering some foreign experience and then broach the subject again.

At the moment I'm keeping the whole thing dark but if the plans take shape there's a possibility that I'll be able to talk with you further in New York sometime this summer.

Again - my best wishes to the newest member of the CBS Board!

Sincerely,

Frank

Frank J. Gillespie

Hancock, John

May 10, 1949

Mr. John M. Hancock
One William Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hancock:

I don't know whether I'll enjoy the business of being a Director, but I must confess that I enjoy enormously receiving a gracious and generous letter such as yours. Many thanks for your good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

ONE WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK

April 21st
1 9 4 9

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Murrow:

May I offer my congratulations upon your election to the Board of your Company.

Seeing your picture in the paper this morning reminded me of the many pleasant sessions we have had over the years.

Sincerely,

John M. Hancock

jmh:hh

Hayes, Arthur H

May 16, 1949

Dear Art:

I was really touched by your thoughtfulness in writing me about the job on the Board of Directors.

I regard my obligation primarily one of supporting all Vice Presidents, particularly those in remote areas, against the management. When you want your office air-conditioned, your salary or antenna raised, just let me know and I will introduce a motion and it will be defeated.

As ever yours,

Mr. Arthur Hull Hayes
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
Palace Hotel
San Francisco, California

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
PALACE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
EXBROOK 2-3233

ARTHUR HULL HAYES
VICE PRESIDENT

April 23, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Just this minute the release came to my desk telling me that a distinguished news reporter and analyst had been elected to the Board of Directors. I don't think I need to tell you how delighted I was to hear this for a multiplicity of reasons. Principally, I am delighted for your sake because I think such an honor is the only proper reward for the tremendous service you have given the Company, but I also feel that you will render us all a great service by sitting on the Board.

Now that I have completely convinced you over a period of time that I wear shoes, I know you will accept my good wishes.

Along with my congratulations go my very best wishes for your success in your new undertaking.

Sincerely,

AHH
w

(DO NOT USE THIS SPACE)

Form 6

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D. C.

THIS FORM SHOULD BE FILED IF YOU HAVE JUST BECOME A DIRECTOR OR OFFICER OF A COMPANY HAVING EQUITY SECURITIES LISTED AND REGISTERED OR HAVE JUST BECOME THE BENEFICIAL OWNER OF MORE THAN 10 PERCENT OF ANY CLASS OF SUCH SECURITIES

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
(Name of company which issued security)

Edward R. Murrow
(Name of person whose ownership is reported.) (Type or print)

485 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
(Business address: street, city, State)

The undersigned owned, directly or indirectly, as beneficial owner on April 20, 1949

immediately after becoming [1] a director

of the above issuer, the following amounts of equity securities* of the above issuer:

IDENTIFICATION OF SECURITY (Such as Class "A" Common Stock, $6 Preferred Stock, etc.)	NATURE OF OWNERSHIP (Whether direct or through holding company, partnership, etc.)	NUMBER OF SHARES OR UNITS OR PRINCIPAL AMOUNT
None	None	None

REMARKS:

(Signature)

Date of report May 13, 1949

One copy of this report should be sent to the Securities and Exchange Commission. One copy should also be sent to each exchange on which any equity security of the issuer is listed, unless the issuer has designated a single exchange to receive reports.

If acknowledgment is desired, file this form with the Commission in duplicate.

[1] Indicate whether an officer (giving title of office), director, or direct or indirect beneficial owner of more than 10 percent of any class of any equity security (giving name of security), or any combination of these.

* The term "equity security" means any stock or similar security; or any security convertible, with or without consideration, into such a security, or carrying any warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase such a security; or any such warrant or right. (Sec. 3 (a) (11) Securities Exchange Act.)

(SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON BACK)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORM 6

1. **Election or appointment to different position.**—When a person who is already a director or officer of the issuer is appointed or elected to the same or a different position, either as officer or director, no report on Form 6 is necessary.

2. **Necessity for filing if Form 4 is filed for the same month.**—If, after becoming an officer, director, or principal owner of equity securities, and before the final date for filing a report on Form 6, a change in ownership occurs as a result of which a report is required on Form 4 with respect to equity securities of the same issuer, no report on Form 6 need be filed.

3. **Necessity for filing though no equity securities owned.**—If a person required to report owns no equity securities of the issuer, he should nevertheless file a report on Form 6 expressly stating that he has no such ownership.

4. **Ownership of all equity securities of the issuer should be reported.**—This report should cover all holdings of every class of equity security of the issuer, whether registered or not.

5. **Name of company which issued security.**—The name of the issuer of the securities in respect of which ownership is reported should appear on the line calling for name of company which issued security.

6. **Name of person reporting.**—The name of the person whose ownership is reported should be the same as that of the person whose signature appears on the report or in whose behalf the report is signed.

7. **Signature.**—If the person reporting be a corporation, partnership, business trust, etc., the full name of such person should appear over the signature of an officer or other person authorized to sign. If the person reporting be an individual, the report should be signed by him, or specifically on his behalf by a person authorized to sign for him.

8. **Business address.**—The business address should be that of the person by or in whose behalf the report is signed.

9. **Identification of security.**—The security should be clearly identified even though there may be only one class.

10. **Nature of ownership involved in each type of holding.**—The nature of ownership (whether direct or through holding company, partnership, trust, etc.) should be specified as to the number of shares or principal amount of each class of security shown to be owned at the time of becoming a director, officer, or principal owner of equity securities.

11. **Method of reporting extent of indirect ownership.**

(*a*) Where a holding company holds shares of an equity security, say 10,000 shares, and where A's interest in the holding company is such as to require that he report in regard to such security, he may report in either of two ways:

(1) He may include in his report the entire 10,000 shares, and state that he has an interest in those shares through the holding company; or

(2) He may include in his report only his proportionate interest in such shares, say 6,150 shares, with an appropriate explanatory notation.

The same method of reporting may be followed in the case of partnerships.

The method of reporting which is adopted should be followed consistently in subsequent reports.

(*b*) Where a trust includes shares of an equity security and where circumstances are such as to require that A report in regard to such security, he should include in his report the entire holdings of the trust in such security, with a notation stating the nature of his interest therein.

12. **Identification of types of indirect ownership.**—Where more than one type of indirect ownership is involved (e. g., two or more holding companies), each should be separately reported and identified. Such identification may be made by name or by arbitrary symbols, such as holding company "A," holding company "B," etc. Any method adopted should be followed consistently in any subsequent reports.

13. **Beneficial ownership.**—The reporting requirements relate only to beneficial ownership, direct and indirect, and changes in beneficial ownership. Record ownership does not, of itself, constitute beneficial ownership. A person filing a report may expressly declare therein that such filing shall not be construed as an admission that he is, for the purpose of Section 16, the beneficial owner of any equity security covered by the report.

14. **Securities held through nominees.**—The fact that securities stand in street name or are held through a broker or other nominee does not, of itself, constitute indirect ownership as distinguished from direct ownership.

15. **Date report should be received.**—Reports on Form 6 should be received on or before the tenth day following the day on which the person reporting became a director, officer, or principal owner of equity securities.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 5-2000

May 13, 1949

Securities and Exchange Commission
18th and Locust Streets
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed are an original and one copy on your Form 6 of a report with respect to Mr. Edward R. Murrow's ownership of stock in Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Mr. Murrow was elected a Director of the corporation on April 20, 1949.

One copy of this report is being sent to the New York Stock Exchange, the Exchange which the corporation has designated as the Exchange to receive such reports.

Very truly yours,

MN

George Norris, Jr.

GNjr:paw

cc: Mr. Murrow

COPY

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 5-2000

May 13, 1949

New York Stock Exchange
11 Wall Street
New York, New York

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed is a copy on SEC Form 6 of a report with respect to Mr. Edward R. Murrow's ownership of stock in Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Mr. Murrow was elected a Director of the corporation on April 20, 1949.

Very truly yours,

George Norris, Jr.

GNjr:paw

cc: Mr. Murrow

COPY

Hinckley, R. H.

May 9, 1949

Mr. Robert H. Hinckley
American Broadcasting Company
1703 K Street N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Bob:

I don't know whether I'll enjoy the business of being a Director, but I must confess that I enjoy enormously receiving a gracious and generous letter such as yours. Many thanks for your good wishes.

As ever yours,

American Broadcasting Company, Inc.
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA · CIRCLE 7-5700
NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

ROBERT H. HINCKLEY
VICE PRESIDENT

April 26, 1949

1703 K Street N.W.
Washington 6 D. C.

Dear Ed:

Your election as a Director of C.B.S. makes a lot of sense to me, and it is recognition that you richly deserve. I am proud to be associated with you in the same industry.

And so more good wishes to you!

Sincerely,

Bob

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Holcomb, Grant

June 23, 1949

Mr. Grant Holcomb, Jr.
KCBS
Palace Hotel
San Francisco 5, Calif.

Dear Grant:

Many thanks for your kind words about the Peabody Award and the election to the Board. I don't know whether I'll enjoy the business of being a Director of the Company, but I must confess that I enjoy receiving a letter as gracious as yours.

I hope to get out to the Coast some time this summer.

As ever yours,

KCBS
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
OF CALIFORNIA
PALACE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO 5, CAL.
EXBROOK 2-3233

May 4, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Just a note to congratulate you on your election to the Board of Directors. They obviously couldn't have made a better selection and I want to wish you every success.

Congratulations, also, on the Peabody Award.

Now that you have nothing to do but sit on the Board of Directors, dust off your awards, and do a daily show, why don't you come out our way and inspect the new KCBS?

Regards,

Grant

Grant Holcomb, Jr.

GH/roc

Holt, Thad

May 16, 1949

Dear Thad:

I propose to introduce a resolution at the next meeting of the Board making it mandatory that one Thad Holt visit New York once each month. And if he can't come, we will accept that country boy, Ed Norton as a substitute.

Thanks for the kind words.

As ever yours,

Mr. Thad Holt
Radio Station WAPI
Birmingham 3, Alabama

WAPI

5000 WATTS - CBS NETWORK

THE VOICE OF ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, 3

VOICE OF ALABAMA, INC.
ED NORTON,
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
THAD HOLT,
PRESIDENT-TREASURER

April 26, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

Well, Billboard had it right -- a "performer" has been elected to the CBS Board.

I've called you a lot of things, my friend, but never that!

Anyway, I'm prouder than ever to know you!

Sincerely,

Thad Holt

Thad Holt, President

VOICE OF ALABAMA, INC.

bb

My regards to Sally!

RECEIVED
1949 MAY 16 PM 6:22
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

1949 MAY 16 PM 6:22

Mar
usual

54

5-16-49

EDWARD R MURROW,

NY

MOST SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR ELECTION TO THE BOARD.

EAFY ZIEBARTH WCCO

E.W.

625 Second Ave. S.
Minn 2

Jos

RECEIVED

1949 APR 20 PM 8:49

C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

1052 PT

LA APR 20, 1949

EDWARD R MURROW

NY

FROM WAY OUT IN THE CALIFORNIA AREA A SMALL VOICE SAYS HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS

JOS

7

James, E. H.

BROADCASTING
The Newsweekly of Radio and Television
TELECASTING

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING • WASHINGTON 4, D. C. • METROPOLITAN 1022

Address Reply to: 250 PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PLAZA 5-8355

April 19, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Thanks for wedging me into your schedule at your earliest inconvenience. The interview was most rewarding.

And congratulations on the Peabody Award. Where do you find room to store these trophies?

Cordially,

Ed

Edwin H. James
New York Editor

Katz, Joseph

May 10, 1949

Dear Joe:

So help me, the only thing wrong with what I am doing now is that you don't get the 15% and I don't get enough opportunity to enjoy your company. It's an uncertain world and maybe one day we can do something about both problems. I would really like to work again for the only advertising man I have ever known who has any respect for books.

Thanks for your epistle.

As ever yours,

Mr. Joseph Katz
8 South Street
Baltimore, Maryland

THE JOSEPH KATZ COMPANY *Advertising*

BALTIMORE, 8 SOUTH STREET

NEW YORK, 444 MADISON AVE.

Address your reply to Baltimore -2

April 27th
1 9 4 9

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Congratulations on the new honor!

I saw an item somewhere about your being Bill Paley's Number One Boy in his affections. So now you're in a class with Amos 'n Andy, Bergen, Groucho Marx, Bing Crosby and the rest - the only difference being that he didn't have to steal you from somebody else.

I might as well complete the inventory by congratulating you on the second Peabody Award. You keep this up and the medals on your chest will look like Nat Wills'.

The only thing the matter with the whole picture is that somebody else is collecting the 15% on you - and that ain't good.

And closing on another pleasant note, the Van Horne story about you in last night's World-Telegram sounds like the gal is sorry your wife got there first.

With kindest personal regards,

Your admiring friend

JK/gm

Kaye, Sydney

May 18, 1949

Dear Sydney:

If I could write as well as you do, I would be a better broadcaster than I am. I can only thank you for your kind words and add the hope that my presence on the Board will never produce any explosions similar to those I encountered in London.

As ever yours,

Mr. Sydney M. Kaye
Rosenman Goldmark Colin & Kaye
165 Broadway
New York 6, New York

ROSENMAN GOLDMARK COLIN & KAYE
165 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 6

SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN
GODFREY GOLDMARK
RALPH F. COLIN
SYDNEY M. KAYE
WALTER J. PETSCHEK
MAX FREUND
RICHARD S. SALANT

CORTLANDT 7-8780

April 21, 1949

Dear Ed,

Your presence in England coincided with the worst of the bombings and your election to directorship on the Columbia Board seems to coincide with a fall of net income. I refuse, however, to regard you as a harbinger of disaster. Your voice from London was worth many squadrons of aircraft and your membership on the CBS Board will, I know, add wise counsel and a broad viewpoint to the Board's deliberations.

I, therefore, s end you this letter as a symbol of my congratulations to myself as a stockholder.

Cordially,

SYDNEY M. KAYE

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York.

Kitner, R. E

May 17, 1949

Dear Bob:

I reckon the boys upstairs concluded that my confusion on the air was so persuasive that I could contribute to the confusion on the Board. Anyhow thanks for the kind words.

Ed Kobak tells me he owns a few shares of Columbia stock. He has undertaken sub rosa to provide me with questions calculated to embarrass the management.

As ever yours,

Mr. Robert E. Kintner
American Broadcasting Company
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

American Broadcasting Company, Inc.
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA · CIRCLE 7-5700
NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

ROBERT E. KINTNER
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

April 25, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I thought you gave an excellent talk at the Peabody Awards luncheon on Thursday. My heartiest congratulations on winning the award for "Outstanding Reporting and Interpretation of the News".

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Bob

Robert E. Kintner

REK:rlj

P.S. I also note in the papers that you have joined that exalted group of people belonging to Boards of Directors. I commiserate with you.

R.E.K.

Merrill, Everett

May 10, 1949

Mr. Everett F. Merrill
Merrill and Usher Co.
5 Arctic Street
Worcester, Mass.

Dear Ev:

Many thanks for your generous note of the 22nd. Please accept this as an expression of my sincere gratitude for your good wishes. I appreciate receiving a gracious letter such as yours, and hope to see you again soon.

As ever yours,

MERRILL & USHER CO.

PHONE 6-7183

STEEL WAREHOUSE

5-7 ARCTIC STREET
WORCESTER, MASS.

April 22, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

CONGRATULATIONS! CONGRATULATIONS!
on the two big events in your life, first on being elected a director of C.B.S. This is real recognition of your ability and you must be very proud. Secondly, again a million congratulations, on the George Foster Peabody Award.

Seriously, Ed, you are one of the outstanding personalities in the world and it is a real pleasure to be your friend.

The best of luck to you.

Sincerely,

E. F. Merrill

President

Everett F. Merrill/a

Ormerod, C.B

May 6, 1949

Major C. B. Ormerod
British Information Services
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.

Dear Bill:

I don't know whether I'll enjoy the business of being a Director, but I must confess that I enjoy enormously receiving a gracious and generous letter such as yours. Many thanks for your good wishes.

As ever yours,

Telephone
CIRCLE 6-5100

Cable:
DIGESTION, NEW YORK

Reference for reply

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

April 29, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ed:

Congratulations (somewhat tardy)

(a) on the Peabody Award

(b) your appointment as a director of CBS.

Your many friends will be delighted to know that, contrary to your previous appointment as a Vice-President, the latter will in no way interfere with the news commentaries that resulted in the former.

As ever,

Bill

C. B. Ormerod

/js

Payne, Fred

RECEIVED
1949 APR 21 PM 8:52
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

THIS IS A
WESTERN UNION
MESSAGE

WU065 CGN PD NEWBRITAIN CONN APR 21 804P

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS NEWS

CONGRATULATIONS YOUR WORK MERITS THE AWARD

FRED W PAYNE

827P..

Parkinson M. Everett

May 9, 1949

Mr. M. Everett Parkinson
900 F Street, N.W.
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Parky:

I don't know whether I'll enjoy the business of being a Director, but I must confess that I enjoy enormously receiving a gracious and generous letter such as yours. Many thanks for your good wishes.

As ever yours,

M. EVERETT PARKINSON
900 F STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

April 25, 1949

Dear Ed:

I see from this morning's paper that you have been elected a director of CBS. Congratulations and best wishes for continued success!

I hope the next time you are in town we will get a chance to see you and Janet. Perhaps we can slice around the course at Burning Tree.

Best wishes,

Parky

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Patt, John

May 6, 1949

Mr. John F. Patt
General Manager
WGAR Broadcasting Company
Statler Hotel
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear John:

I don't know whether I'll enjoy the business of being a Director, but I must confess that I enjoy enormously receiving a gracious and generous letter such as yours. Many thanks for your good wishes.

As ever yours,

W G A R

THE W G A R BROADCASTING COMPANY

STATLER HOTEL

CLEVELAND

JOHN F. PATT
VICE PRESIDENT & GENERAL MANAGER

April 26, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

It seems that I am forever congratulating you, but why not! You are the tops in your field and it is a wonderful recognition of the part you have played in the development of American radio that you are now called to the Board of Directors at CBS.

I am sure all of the CBS affiliates will hail this move as intelligent and very much deserved.

Sincerely yours,

John

John F. Patt
General Manager

jfp/rd

FREE SPEECH MIKE

Reinsch, J. L.

May 6, 1949

Mr. J. Leonard Reinsch
The Atlanta Journal
Station WSB
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Leonard:

I don't know whether I'll enjoy the business of being a Director, but I must confess that I enjoy enormously receiving a gracious and generous letter such as yours. Many thanks for your good wishes.

As ever yours,

The Atlanta Journal
"THE JOURNAL COVERS DIXIE LIKE THE DEW"
50,000 WATTS
WSB
"The Voice of the South"

ATLANTA, GA.

April 28, 1949.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York.

Dear Ed:

It was with a great deal of pleasure that I read about your double honor in recent weeks -- being named to the board of CBS and winning the Peabody award.

Congratulations, Ed, and best wishes for the continued success I know you will enjoy.

Sincerely,

Leonard

JLR-amb

J. Leonard Reinsch.

Runyon, Mefford

May 16, 1949

Dear Meff:

I ain't so sure there is much acceptance of my thinking and philosophy on news and its presentation, but at least I can serve as a constant irritant.

You are a generous and gracious guy to take time out to send me a note. Here is a copy of the Peabody effort. Our best wishes to you and Janet.

As ever yours,

Mr. Mefford R. Runyon
47 Beaver Street
New York, New York

MEFFORD R. RUNYON

47 Beaver Street
New York City
April 25, 1949

Dear Ed:

It is nice to write you a happy note of congratulations on your two most recent achievements.

I was certainly glad to see the picture of your amiable face in the TRIBUNE the other morning, and to see that CBS has finally put you on the Board. That is good news, not only because it is pleasing personally, but because it must indicate an acceptance of your thinking and philosophy along the lines of news gathering and presentation.

In the second place, I was glad to read of your receiving the Peabody Award. Mrs. Milligan, from our office, told me that you made a most gracious speech. I wonder if you have a spare copy which I could peruse.

Janet joins me in best wishes to you and Janet.

As always, sincerely,

Meff

P. S. I have just filled the job which you and I discussed some months ago, with Mr. Robert Ogden Purvis, formerly chief administrative officer and treasurer of Hampton Institute, and more recently Area Manager for the Northeast Office of the Red Cross. I can hardly wait until he gets here to take a bit of the pressure off.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Schechter, A. A.

May 11, 1949

Mr. A. A. Schechter
Mutual Broadcasting System
1440 Broadway
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Abe:

I don't know whether I'll enjoy the business of being a Director, but I must confess that I enjoy enormously receiving a gracious and generous letter such as yours. Many thanks for your good wishes.

As ever yours,

MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 1440 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

April 20, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Director Murrow:

Congratulations on your election to the Board of Directors.

As soon as I can get a hold of some class C stock, I'll call you up so you can answer a lot of B questions for me.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Abe

A. A. Schechter

AAS:p

Spadea, Joseph R.

May 9, 1949

Mr. Joseph R. Spadea
Columbia Broadcasting System
902 Fisher Bldg.
Detroit 2, Michigan

Dear Joe:

I don't know whether I'll enjoy the business of being a Director, but I must confess that I enjoy enormously receiving a gracious and generous letter such as yours. Many thanks for your good wishes.

As ever yours,

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
902 FISHER BUILDING
DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN
TRINITY 2-5500

April 25, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I have just been glancing through the press information releases, and note that you have been elevated to the Board of Directors.

I think this is wonderful. You certainly deserve the recognition.

Congratulations.

Cordially,

Joe

Joseph R. Spadea
RJ

Stanton, F.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

FRANK STANTON
PRESIDENT

November 10, 1948

Dear Ed:

Before I trundle off to 83 Street tonight, I want to thank you again for giving up an evening for the CAAB dinner. Your remarks were excellent and I wasn't kidding about the attentiveness of the group. It's by all odds the best meeting of its kind we have ever had with this Board.

Best wishes,

Frank

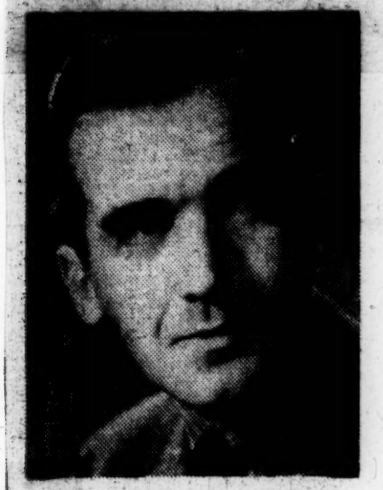
Mr. Edward R. Murrow
130 East 74 Street
New York 21, New York

ww

LETTERS OF CONGRATULATION TO MURROW

on

APPOINTMENT AS DIRECTOR OF CBS, INC.



EDWARD R. MURROW
CBS Director

TV Cost, Drop In Record Trade Hit CBS Profits

NEW YORK, April 21 — The cost of developing television together with a limping phonograph record business took a substantial bite out of the first quarter profits of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Earnings for the first three months this year slumped 45 per cent to $855,764, equal to 50 cents a common share. A year ago, profit was $1,553,686, or 90 cents a common share.

Explaining the decline, William S. Paley, chairman, told shareholders attending the annual meeting that it was due to two factors: A substantial increase in television costs as a result of CBS's greatly expanded activities in that field, and the adverse earnings picture of Columbia Records, Inc.

Mr. Paley told shareholders that the company faces a sizable loss from its television operations this year. However, he expressed hope that beginning next year the television loss would start to shrink.

As for the record business, conducted through its wholly-owned subsidiary—Columbia Records—diminishing demand for records generally, confusion resulting from the introduction of a 45 r.p.m record and the expense of launching its own L. P. (long-playing) records, resulted in a loss on that operation, Mr. Paley declared.

As a result, Mr. Paley continued, even though income from radio broadcasting will be higher, "the company won't make as much money in 1949 as it did in 1948."

Over-all, though, the CBS chairman said, Columbia is in stronger shape today than any other radio network, due to its recent talent acquisitions and the development of its own programs. Moreover, its television buisness, Mr. Paley said, is almost as large as that of NBC, although it got into the picture much later than did that network.

Asked to comment on trade reports that CBS has rebated $34,000 to American Tobacco Co. because the Jack Benny show in March failed to average the listener rating it obtained on NBC last season, Mr. Paley replied:

"We have made certain assurances to the sponsor for a relatively short period of time." He would not elaborate.

As of April 2, last, Columbia had cash of $15,000,000, compared with $5,900,000 at the end of 1948.

Edward R. Murrow, CBS news analyst, was elected a director.

Stanton, Frank

May 16, 1949

Dear Frank:

I am damned if I have ever known anyone who would have been thoughtful enough to send a wireless from a ship while taking off on a well-earned vacation. I am grateful.

The Peabody didn't pay anything, but I discover being a Director does. Nobody told me. I feel overpayed!

As ever yours,

Mr. Frank Stanton
Hotel Royal Danieli
Venice, Italy

RECEIVED
1949 APR 21 AM 11:51
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

THIS IS A
WESTERN UNION
MESSAGE

WU028 INTL FR

CD SS QUEENMARY VIA MACKAYRADIO AMAGANSETT NY 12 APR 21 NFT

EDWARD R MURROW,COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

NYK

AND PEABODY TOO CONGRATULATIONS

FRANK

1148A..

FRANK STANTON

Ed
Congratulations
— again.

Frank

3
28/49

PEABODY AWARDS

Presentation on April 21

ENTRIES in the George Foster Peabody radio award competition have been screened and the awards will be presented at a meeting of the Radio Executives Club in New York City April 21. Dean John E. Drewry of the U. of Georgia's Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, who made the announcement, said there are 327 entries.

Stephens, R. W.

May 11, 1949

Mr. R. W. Stephens
Vice President
Guaranty Trust Company of
New York
40 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.

Dear Bob:

I don't know whether I'll enjoy the business of being a Director, but I must confess that I enjoy enormously receiving a gracious and generous letter such as yours. Many thanks for your good wishes.

As ever yours,

Rockefeller Center Office
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
40 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N.Y.

April 21, 1949

Dear Ed:

I should like to extend my congratulations on your election to the Board of CBS. In our opinion it would be difficult to find a more able successor to Frank White.

With kind regards and every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

Bob

R. W. Stephens
Vice President

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Velotta, Thomas

May 9, 1949

Mr. Thomas Velotta
American Broadcasting Company
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.

Dear Tom:

I don't know whether I'll enjoy the business of being a Director, but I must confess that I enjoy enormously receiving a gracious and generous letter such as yours. Many thanks for your good wishes.

As ever yours,

American Broadcasting Company, Inc.
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA · CIRCLE 7-5700
NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

VICE PRESIDENT

April 25, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Please accept my congratulations and best wishes on your election as a member of the Board of Directors of CBS.

Cordially,

Tom Velotta

Thomas Velotta
News and Special Events

TV:mj

Weeks, Ted

June 16, 1949

Dear Ted:

About the Peabody piece: I agree entirely. The television news effort presents me with a real problem. I don't know what my summer is going to be like—whether I shall be here or abroad, but whatever happens, I am sure I couldn't do a decent job of it by July 6th. I can't honestly promise to meet any subsequent deadlines, and I'm afraid you will have to include me out for the October issue. I am, as they say down South, completely tuckered out.

If in the meantime, you can think of someone else who can do the job—and that shouldn't require much thought, I will be glad to send my rough notes along to him.

I hope you have a good time on the far shores.

As ever yours,

Mr. Edward Weeks
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
8 Arlington Street
Boston 16, Massachusetts

F THE
EDITOR

8 ARLINGTON STREET
BOSTON 16, MASS.

The Atlantic Monthly

June 2, 1949

Dear Ed:

Your paper on television news I should love to publish just as soon as I can get my hands on it. I hope you can get it to me by July 6, which would make it in good time for our October issue. For its length, I suggest 3700 words though it can certainly run longer than this if you prefer. Incidentally, one device of television which I should like to see others use as effectively as you have used it in radio is the reproduction of a speech whether it be Reuther or Bridges at a C.I.O. Convention or Bevin or Vishinsky at the U.N., and again the question of control is paramount,--you select, as does B.B.C., the key passages, but in less responsible hands they would simply be edited into silence.

To recapitulate then: delivery date July 6 or earlier; length 3700 words or more; fee $300.

Will you forgive me if on second thoughts I conclude that your acceptance of the Peabody Awards, one of the high points in the decade of our presentation, is so well addressed to the occasion that it cannot be as easily converted into a general editorial as I had hoped. In your response, you express the integrity and independence which our awards were designed to honor. When I tried to reshape your remarks in the form of a short article I found myself involved in amount of explanation which made the whole thing rather special. Am I right?

This letter has been delayed because of flying trips to Detroit, Chicago,

and Washington where I have been rounding up material to be published in the magazine while I am abroad. I shall be flying over on the nineteenth of July and I hope that I can catch a glimpse of you before I go. In any case, do let me hear.

Sincerely as ever,

Edward Weeks

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Wismer, Harry

May 6, 1949

Mr. Harry Wismer
Station WJR
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Harry:

Many thanks for your kind and generous words; your note of the 3rd was much appreciated.

I hope to see you when next you are in town.

As ever yours,

WJR WGAR KMPC

DETROIT CLEVELAND LOS ANGELES

HARRY WISMER
ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT

May 3, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Friend Ed:

I was delighted to hear of your election to Columbia Broadcasting System's Board of Directors.

You're doing a grand job, Ed, and I know Columbia will definitely benefit from this new association.

Cheerfully,

Harry

Harry Wismer

m

FREE SPEECH MIKE

Ziebarth, E. W.

May 25, 1949

Dear Easy:

Many thanks for your wire.

I don't know whether I'll enjoy the business of being a Director, but I must confess that I enjoy enormously receiving a gracious and generous wire such as yours.

As ever yours,

Mr. E. W. Ziebarth
Radio Station WCCO
625 Second Avenue South
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

1/15/64

THE MONEY TREE OF MADISON AVENUE

In the growth of advertising into a big business, the growth of TV advertising is the outstanding success story. And the success story of TV's success is CBS.

A MERE 15 YEARS ago, television generated revenues of just $8.7 million for four networks and 50 stations. Last year, it was a $1.8-billion business for three networks and 565 stations—nearly a two hundredfold expansion in revenues. A whole new industry was created and the leisure habits of Americans were remolded.

The individual success story in this collective success story belongs to the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.* Over this period, CBS' revenues soared from $70 million to over $555 million, up 700%. CBS' earnings per share climbed from 39 cents† to over $2.25, up 480%.

During these same years, CBS' only first-rank competitor in broadcasting, Radio Corp. of America's NBC, did well, too. But not nearly as well as CBS. RCA's sales rose about 400%, its per-share net some 157%. And last year CBS netted an estimated 24% on its stockholders' equity; RCA but 14%. And this in spite of the fact that CBS is in only the broadcasting end of TV, while RCA makes TV sets and broadcasting equipment as well.

From its TV network and five wholly owned TV stations, CBS took in $415 million last year *vs.* NBC's estimated $374 million. For the tenth straight year it was the No. One U.S. network, pulling in some 39% of the network business *vs.* 35% for NBC and 26% for American Broadcasting, the No. Three TV company.

If NBC is reasonably close to CBS in TV dollar totals, it is considerably less so in *profitability*. Trade sources figure that CBS earns a profit of around 9 cents on every TV revenue dollar *vs.* about 4 cents for NBC. Thus on some 10% more in revenues, CBS earns about twice as much from TV broadcasting. One reason: It has been able, by and large, to charge higher rates than NBC.

Ten Out of Ten

Needless to say, CBS would not have achieved this dominance had it not proved it knows how to attract—and hold—the mass audience. The Nielsen ratings last month showed CBS sweeping the boards in daytime TV, where it had every one of the ten top-rated shows. At night, where the *big* advertising money goes, the score was just as impressive: CBS had 12 of the top 15 shows; the National Broadcasting Co., subsidiary of Radio Corp. of America, had the other three.

Only when it comes to news and special reports does NBC outpoint CBS—and that has been a notable achievement because, from the days

when the voice of Edward R. Murrow could be heard above the roar of anti-aircraft guns announcing "This is London," until 1960, CBS was far ahead of NBC in this field. However, news and special reports do not make money; they lose it.

So much for network TV. The story is not very different in individual stations. Federal law restricts any single operator to five stations and that is all that CBS owns. But every one of them is a top station in its area (New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia and St. Louis) as far as the audience ratings are concerned. NBC-owned stations are tops in only one area, significantly where CBS does not own a station: Washington, D.C.

And in radio, a relatively nongrowth segment of the business, CBS has steadily increased its hold on first place. It currently claims 58% more listeners than its nearest competitor. Its grip on TV and radio has made CBS the world's largest advertising and communications medium for the past ten years.

This has been a great corporate achievement. It is almost comparable to what General Motors did in autos or General Electric in electrical equipment. It did not come easily. Growth market or not, TV has been a difficult business. As a branch of the advertising and entertainment businesses, TV has been mercilessly competitive. Moreover, TV has repeatedly been shaken by technological changes, the latest being color TV. And it has been subject to regulation by the Federal Communications Commission.

TV and radio, though the major part of CBS' present business, is by no means the only field in which the company has achieved extraordinary success. Its phonograph record company ousted RCA's Victor division from first place in 1959, last year did close to an estimated 25% of the $600-million record business *vs.* about 16% for RCA.

Not Too Far

How was all this done?

There are three answers:

The first is that CBS is run by people who combine just the right amounts of creativity and balance-sheet mindedness. "This is a creative kind of business," says Frank N. Stanton, the Ph.D. who is president and administrative head of CBS. "What we try to do is keep the accountants away from the creative people. But not *too* far away."

The second factor behind CBS' great record is that it has tried to avoid the rat race so typical of the communications business. In a field where every executive suite is equipped, metaphorically, with a revolving door, CBS has given its top men a remarkable sense of security. This has helped assure continuity in operation. It has left talented men free to concentrate on their jobs, not their security.

And, finally, CBS has single-mindedly concentrated all its talent on the advertising and entertainment businesses, which are closely related. It has not scattered its shots. CBS' one major sortie into manufacturing (*see p. 25*) was liquidated in 1961.

The last has been especially im-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 22)

*Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Traded NYSE. Recent price: 38½. 1963-64 Range: 39⅜–37⅞. Dividend (1963): 75c plus stock. Ind. 1964: $1. Earnings per share (1962): $1.59. Total assets: $320.8 million. Ticker symbol: CBS.

†All figures adjusted for 2-for-1 split effective February 1964.

Alter Egos: PALEY AND STANTON

ONE MAN is basically a showman and a free wheeler; the other, basically a businessman. One is passionately concerned with entertainment and with the possibilities of exploiting entertainment to gain advertising; the other devotes himself to organization and research (he does care about the Columbia Broadcasting System's news programs, but the entertainment programs are a lesser interest).

They are as different in many ways as two men can possibly be. Yet they are very much alike in many ways, too. And the most important fact about their relationship is this: They complement each other completely; they understand each other completely; and they have implicit faith in each other. "He's my alter ego," says Chairman William S. Paley, 62 (*right*), of President Frank N. Stanton, 55. And Stanton says: "It's like this: When I told Bill how I wanted to reorganize the company, he said, 'Go ahead.' He didn't ask questions."

One of Paley's great contributions to CBS was to recognize before anyone else the overwhelming importance of comedy to TV. He had a good start during radio days when he raided NBC for such comedy stars as Red Skelton, Jack Benny and singer Bing Crosby. Instead of just offering them money, Paley offered what was in effect a series of capital gains deals. NBC could easily have matched his offers but NBC didn't. It was a serious mistake.

With Skelton, Benny and Crosby in his stable, Paley was able to get lesser comedy stars. One lure: scheduling them next to his big names. Then, with almost a monopoly of the nation's best comedians, he was able, starting during the radio era, to enforce his demand for complete control over his programs.

No Laughing Matter. Paley built up and exploited his comedy programs as NBC has never seemed able to. It proved a wise investment of money, time and effort, for comedy has been CBS' greatest drawing card. Of the 15 top shows on TV, 12 are CBS shows. And nine of the 12 are comedies.

Meanwhile, Stanton was creating the smooth, efficient organization that has made CBS so distinctive in the tumultuous, turbulent TV business. He also was building up CBS' research department and this, too, has proved vital to CBS' success. Early in his career, with sociologist Paul F. Lazarsfeld, he created the Program Analyzer, a mechanical device for measuring audience reaction. The Program Analyzer helps make it possible for CBS to iron out the defects in a show and build up the parts that draw laughs—and audiences.

"It won't tell you whether a show will be successful or not," says Stanton. "You can only put a program on the air to find that out. But a skilled researcher can determine the wide swings in positive or negative reactions in pre-testing shows."

Paley got into the broadcasting business as the advertising manager of his father's Philadelphia cigar company. It was the biggest advertiser on radio station WCAU and Paley became fascinated by radio. In 1928, with family backing he began with WCAU and $300,000. He was then 27. Station WCAU was to grow into CBS, and that $300,000 investment was to mushroom until Paley's holdings in the company have a market value of $67 million. (Other members of his family also own millions of dollars worth of CBS stock.)

Stanton got into broadcasting by taking a Ph.D. in psychology at Ohio State University. His dissertation on radio's social effects brought him to CBS' attention in 1935. He became head of the research department and did such a brilliant job that he quickly rose in the corporation. By 1946, at the age of 38, he was president. *The New Yorker* wryly remarked that he was "one of the few men to achieve success despite the handicap of a Ph.D."

Interests. Unlike as they are in background and the areas of CBS that primarily concern them, Paley and Stanton do share many interests. Paley, a major collector of art, is vice chairman of the board of Manhattan's Museum of Modern Art. Stanton is a director of Manhattan's new Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts. The two men also have a common concern with government and world affairs. Paley was a top aide of Dwight D. Eisenhower in World War II and chairman of Harry S Truman's Materials Policy Commission; he's now a trustee of the Ford Foundation-sponsored Resources for the Future, Inc. Stanton, meanwhile, is chairman of RAND Corp., brain trusters by appointment to the Pentagon.

Stanton is well known in Washington as the most literate, tireless and influential spokesman for the broadcasting industry. A friend of President Lyndon Johnson, he often has been rumored for a key Cabinet post. He discounts the imminent possibility. "After all, we're not running a pickle factory here," he says. "Broadcasting is a very vital business."

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20)
portant. A top advertising man, who has dealt intimately with all three networks, says: "NBC has picked up under Bobby Sarnoff, but NBC is still a handmaiden of RCA. It has to do what the manufacturing men who run the parent corporation want—like color TV. NBC is only part of RCA's complex business."

ABC, says this same adman, *does* have showmen running it. "But they are theater men who still look at broadcasting in Hollywood picture terms and formulas.

"CBS," he concludes, "was, right from the beginning, a broadcasting and advertising institution. Paley, an advertising man, a salesman, started it. And Stanton is an organizational genius."

Paley is William S. Paley, CBS chairman. He and Stanton are the pillars on which CBS' corporate success has been built (*see p. 21*). Just about everything at CBS—from the broad range of its TV shows to its prize-winning advertising — reflects the outlook of these two men.

Longevity

This basic harmony at the top has been important. It has given CBS the most stable, enduring and experienced top management team in the history of broadcasting and TV-radio advertising in the 18 years since Stanton became president in 1946. In the same period, advertisers and their agencies have dealt with six different presidents at the National Broadcasting Co. who, in turn, have themselves had to cope with three different presidents of RCA in less than a decade.

Stability at the top has bred stability in CBS' second executive echelon—normally the place where other broadcasters have their greatest turnover, yet also the place where most of the on-the-spot decisions are made and where advertisers and their agencies are in daily contact.

The presidents of CBS' seven operating divisions (*right*) have worked for the company an average of 21 years. "There is not an atmosphere of fear around here the way there is at other places," says Richard S. Salant, who has worked for CBS almost 20 years, first as CBS' general counsel, then as a member of its corporate staff, now as president of the CBS News division.

From Within

Paley and Stanton occasionally go outside for top men but this is rare. They much prefer promotion-from-within. The formal training ground for such talent is what Stanton calls "the CBS farm team," whereby up-and-coming executives are bred in

ON THE FIRING LINE

For an entertainment company, CBS has been remarkably stable in its executive ranks. These are the men, most of them CBS veterans, who carry out the Paley-Stanton strategy in the CBS divisions.

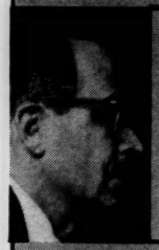
TV Network's James T. Aubrey Jr.: smooth, tough corporate type; 45; land high executioner of Chairman Paley's entertainment strategy.

TV Stations' Merle Jones: 58; 28-year company veteran, up from CBS' St. Louis radio station; ramrod of CBS' own five TV stations.

Radio's Arthur Hull Hayes: 59; managed CBS' top radio stations in New York, San Francisco; radio boss eight years; knows everybody.

News' Richard S. Salant: 49; top Harvard lawyer; ex-CBS counsel; with company since 1952; put in to restore journalistic lustre lost to NBC.

Records' Goddard Lieberson: 52; musician, author and shrewd businessman who has from the first consistently outwitted rival RCA Victor at every turn.



Labs' Dr. Peter C. Goldmark: 57; invented CBS' color TV system, its LP, "360" hi-fi phonograph; turned division into profitable specialty research house.

International's Lewis Gordon: 61; ran Sylvania Electric's foreign department 22 years; brought in nine years ago when CBS consolidated export operations scattered among divisions.

CBS' five TV stations and seven radio stations. Promising men are shifted from station to station to broaden their experience in all phases of broadcasting. Then members of the team are moved up to head individual divisions or backstop the head men.

CBS' basic stability of management has been especially helpful in product planning. When a top man leaves a company in a creative business like TV, he takes much of the continuity of product with him. But CBS, not changing faces from season to season, has kept a good deal of continuity. "I think we worry about, care about and nurse along our shows more than anyone else," says Paley. "I think we plan further ahead and start earlier on our shows than anyone else. Your lead time has a direct effect on your costs and how successful you are —particularly as competition gets rougher. Five years ago we could start working on the next TV season nine months ahead of time. *Now* we start at least a year and a half earlier. We have the longest long-term planning in the business."

Their Own Bosses

CBS can also plan ahead because of the extent of the control it exercises over its programs. NBC and ABC also exercise control over their programs, of course, but not nearly as much. CBS is the second-largest producer of network film programs after MCA's Revue Productions. It has to buy very few shows from outside sources like the major Hollywood studios. It doesn't plan to buy any next year, according to Michael Dann, vice president in charge of programs. In contrast, says Dann, of the ten pilot shows NBC has under consideration, over three-fourths are from such places as Revue and MGM. ABC is considering 26 new shows: half of them are out of 20th Century-Fox, Revue and MGM.

CBS will not permit any star, no matter how big, to run a program. It refused to take on Jerry Lewis because he demanded the final say on his show. Similarly, it let Jack Benny's option lapse after 15 years because of "differences." Among them: Benny long had followed the Red Skelton hour. CBS wanted to push Skelton back 30 minutes and insert a promising new show, *Petticoat Junction*. CBS hoped to build up *Petticoat Junction* by sandwiching it between the highly popular Skelton and Benny. Benny fumed, but CBS was adamant. Benny will return to NBC next season.

This policy enables CBS to tinker with shows without interference from anyone. "I don't care if someone comes to me and says I've got a new western, a new drama series, a new com-

edy," says Paley. "What I want to know is: Who is going to write it? Who is going to direct it? Who is going to star? But, above all, who will be the producer, the guy that has the headaches, the guy who is going to sit up nights worrying about the show? That's the guy we deal with; he's the one who counts."

The man who sits directly in judgment on this TV process is one of CBS' most impressive farm team alumni, James T. Aubrey Jr., president of the CBS-TV network. A smooth, articulate, Princeton graduate, Aubrey exercises his authority with an affable ruthlessness which has earned him the nickname "The Smiling Cobra."

This policy helps CBS to keep a hit alive for many years. "There is an old show business axiom that you never tamper with a hit," says Aubrey. "This is nonsense to us. We are always tinkering with and polishing our hits. We don't have to accept the finality of success made by someone else."

Result? "I think you will find," says Aubrey, "that we have more shows on the air longer than anyone else because of this."

The Proof

The figures bear Aubrey out: CBS opened this TV season with 26 prime time programs held over from preceding years *vs.* 26 for NBC and ABC combined. Of the 15 TV shows that have been on the air for six or more years, ten belong to CBS.

Preservation of proven hits is, of course, popular with sponsors. They do not have to gamble with a possible expensive flop. From CBS' point of view, these long-run programs reduce the over-all, start-up costs of a heavy new schedule of programs each year. "While others may be spending $4 million just to compete this year," says Aubrey, meaning ABC, "we are spending as much tooling up production for the next *two* seasons. I should say we have around 50 different projects. We can develop them to our needs." Aubrey cites how three years ago, sitting down "with people, not organizations," CBS developed *The Beverly Hillbillies*, with writer Paul Henning. For the past two years, the comedy has been the country's top-rated show. Last year CBS got Henning to repeat himself with another comedy, *Petticoat Junction*, now No. Five in Nielsen's top ten.

As master in its own house, CBS has almost complete freedom in arranging its weekly line-up of shows to attract the largest audiences. "The schedule is simply a checkerboard," says Aubrey, with the moneymaking logic of a CBS man. "You look at all the squares and put your winners where they will give you the most." What direct control of its shows gives CBS, in particular, is mastery over what is called in TV jargon, "audience flow." This is simply the ability to transfer most of an audience "pre-assembled" by one hit to a succeeding show.

King of Comedy. *CBS virtually laughs all the way to the bank by tickling the national funny bone with such shows as* (top to bottom) *The Beverly Hillbillies, Petticoat Junction, Andy Griffith, Lucy and Jackie Gleason. Comedy helps CBS dominate the other networks five of the seven nights of the week.*

For example, CBS has all but "owned" Monday nights on TV where it has lined up three of America's most popular programs in a row: Lucy, Danny Thomas and Andy Griffith, all sponsored by General Foods, which puts almost every dime of its $42 million TV budget into CBS, making it the company's biggest customer. GF, in turn, uses this 90 minutes of straight comedy programming to advertise, on a rotation basis, its key products under its corporate name.

CBS, for all its respect for the so-called creative type, makes no pretense at practising art for art's sake. As Stanton said: "We keep the balance sheet men away from our creative people. But not *too* far away." For example, no one is quicker than CBS to cancel out a program that fails to attract audiences. "There is nothing worse," says Jim Aubrey, "than falling in love with a losing show. It can disrupt the whole schedule." Thus late last year, shortly after the fall season started, Aubrey swung the ax on a new series starring British actress Glynis Johns.

Color Can Wait

This sort of hard-headed insistence on putting business ahead of "art" and ego explains in large part why CBS has until now remained largely aloof from color TV broadcasting, leaving the field entirely to David Sarnoff's Radio Corp. of America. Paley and Stanton do not feel that the color audience is as yet big enough. Nor do they think that color is really perfected. Says Paley: "The last set I got, about six months ago, was better than the one I had before. But I still had to monkey with it. I think color sets will have to average no more than $300 before they start selling enough to create a truly significant broadcasting audience.

"Mr. Aubrey," Paley goes on, "will be only too glad to take any orders from advertisers who wish to pay the economic price for color. We just don't have the incentive the way RCA has in letting NBC give it away." Paley, of course, refers to the estimated pretax loss of $6 million a year NBC now carries to subsidize its 2,000 hours of color programming. This sells sets and tubes for RCA but costs the network dearly. Paley and Stan-

GBS + CBS = $$$. *One CBS venture outside the world of radio and television has proved a gold mine. "We could set up a separate division alone on what we have gotten and are yet to get on* My Fair Lady,*" says Frank Stanton.*

On the $360,000 that CBS put up for the musical adaptation of George Bernard Shaw's Pygmalion, *the production has grossed about $97 million with almost half as much more expected in the next few years. CBS itself has netted approximately 27 times its original investment—an estimated $10 million. The gross on Broadway, nationally and overseas runs about $66 million. The original cast album (owned by CBS) has grossed $25 million at retail. CBS still is receiving, in payments spread through 1965, $5.5 million from Warner Brothers for the movie rights to the show. It also will receive 47.5% of the gross receipts after the first $20 million. Warner thinks the movie will gross $100 million—or a possible $38 million more for CBS.*

ton have no such motive to spend money nursing what they regard as a premature baby. Paley and Stanton agree that color will eventually take over the home TV screen. But they feel the time is not yet.

The Team

Paley, who founded CBS and stamped upon it the mixture of intellect and hardheadedness that characterizes this approach to color TV, has left to Stanton the developing of an organization to run the show.

To do the job as the company grew, Stanton carefully broke CBS into relatively small and manageable segments. Stanton hired no management consultant to tell him how to "decentralize," as RCA, a major client of Booz, Allen & Hamilton, has done so many times. "I just looked up Alfred Sloan's old memorandum on how to organize General Motors into decentralized parts," says Stanton, "and the course was clear."

Today, from the first three divisions he created in 1951 (Radio, TV and CBS Labs), Stanton now has seven. Each is autonomous. Each has its own president. And each is staffed like an individual corporation, from controllers and budget analysts through individual advertising managers, most with separate advertising agencies and separate division symbols. Stanton considers each "a profit center," with its own P&L statement. Salant's News division is one such and it sells its services to the Radio and TV divisions.

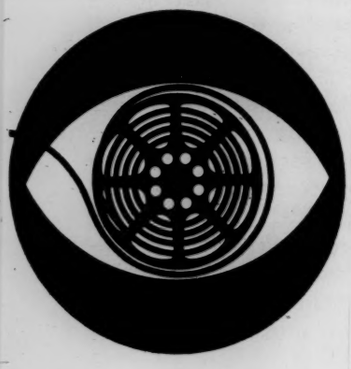
"The individual character of our division," says Merle Jones, president of CBS Television Stations, "accounts in many ways for our stations being ahead in all their markets. Each station manager, in turn, is given more responsibility to push ahead in community affairs and identify with the local businessmen. They are not just appendages to the network."

CBS' decentralization is well illustrated by the operation of CBS Radio under President Arthur Hull Hayes. All broadcasting companies, including NBC, let their divisions run their own shows to a considerable degree. But not the way CBS does.

Competitors, for example, have both radio and TV time salesmen reporting to the same executive. "We don't do that at all," says Hayes. "I have only radio men. And we sell like hell against TV. It's one damn good reason why I think we beat everybody else. I like radio and I'm not going anywhere else nor are my boys."

At Columbia Records, President Goddard Lieberson also behaves, within broad limits, like the boss of an independent corporation. One of his more recent moves, for example, was to hire the Cambridge, Mass., research firm of Arthur D. Little to find new products that his division could produce from its existing manufacturing facilities. He needed no approval from Paley or Stanton to do so.

Of his interest in diversification, Lieberson has this to say: "I'm always scared when you're on the top like this." The same feeling is evident



throughout the CBS organization. Having achieved dominance in broadcasting, CBS has to run fast just to stay where it is—unless, of course, it can find new outlets for its talent.

Manufacturing (*see box, right*) has been tried and found unsuited to CBS' style of play. Where, then, can Paley and Stanton turn? Eighteen months ago, they pulled CBS executive Michael Burke out of Europe, made him corporate vice president of development. Now every Thursday in the CBS board room, a formal diversification committee meets for a review of progress. On it sit Paley, Stanton, Burke and Financial Vice President Edmund W. Pugh Jr. "So far we've discussed some 75 different situations," says Burke.

Paley and Stanton have definite ideas about the general directions they want CBS to follow. "It will be," says Stanton, "something definitely compatible with CBS, a company dealing with ideas."

The possibilities are many, of course. The most obvious: publishing. Paley and Stanton say that CBS has talked with intermediaries representing Curtis Publishing. They have also looked at publishing ventures in the academic market. "It is not just books we are thinking of," says Stanton. "It is selling a complete educational package—the systems approach—with everything from books to audio-visual aids."

Pressures

Even if CBS were not an inherently dynamic and ambitious operation—which it is—there would be considerable internal pressure for expansion. Reason: CBS is beginning to pile up idle capital. Its cash items stood at $85 million at year's end; cash flow is currently running $50 million a year in excess of dividends and capital overlap. CBS' funded debt is just $55 million, a conservative 17% of assets.

Clearly, CBS would have no trouble in quickly scraping up $100 million or so in cash for expansion and diversification. With its shares selling at around 17 times earnings and four times book value, the company could easily issue that much in stock for acquisition purposes, without seriously diluting present earning power.

If CBS can bring off a really big and successful diversification program, then there will be no stopping this talented outfit. If CBS can apply its management touch as successfully in related fields as it has in broadcasting, it may well end up as a sort of International Business Machines of the entertainment-information world. "We are under no pressure to diversify," insists Stanton. But he does not deny that diversification is now his prime interest and chief concern. ■

"A Very Sobering Experience"

THE MEN who run CBS aren't a race of giants. They can make mistakes, too. They can even make the same mistake over and over again. In 1951, for example, they went into the manufacture of radio and TV sets and industrial electronics equipment. They didn't know what they were doing, but they kept doing it for ten excruciating years. By 1961, when they finally reentered the world of reality, the venture had cost CBS $50 million.

"It was," says Frank N. Stanton, "a very sobering experience to say the least."

"Our talent is just not in manufacturing," says William S. Paley.

What happened was this: From the first, Paley had been fascinated by color TV. Under his prodding, CBS developed the spinning disc system for transmitting and receiving color. In 1950, the Federal Communications Commission approved this system. And CBS was off and running.

To manufacture the TV sets that Paley and Stanton were sure would sweep the nation, they bought the Hytron Radio & Electronics Corp., the nation's fourth-largest tube maker. Meanwhile, however, RCA had been developing a compatible system (one which could transmit both color and black-and-white simultaneously). The CBS system had a built-in disadvantage: It could transmit only color. The RCA system had a built-in advantage; existing TV sets could receive RCA color broadcasts in black-and-white. In 1953, the FCC reversed its 1950 decision by approving the RCA system.

In the Soup. By then, though, CBS was fully committed to turning out a line of radio and TV sets through Hytron's Air King division (renamed CBS-Columbia). And CBS' initial excitement over the promise of color had obscured Air King's biggest weakness: lack of a strong distribution system to buck appliance giants like RCA and GE. "We didn't," says Stanton, "get what we originally thought we got." Paley and Stanton folded CBS-Columbia only three years after the FCC reversal.

But they were not through. During its death throes, some of CBS-Columbia's operations were given to CBS Electronics division (the other son of Hytron). At the time the great semiconductor boom promised enough for this division to justify putting up a new $5-million plant in Lowell, Mass. By the time it was finished in 1959, overcapacity in the industry and the influx of Japanese transistors had turned the market into a shambles. Meantime, CBS was under pressure on its prime source of profits: television. The rise of ABC had divided the market CBS once shared almost alone with NBC. The business recession of the late Fifties temporarily slowed the explosive growth of television advertising. Two years later Paley and Stanton threw in the towel completely, a decade after starting with the highest of hopes.

The Costly Lesson. There is, however, more than mere retrospective masochism to a reappraisal of CBS' checkered past as a manufacturer. For though CBS is expansion-minded, those failures have definitely limited the area into which it can expand. So CBS faces the classic problem of the highly profitable specialist which must diversify to keep growing—but has learned, all too painfully, that this must be done in terms of the special character and competence that made it great in the first place. Not surprisingly (*see story*), CBS brass is putting a good deal of thought into the problem these days. "The ideal," reflects Stanton, "would be something like the development of the 33⅓ long-playing record. It made the Columbia record club possible. There we had a type of manufacturing tied to our skill in show business."

Morris Ernst

285 Madison Avenue
New York 17

MORRIS L. ERNST

BURN BEFORE READING

December 2, 1960

Burn Before Reading

My dear Ed:

You may recall ages ago that I indicated the illegality and cruelty of CBS, viz-a-viz, a lawyer on my staff in the Galindez matter.

I am advised today that CBS and not its insurance company paid a handsome sum of money running into thousands of dollars rather than run the risk of a trial for libel.

If my skin were not utterly thick, I should have sued in my behalf and retired on the proceeds. I still don't know what I could have retired into!

I write you this note because there is an agreement between the parties that the resolution of the libelous article and the law suit derived therefrom should receive no publicity. I have no objection to such gentle tactics in our culture. I was not personally involved. But I do suggest that if we had a courageous and vigilant press, radio and tv, private parties would not be allowed to put to sleep the termination of a law suit which was propelled by an utterance on a mass media and which obtained some publicity at the time of the instigation of the litigation.

Tuck this all in the back of your all too over-busy mind.

Yours,

MLE:LK

Morris L. Ernst

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

ARE OUR UNIVERSITIES MEETING THE NEED of MODERN BIG BUSINESS?

an Address by

JOHN M. FOX
President
Minute Maid Corporation

ARE OUR UNIVERSITIES MEETING THE NEED of MODERN BIG BUSINESS?

Presented October 16, 1959

at the

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

of

GOVERNING BOARDS

of

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

*

OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY
Stillwater, Oklahoma

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I must confess that I approach this assignment with more trepidation than any in my experience – with perhaps one exception and that was the time, Spring before last, when I was invited to talk to the student body of Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. My subject was, "What Are the Ingredients of Success?" The boys, 700 of them, ranged in age from 14 to 19. My son, an Andover senior, was sitting in the front row. My only consolation was that I knew he was just as nervous as I was.

Undoubtedly, due to my venerable age, my Andover audience was quite polite. I heard no disagreement from the floor; there were no hisses; no booing – even when I chided both the student body and the faculty for being openly partial to Ivy League colleges. I probably got away with this sort of treasonable talk because the kids figured that anything was better than going to class during that period and, as far as the faculty was concerned, they probably said to themselves, "What more could you expect from a poorly informed businessman?"

Today my assignment is much more frightening – it is frightening because I found out upon rather deep reflection that, in this case, I really was poorly informed as to just what the business community did expect from our colleges and universities. My personal opinions upon this subject were very hazy and those that I had were full of contradiction.

Upon checking a little further, I found out, to some small comfort to myself, that my ignorance was rather typical of the run-of-the-mill businessman. As a matter of fact, this is one of the conclusions in both of the penetrating studies to be published within the next few weeks. The first, entitled "The Education of American Business Man," by Frank C. Pierson, is sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation; the other, "Higher Education for Business," was written by Robert A. Gordon and James E. Howell and is sponsored by The Ford Foundation. Both of these reports emphasize that business itself needs to arrive at some definition of business education that its own hiring policies will respect. The majority of executives, like myself, are not sure of what qualities they seek in business trained job applicants, nor are they sure of what education for business should actually be. So say the pre-publica-

tion reviews of the Carnegie and Ford Foundation Reports.

In an effort to supplement my own rather naive opinions on this matter, I decided to write for help to a number of my friends in top management positions in American industry. There were about 40 on the list and one of the most surprising reactions to me was the thoughtfulness and time that these very busy men put into their carefully worded and, oft times, quite lengthy replies. It seems to me that it should give you some comfort to know that at least this sampling of the country's leadership is deeply interested in the problem and is more than willing to put the needed effort into improving co-ordination between the business world and the academic one. Since many of these men supplemented their opinions with those of their recruiting directors, I have been able to assemble some of the current thoughts of the men who, in most cases, have a final say in their companies together with the postures that are being taken by the real professionals on the firing line – or more accurately stated – on the "hiring line." These truly are the people who are putting their companies' wallets where their mouths are.

In my letters I asked these men several questions, the answers to which I thought might throw some light on the current status of the matter. So let's take a look at the gist of the answers to these questions that I posed.

Preparation

My first question was: "In your opinion, how well are universities and colleges equipping their graduates for roles in business?"

The consensus of replies from chief executives was that a good job was being done by most of the high grade institutions. Thomas J. Watson, Jr., president of I.B.M., had this to say:

> "I believe universities are equipping graduates fairly well for roles in business. On the other hand, the abilities with which a university can endow any graduate depend upon the individual's choice of subjects, his industry in applying himself to his studies, and a number of other variables. All in all, a university, as far as I am concerned, in order to best qualify its graduates for business must teach them to be creative, imaginative and unorthodox. I sup-

pose with some people this can be done in a biology class. Others get it from specializing in philosophy, and still others through courses in business administration. As I study the executives at the top of IBM I find all sorts of backgrounds. But one thing they all have in common is the ability to improvise, create and drive forward, and think in constantly expanding terms with new ground rules and new horizons."

Paul Gerot, who is President of Pillsbury Company, gave the institutions a real pat on the back with these words:

"In my opinion, the colleges and universities are doing a rather good job in equipping graduates for their roles in business. I am saying this taking into consideration that most institutions are overcrowded and getting along with inadequate funds, working with inadequate facilities and equipment, and frequently with inadequate teaching staffs. One of the most common current complaints of educational institutions is that the government, religion, but particularly business, are competing for the brain power they need on their teaching staffs. The *real* competition is business because the colleges and universities cannot compete salarywise. Considering these handicaps and also the deterioration of standards in our secondary schools, in my opinion the educational institutions are doing a good job."

Frank Pace, President of General Dynamics, qualified his answer a little more than some of the others. He wrote:

"Universities are doing only a moderately good job of equipping their graduates for roles in business. Some graduate schools of business, such as Harvard, Wharton, Columbia and Stanford, are doing an excellent job but undergraduate colleges have not done so well. Too many students are still coming out of college after four years with only the haziest notion of what jobs to seek and what opportunities there are for them in business."

Gen. Lucius Clay, Chairman of the Board of Continental Can, also felt there were differences in the quality of your performances and he said:

"On the whole, I believe our universities and technical schools are turning out promising material – better than at any time in the past. There are substantial differences in the quality of the output from the various institutions; nevertheless, the over-all is good."

A reply that seemed to pinpoint both the good and the bad of our present day schools of higher learning came from Dr. Henry Meyer, Management Development Counselor at Jewel Tea Co. In the areas of general information and technical knowledge they are equipping them very well, he said, as his first point, then added:

"In the area of experience in working with people on group projects, they are equipping them better than ever before with a much broader range of opportunity for leadership and project participation for all students than ever before.

"In the area of inculcating values that are favorable in making contributions to society through business institutions, they are still in the dark ages except for a relatively small number of business administration and industrial management schools of major universities. Except for students in these schools most of our universities still inculcate *anti-business* attitudes and relate pioneering and idealistic motives to non-business careers in science, government and in the professions.

"In the area of providing enlightenment about realistic step-by-step and year-by-year career expectations in business or any other career area, the universities are woefully weak because university people, for the most part, have been limited to academic careers and can't educate the students about the basic facts of business or other careers. To some extent, business is to blame for not providing universities with these basic facts about people and career progress in our business institutions.

"In the area of inculcating personal integrity and courage, the universities have *declined* in the kind of job that they are doing since World War II because of the exigencies of the cold war and the increased size and impersonality of many of the major public universities. In

the period of the cold war, we have had a submerged censorship that students do not understand. They see their professors shying away from all sorts of subjects that could be misinterpreted relative to the cold war. They feel that the professors are playing it safe to protect their jobs and are afraid to speak their true opinions because of the objections from taxpayers, alumni, contributors, public relations departments, etc. Hence, they come to believe that personal integrity of ideas is relatively unimportant as compared to job survival and that anyone who resists group pressures is a foolish Don Quixote.

"At the same time, because of lack of personal contact, and because of the size of public universities, students come to feel that how they *do* in college is more a matter of developing skill in second-guessing cumbersome administrative and examinative systems than what they *are* as self reliant, independent individuals. Since many corporations are large administrative organizations, it is not surprising to find the pursuit by new graduates of rewards by devious, conforming methods rather than through the personal integrity and courage to achieve goals related to what they personally believe are the values of the business for the general public welfare. Universities are not solely to blame for this tendency toward security, conformity and lack of strong individual beliefs and values, but they certainly are not setting an example of operating in a manner to run counter to the tide. And in the new university graduate, this opportunism and phony role-playing to be everything to all superiors is the biggest handicap to molding them into constructively independent, team-oriented managers who work for mastery of the task and achievement of the corporation goals rather than just personal status and economic gain."

Recruiting

My second question was: "In your recruiting, do you put more stress on the academic record, the extra-curricular record, the athletic or the over-all evidence of personality and leadership traits of the applicant?"

It should come as no surprise to most of you that the across-the-board feeling of nearly all of the men who answered this question can be summed up by the word *balance*. The nature of the applicant's field of endeavor, of course, has a bearing on where the emphasis is placed. However, it seems to me there is far more interest in the man's academic standing today than there was in my day in college.

Thomas Fogarty, president of Continental Can, told me at a recent lunch that in his company they want boys who have demonstrated that they are willing to work hard. His words were:

> "There are no soft jobs in Continental. One of the most important pieces of evidence that the candidate will get off his tail when he comes to work for the company is the scholastic record that he has been able to turn at the college he attended."

The president of one of America's largest fruit and vegetable canning companies had this to say:

> "Academic record is important – particularly in specialized fields such as accounting, or agricultural science. Extra-curricular activities and outside working experiences are considered. We also give great weight to the recommendations of professors and college placement officers in whom we have confidence."

W. H. Burkhart, Chairman of the Board of Lever Bros. Co., made this comment:

> "For managerial positions, we stress the over-all evidence of personality and leadership traits of the applicant. The academic record and extra-curricular activities help us determine whether he is interested in developing leadership skill and what opportunities he has had to try his wings. We also look for evidence of entrepreneural interest: Has he ever been in business for himself? What ingenuity did he show in finding ways to supplement his income while in school?"

Weir Swanson, personnel manager of Jewel Tea, also stresses motivation in his letter. He writes:

> "If we were to select the point of emphasis I suspect it would be the over-all evidence of personality and leadership traits. We look for good academic records, particularly in the area of the student's highest interest. We will, how-

ever, make allowances for a less than outstanding academic record where a student has carried a heavy work load to meet his expenses and where there is evidence of high drive and motivation."

The answer to this question that seems to me the most complete of all those I received came from T. L. Mathews, Jr., of the Reynolds Metals Company, who said:

"Almost without exception we evaluate a number of factors which we believe help predict the long-term successful employee. Through our testing and evaluation program, we try to select men who are intellectually superior. This factor alone has been demonstrated a number of times to be highly related to ultimate success in general management. Insofar as the academic record is concerned, we prefer men who have done well, particularly in their field of specialization, but they do not have to be Phi Beta Kappas or O.D.K.'s. Normally, if a man graduates in the upper half of his class from a reputable institution, his education will be adequate for his entering assignment. We believe that many other considerations have an equal bearing on his long range success. We are interested in knowing why he went to college, how much of his way he paid, if he was able to keep his grades satisfactory and also enter outside activities. If he was married or supporting a family while going to school. If he has a military record, how successful was his service career. Here we are trying to assess that nebulous, that all-important area of motivation which is an indication to us of a man's *will* to do, whereas his academic and intellectual attainments are but indications of his *capacity*.

"Concerning personality attributes, we are not looking for stereotypes or any particular mold. In fact, we think it takes different kinds of personalities to successfully run an organization. Some of our studies lead us to believe that our accountants may be somewhat different personality types than our production managers and they in turn are different from our sales personnel. This is an area we are continuing to study and eventually will know

more about. We do look for people we hope will be congenial and make presentable representatives of our company."

This all seems to support the central theme of Prof. Pierson's book, which is that the colleges and universities that train students for business could benefit both themselves and their students by raising the scholarly content of their courses and making more demands upon the students taking them.

Liberal Arts Training

The next question I asked was: "How do you feel about liberal arts courses as a background for the business world?"

Here, there was a general agreement that the higher a man was destined to go, the greater the need for a broad understanding of the humanities. With the exception of highly technical companies, such as Union Carbide, most top officers and management selection people agreed that the liberal arts student has an excellent shot at the good jobs in their companies.

There seemed to be a definite consensus that the technically and scientifically trained people need more of the material that the liberal arts students are getting and, conversely, the liberal arts boys are often lacking in the mental discipline that some tough courses in mathematics and physics would develop.

However, there is a strong word of caution running throughout my letters. The liberal arts graduate often flounders around badly when he comes out of the cloistered halls and faces the cold world of job hunting. A much better job of vocational guidance must be done with these men. Liberal arts graduates can often be induced to enter almost any phase of business. This in itself indicates a serious lack of direction from their teachers and leads to the indictment that many of our schools are in need of reappraising their purpose.

Security or Opportunity

The next question I threw in because I have had some rather disillusioning experiences in my own recruiting. It read: "Do you think colleges are helping to make our youngsters 'security conscious' rather than 'opportunity eager'?"

In general, my helpful friends seemed to agree that our present generation is somewhat more interested in security than were their fathers and grandfathers. However, they don't blame the colleges for this. Nor do they feel that the colleges are doing very much to offset it. Maybe it's too much to expect that they could.

Here are some of the typical replies:

Hank du Flon of McKinsey and Company, Director of the McKinsey Foundation for Management Research, writes this:

> "Today's youngsters are, on the average, security conscious but I'm not sure that it's the fault of the colleges. Business's appeal to career security and retirement systems tends to foster this attitude. I don't believe that this is a major problem, however, except as society downgrades functions of 'risk' and 'enterprise' and hence discourages those who are 'eager for opportunity,' as opportunity rarely beckons without some risk and the need for a great deal of enterprise."

Armand G. Erpf, Partner of Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades and Company, and a director of Minute Maid Corporation, wrote this:

> "I suppose the youngsters in Kenya are as ready to cope with the Mau Mau as Daniel Boone and his predecessors were to cope with the perils of scalping. It is in research, scientific, and other fields that the daring mind can go probing. An iron peddler can't go out now and found the U.S. Steel Corporation but many electronics companies are being founded on the courage and genius of scientific entrepreneurs who have originality of mind and the gumption to go further and have, in many instances, made millions. Those who bemoan their fate by saying the opportunities of yesterday are gone with the snows of yesterday are showing symptoms of spiritual bankruptcy, but not an indication of lack of opportunity. The fact that most college students elect to find a niche in the big corporation is their reaction to the evolving structure of our society."

Boone Gross, President of Gillette Company, makes quite a point of how rare it is to find an "opportunity eager" youngster. He says:

"I feel this is a big problem. We almost automatically try to make a place for any youngster we interview who is really opportunity eager. My impression is that only one out of probably 25 college graduates is more eager for opportunity than security. Perhaps this may be a good thing. Otherwise, there would be a lot more competition for our jobs. I don't know quite how to evaluate it, but I presume there are only two or three genuine leaders in each hundred graduates. As they go up the ladder, it is harder and harder to find leaders for the bigger jobs."

Universities' Shortcomings

In order to get some constructive criticism and helpful ideas, the next question I asked my friends was: "What are you most unhappy about concerning our universities?"

William Burkhart, President of Lever Brothers, is "most unhappy about the attitudes of many of the young people coming out of college today. They seem to be more sheltered and immature than was the case a generation ago." Also, and this is probably the most important of his criticisms, "They often have an inflated opinion of their immediate value to a business organization." Mr. Burkhart admits that these attitudes are sometimes the fault of business itself.

Paul Gerot, President of Pillsbury, also was unhappy about this pre-conditioning of college students prior to their graduation. He writes:

"I believe the colleges could improve in shaping the attitudes of many of the students. It seems to me that too many of them do not appreciate – despite the fact that under circumstances of full employment, jobs are easy to get and their services are in great demand – that to be really successful they will have to produce and make their mark. I think there would be less unhappiness among college men entering business if they would think of their success in terms of accomplishment rather than preconceived salary levels at various periods of elapsed time after employment.

"It would be helpful if more graduates coming out of alma maters realized that commencement is only the beginning and does not make

them finished products. Fully competent and adequate counselling and vocational guidance services for the students would profit both the student and his future employer. Such service would require financial support. Also, more colleges should have special management development courses such as you find at Harvard, Columbia, and Stanford."

John M. Reily, treasurer of the Carnation Company, has two important criticisms that should be registered.

The first concerns the lack of conviction within your faculties about the necessity for and the soundness of the profit motive in our free enterprise system. Mr. Reily illustrated his point by describing a personal experience. He had been discussing with a corporation class in a California university the excess profits taxes and the heavy burden they placed on business growth. The professor later came up to him and asked, "But aren't your company's profits really excessive?" This indicates a discouraging lack of understanding on the part of this teacher about how necessary profits are in the growth and expansion of business in our dynamic economy.

Mr. Reily's second worry concerns the need for training at the undergraduate level in group participation. He points out that there is over-emphasis on leadership and the qualities of leadership. He feels that to fit into the complex operations of a modern corporation, people must first be taught how to co-operate with others and to share in carrying the workload.

Some of you may have noticed a recent article in the Wall Street Journal that describes the course in "followership" that is being offered by the Personnel Psychology Service Center at the University of Houston. The director of this course, Dr. John F. McNaughton, points out that "followership is the quality that many budding executives fail to develop or just simply ignore to the detriment of their own careers, personal relations, and their company's objectives."

I can think of no better place than the university for the aspiring young executive to learn how to be a good subordinate through learning how to take direction from above and doing one's share of carrying out one's responsibilities within a group.

The Committee for Economic Development, of which I am trustee, is greatly worried about the seeming lack of economic know-how that exists not only among our college graduates but also among the faculties of the colleges and universities themselves. As Dr. Solomon Fabriant, Director of Research of the National Bureau of Economic Research, says, "Economic education is necessary not just to increase our goods and productivity but also to insure that our way of life can survive in the present world struggle." The Ford Foundation Study by Prof. Gordon reports that "A great majority of the graduate students leave college with little or no understanding of how the economic system works and, what is even worse, little desire to find out."

Even business administration programs show that less than 30% of the students taking them have any formal instruction in economics. The courses are introductory only and only 2% of the student body get a really comprehensive training in economics. Most of these courses are a hodgepodge and need to be put on an academic footing. Mr. Don David, who is Chairman of C.E.D., and formerly Dean of the Harvard Business School, has this to say on the subject: "The economic content of under-graduate training for business and public careers should be strengthened so that at least half of our college students have some real training in economics."

Just how realistic and well trained some of our own economics teachers are is, in itself, something to ponder over. In a recent article in Look Magazine about Paul Getty, the billionaire oil tycoon, Mr. Getty remarks on a letter that he received from an economics teacher requesting a donation of a million dollars to be used "to do something good with." Mr. Getty's reaction to this, of course, is, "I wonder what kind of economics this teacher teaches his pupils."

Mr. Khrushchev on his recent visit made it clear that his conviction is that we will be defeated by the superiority of the Soviet economic system and its appeal to the non-committed peoples of the world.

Winning this struggle will require the active involvement of our intellectuals, and to a large extent their home bases are our institutions of higher learning. Mr. Herbert Hoover has this criti-

cism to level at our colleges and universities. He says, "The economics departments of our own colleges and universities are not convinced that economic education is worthy of specialization — it's just an avocation of a few in the college faculty."

Co-operation

This leads to my last question, which was: "Do you think the business world is doing all it should to co-operate with universities to help them cope with this problem?"

It was the general consensus of opinion of most of my correspondents that business should be doing more financially and otherwise than it is to assist our colleges and universities. Wallace Jamie, the Vocational Guidance Director at Carnation Milk, believes that our universities as well as representatives of industry would welcome a broader and deeper interchange of ideas. Such a program is actually on the agenda at Carnation for their Public Relations Department to have reciprocal visits and exchanges with colleges and universities in their neighborhood.

One of the most thoughtful statements came from Gen. Clay who felt that business was co-operating better with the educational world than at any time in the past. However, he points out that we must be very careful not to impose our image upon the colleges, and that the best way is for us to help in wise financial contributions, and to give advice and counsel through service on college boards and advisory committees, and certainly not to throw our weight around in an effort to influence curricular or academic discipline.

From Franklin J. Lunding, Chairman of the Board of the Jewel Tea Company, there comes a very wise suggestion. He feels the major problem is a lack of knowledge on the part of the faculty members who have the necessary academic background to understand business theory, but don't have the *hard facts* regarding successful operations in business. He feels that the whole educational process should be enlarged to the point where business spends more time teaching the teachers, and he feels that this should apply not only to our graduate and under-graduate students in colleges and universities but also should extend down to our youngsters in the secondary schools.

A constructive suggestion along these same lines has come from Dr. Meyer, Management Development Counselor for the Jewel Tea Company, who recommends that business invite professors to spend summers and sabbaticals in business in order to get the feel or the spirit of the business world, and to draw their own conclusions as to what business really means to their students. He would like to have not only business administration professors invited, but also professors of philosophy, English, psychology and science. He thinks that business spends too much money taking business into the universities and special schools and not enough in bringing the universities out into the business world. He says business has learned a lot about universities but universities must now learn about business.

Summarization

To summarize in my own words the constructive ideas and suggestions that were gleaned from the entire roundup of executive opinion, I would like to leave with you the following points:

1. Despite the wailing of alarmists about the shortcomings of the educational system, the products that are being turned out by this system today seem to be quite well trained and are better prepared to meet the requirements of business than were their fathers. However, in this activity, as in our own business atmosphere, a healthy dissatisfaction and a continuous search for ways to improve are essential to the growth and strength of the American way of life. We should always be trying very hard to do better. The Soviet economic challenge cannot be ignored.

2. Business itself must be more helpful and more thoughtful in this pursuit of improvement. We must define more clearly what we are looking for in our new employees. We must find ways to communicate these definitions and wishes to those in authority in our seats of higher learning. We must suggest constructively, but without dictation. We must do more than we have done to explain the intellectual and technical needs of modern business. In doing this we must be careful at the same time not to

interfere with the techniques of teaching, the makeup of faculties, and the administration of our schools. These are your jobs. Use us for counsel and advice on *what*, but don't let us tell you *how*.

3. To improve the economic climate in your institutions, you should put more stress on economics courses. Your own staffs should be better grounded in the fundamentals of our American system of capitalism. To instill a sincere belief in the profit motive in our business leaders of tomorrow your faculties must do more than just give it lip-service today. An understanding will breed belief.

4. The best idea for accomplishing this important objective is to have much more participation in the actual day-to-day operations of business concerns by members of your faculties. An across-the-board exposure of instructors and professors in all departments, not just those teaching business subjects, to the inner workings of corporate life should be introduced on as wide-spread a basis as possible. Together, let's make our college professors better businessmen and our businessmen more education-conscious.

5. I agree with my friends that many institutions of learning could do well to re-examine their *purpose*. There is a need among many of you to raise your academic standards. Put higher values on scholarship and independent thought. We need more graduates who can think creatively and without conformity, who can write clearly and concisely and who can speak out with courage and conviction.

6. I believe your responsibility for preparing the minds and attitudes of our business leaders of the future includes inculcating upon them a willingness to be *good subordinates* before aspiring to be *leaders;* a burning desire to continue to learn and to grow; and a realistic patience that will help them cope with the delays and frustrations of the outside world.

7. Finally, our country and our world needs today, and will need even more desperately tomorrow, a large number of mature, well-adjusted executives who will be equipped emotionally to deal with the increasing and oft times opposing pressures of a demanding society and a terribly complex business environment. Moreover, between these twin pressures must be found by each individual the way to sandwich a wholesome home and family life.

   A high degree of emotional stability will be required of these men of tomorrow's business world. This emotional stability can be tremendously influenced by the relationship that is developed between student and faculty. Where there is an attitude of warm friendship, basic integrity and high intellectual standards, student personalities will be strengthened. Where this support is not present and the student is left entirely on his own, there is a dangerous risk that many promising young people will become emotional cripples. We are counting on you to create the climate that will help us build men in the true sense of the word.

President Virgil M. Hancester of the State University of Ohio has summed up in his article, "Education for Survival," the fundamental question as to what is the purpose of an education.

> "The purpose of organized education is to foreshorten human experience. It has no monopoly of learning. What can be learned inside universities, colleges and schools can be learned outside of them. But the time, effort and cost of learning on the outside may be so great, the task of learning may never be accomplished. The value of schools and colleges and universities lies in their organization of the educational process so that the oncoming generations may acquire with the greatest economy of time and effort and money, the knowledge and mental habits and skills necessary for adult living. Organized education is one of the processes by which youth is brought up to date and made to feel at home with the world."

Thomas L. Stix and J. G. Gude
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.
Circle 7 - 2690

~~Eng Doc~~
News & Pi Affairs

July 26, 1956

Mr. Jack Kessie
Associate Editor
Playboy
11 East Superior
Chicago 11, Illinois

Dear Mr. Kessie:

This will acknowledge your letter of July 17th regarding your interest in doing a Playboy piece on the CBS news operation.

Although it is true that the nucleus of this finest of all radio and television news staffs was originally put together during the war years by Ed Murrow, in his capacity as overseas director of news under the late Paul White, it is close to ten years since he has been actively concerned in any executive capacity with the CBS news operation.

Obviously you could not ignore the part played by Murrow and his superb contribution in the building and administration of the CBS news service. However, it would be embarrassing to him personally if you did not approach this story through proper channels. The current over-all head of news and public affairs at CBS for both television and radio is Sig Mickelson, and his newsdirector is John Day. I suggest that you contact one or both of them as a starter. Although they undoubtedly will be frantically busy at the time, they will both be in Chicago for coverage of the Democratic National Convention. Still it might be possible for you to make your initial contact with them at that time.

Let me know if I can help.

Cordially,

JGG:hmc

J. G. Gude

Copy Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

EDWARD R. MURROW

485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

November 1, 1955

Dear Bob:

This is not a formal application for a grant, but it is as near to it as nineteen is to twenty.

I have spent much time thinking about our conversation of a few weeks ago and have sought private counsel from several persons. The big prolonged series on American history still commends itself to me, but I frankly cannot devise an effective way of doing it.

Being mindful of the phrase you used, "that we should make people proud of those aspects of American history of which they should be proud and ashamed of those which they should be ashamed," I have come to the conclusion that there is an inspiring and exciting job to be done on the life of Thomas Jefferson. The sets are, in large measure, already in existence thanks to the munificence of the Rockefellers.

Sam Goldwyn has agreed to hold my hand on matters having to do with casting, contracts, distribution, etc. at no fee. Preliminary conversations have been had with Bob Sherwood regarding the writing.

We have not reached the point where a realistic cost estimate can be quoted, but it will be somewhere in the order of one-million dollars for a full-length movie. Obviously most, if not all of this sum should be recoverable through normal commercial channels of distribution, both movies and television.

If this project should seem feasible after further discussion, I would hope that it might be done overtly and, indeed, flamboyantly under the banner of the Fund for the Republic.

Before the next meeting of your Board, I shall hope to have prepared a detailed proposal; so perhaps all I am doing now is to express the hope that you won't give away all the available money at the forthcoming meeting of your Board.

As ever yours,

Mr. Robert Hutchins
Fund for the Republic
Bin H
Pasadena, California

rh
cc: Mr. W. H. Ferry
bc: Messrs. Paley, Friendly

Memo to Murrow

On Jefferson Historians.

The outstanding man in the country is Prof. Juliam T. Boyd who is editing the complete edition of the Jefferson papers at Princeton.

At Princeton also is Gilbert Chinard, who has written a Jefferson biography. He is professor emeritus, probably 74, and has high standing.

At Columbia is Prof. Dumas Malone who is engaged in voluminous life of Jefferson, of which several volumes have appeard.

At University of Virginia is Bernard Mayo, professor of history, also a biographer of Jefferson.

At Princeton is Thomas Jefferson Wertenbaker, leading authority on Virginia and Williamsburg, who has written much about Jefferson. Age 74. It is he who has suggested the names above, and considers the four men the best four on Jefferson in the country.

RS

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Mickelson

From Mr. Murrow

Station

June 21, 1955

Here is the outline of the twenty-six Churchill pieces.

It should be noted that we have made no detailed examination into the footage available.

This is my only copy.

Payment should be made to Joe Wershba in the amount of $1,000.

E.R.M.

rh

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Mr. Paley

from: Mr. Nickelson

cc: Dr. Stanton
Mr. Van Volkenburg
Mr. Murrow

June 22, 1955

Ed Murrow and I have discussed a prospectus for the proposed film series of twenty-six episodes dealing with the career of Winston Churchill. The prospectus was prepared under Mr. Murrow's supervision. The only copy of this prospectus is in Mr. Murrow's possession.

We have a feeling that a series of programs built along these lines would provide us with a very important film property, the value of which would carry on for many years to come.

The programs, which Mr. Murrow will undoubtedly describe personally, will be based on:

a) Library footage

b) Radio recordings of Mr. Churchill's speeches

c) New footage to be shot just as soon as possible.

It is difficult at this time to estimate costs because it is virtually impossible to determine how much library footage is necessary and the price which would be paid for such footage. Based on our previous experience, however, it is reasonable to assume that production costs, exclusive of extensive library footage, would run in the vicinity of three quarters of a million dollars for the twenty-six episodes. At the rate of $5.00 a foot, another quarter million should be sufficient to pay for library footage. Added to this there would be the amount of the fee payable to Mr. Churchill.

Ed and I feel that negotiations from this point on can best be conducted by him. He is planning to attend the Geneva Conference starting July 18 and indicated a likelihood that he could see Mr. Churchill en route to Geneva. It is possible that he may be able to obtain some information concerning a reasonable price by correspondence prior to the personal visit.

I think I am expressing Ed's thoughts accurately when I say that we both are most enthusiastic about pushing forward with this project. We believe that, while the original cost might be relatively high, the value of this property would carry on over such a long period of time as to make it a profitable venture. There, of course, would be a great deal of excitement

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to:

from:

surrounding the announcement of the successful bidder for Mr. Churchill's services.

I am expecting to be away on vacation from June 27 through July 17. My office will know where I am and, should it be important, I shall be glad to come to New York to discuss the project more fully.

jm

SIG MICKELSON

CHURCHILL--Life and Times.

Prospectus: 26 half-hour television programs based on the life and times of Winston Churchill.

Materials: Near-complete Churchill broadcasts covering his epoch. There is also adequate film material from 1914 on.

The period 1874-1914 can be developed through stills and Churchill voice, plus sufficient ancient footage covering that era.

GENERAL APPROACH: There have been numerous television and film programs dealing with the newsreel history of our times. This series could be much more gratifying from all points of view--scholarship, general interest, living history, prestige--if first-rate historical interpretation is adhered to rigorously. Secondly, great dramatic impact could be achieved by using Churchill broadcasts to narrate many of the historical periods covered. Thus, the rise of Hitler could combine the brilliant film now ~~kept~~ held by Alien Property with that prophetic broadcast of Churchill's in 1934. Russia's entrance into WW2 could be almost completely narrated by Churchill's 22 Jun 41 broadcast. Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor never had more dramatic commentary that Churchill's 8 Dec 41 or 26 Dec 41 speeches. Churchill's childhood, youth and early manhood could be narrated by portions of his various later-year speeches over the numerous photos of those early days. And so on.

CHURCHILL--Life and Times.

#1. Victorian Glories.

"For us in Britain, the nineteenth century ended amid the glories of the Victorian era, and we entered upon the dawn of the twentieth in high hope for our country, our Empire and the world...Little did we guess that what has been called the Century of the Common Man would witness as its outstanding feature more common men killing each other with greater facilities than any other five centuries put together in the history of the world. But we entered this terrible twentieth century with confidence."

* * *

There is an endless supply--probably all copyright--of still photos of Churchill the baby...his American mother...his politically prominent father...his days at Sandhurst...the army...Cuba...India...the Nile... the Boer War...his return to England...in politics...still photos or even film footage of the Royal Family, symbolic of British imperial sway... the massing of German power...American internal expansion--rails, auto-- fashions of the time...beginnings of the film...Russo-Japanese 1904 war... Teddy Roosevelt mediation at Portsmouth.

* * *

This first program could combine much of Churchill's humourous reminiscent commentary of his early days, and would serve as a brief survey of "the nineteenth century ending amid the glories of the Victorian era."

#2. Trial of Strength.

"In the first decade of the twentieth century with new patterns of warships, naval rivalries became acute and fierce. Civilized governments began to think in terms of dreadnoughts. It was in such a setting very difficult to prevent the first world war...The impulses toward a trial of strength in Europe were far stronger at this time. Germany, demanding her 'place in the sun,' was faced by a resolute France with her military honour to regain. England, in accordance with her foreign policy of 300 years, sustained the weaker side. France found an ally in the Russia of the Czars and Germany in the crumbling Empire of the Habsburgs. The United States...stood aloof and expected to be able to watch as a spectator, the thrilling fearful drama unfold across what was then called 'the Broad Atlantic."---

* * *

Film footage on first world war...

Especially trench warfare which Churchill hated...

British, German, US, Russian fronts...

Churchill as First Lord...disaster at Gallipoli...

Lloyd George...Wilson at home...Liberty Bond drives...

Attacks on 'pro-German' civil liberties within US...

Still photos of Churchill at front...

Chateau Thierry, Belleau Woods...

Revolution in Russia...

Victory in Europe...

Assemblage at Versailles...

#3. The Bolshevik Revolution.

"The failure to strangle Bolshevism at its birth and to bring Russia, then prostrate, by one means or another, into the general democratic system lies heavily upon us today."

* * *

See It Now footage on Bolshevik Revolution is one of best done, although there's a tremendous amount of material kicking around--Artkino, Soviet films--that could add up to a powerhouse of a half hour...Churchill was a leading exponent of intervention, but war-weariness and British Laborite sympathies, plus Bolshevik defense, defeated the intervention...This half hour could start with 1905 and go down to 1930, with Stalin triumphant... William Randolph Hearst's full page editorials 1918-1933 calling for recognition of Bolshevik Russia--"truest democracy in world today"--might lend a nostalgic touch...

CHURCHILL--Life and Times.

#4. The Peace-Makers.

"After four years of hideous mechanical slaughter...the victorious allies assembled at Versailles. High hopes and spacious opportunities awaited them. To stop another war was the supreme object and duty of the statesmen who met as friends and allies around the Peace Table. They made great errors... Nevertheless, the statesmen of Versailles, largely at the inspiration of President Wilson, an inspiration implemented effectively by British thought, created the League of Nations. This is their defense before history, and had the League been resolutely sustained and used, it would have saved us all."

* * *

Film footage undoubtedly available on Versailles...
Europe greets Wilson...
Wilson, George, Clemenceau, Orlando
US troops demobilizing...
Cabot Lodge, Johnson...fight against League...Wilson travels thru US
Civil war in Russia...Germany...Hungary...rioting in Italy...
Harding president...US returns to normalcy..Black Bottom...

#5. Return to Normalcy

1920-1930.

Death of Lenin and Wilson...

Harding in Power...

British Labor Govt

Churchill back to Conservatives...

Germany, Weimar Republic...

Russia...dislocation...Quaker Missions...Stalin-Trotzky

Italy...Mussolini to power...

Hungary...Revolution and counter-revolution...

China...Sun Yat Sen, Chiang Kai Shek-Communist alliance, rupture, civil war

India...Warnings of colonial breakdown...

Sacco and Vanzetti

Bootlegging...

William Jennings Bryan-Darrow Scopes Trial...

Autumn, 1929--the Great World Depression

There is not much social history on this period in available Churchill recordings, and yet this may be one of the most fascinating film periods of all in its nostalgia and historical impact...Film footage should abound...

#6. The Rise of Hitler.

"You see these dictators on their pedestals, surrounded by the bayonets of their soldiers and the trucheons of their police..."

Churchill's 1934 and 1938 broadcasts have about fifteen minutes of magnificent stuff on the rise of Hitler (and Mussolini by indirection) and this could be laid over the best film footage available on Hitler's rise, such as was used by You Are There (which evidently came from Alien Property out of the original German terror films)...

background footage possibly available--certainly in stills--on Hitler-Von Ludendorff Munich putsch...

Anti-semitic outrages in streets...film available from US army...

Remilitarization of Rhineland footage...

Austrian Anschluss...Dolfuss...Stahremberg, etc...

Litvinoff on collective security...

Hitler points towards Czechoslovakia...

CHURCHILL Life and Times.

#7. Death of a Dream.

"It is said that the League of Nations failed. If so, that is largely because it was abandonned, and later on betrayed; because those who were its best friends were till a very late period infected with a futile pacifism; because the United States, the originating impulse, fell out of the line; because while France had been bled white and England was supine and bewildered, a monstrous growth of aggression sprang up in Germany, in Italy and Japan."

* * *

Chinese Incident (with Churchill commentary) Japan at Mukden...Manchuria...
Mussolini's invasion of Ethippia...war footage...Haile Selassie.
Brief recap of Hitler's growth....
Miniature World War in Spain...
Non Intervention in Spain...
Roosevelt's "quarantine the aggressor"...WPA..unemployment...breadlines...
Father Coughlin...Huey Long...Lindbergh...dance marathons...strikes...goldfish..
Abdication of Edward 8th and Churchill(s lost golden opportunity to come back to power...
Hoare-Laval Abysinnia deal...Eden's resignation....
Cloud over Europe...

#8. Munich.

"We have sustained a national disaster." "We must arm...Britain must arm. America must arm."

* * *

Adequate footage exists on this whole period...much of it in the United States, probably better stuff in Europe...

Chamberlain...

Hitler and Musso at Brenner Pass...

Benes...Masaryk...

Czechoslovakia falls...Entire military position of Europe is changed...

Stalin's warning he will pull no one's chestnuts out of fire...

Curious Strang Mission to Moscow...

Roosevelt stuff...

Joe Louis...Schmeling...

Churchill out of power...perhaps some travel footage on him exists in England..

Hitler points at Poland...

Unfortunately, the brilliant Churchill speeches warning on the disaster of Munich do not exist in BBC library...It is possible that some of Churchill's friends may have this material.

CHURCHILL Life and Times

#9. The Battle for Poland.

"We tried again and again to prevent this war, and for the sake of peace we put up with a lot of things happening which ought not to have happened. But now we are at war, and we are going to make war, and perservere in making war, until the other side have had enough of it."--

* * *

Hitler-Stalin Pact of August 1939--Churchill's commentary...film footage on pact probably exists with Germans and Russians, possibly in US too...

Hitler invades Poland...undoubtedly great footage exists...

Russian moves from east...probably plenty of footage...

Churchill recordings describing plight of Poland...

Defeat of Poland...

Phony war...sitzkrieg...wash on the maginot line...Churchill commentary...

Roosevelt vs. isolationism in United States...

Churchill in command of Admiralty...

Russo-Finnish war...plenty of footage probably with Russians, but let's not use that shot of three Finns surrounding an entire Soviet division...

Brilliant Churchill commentary on Russo-Finnish war...

Chamberlain agreement to permit British volunteers to fight in Finland...

End of Finnish war...talks of peace deals between Hitler and England...Churchill's violent negative on deals...

War in Scandinavia...

Churchill brought to power....

#10. Battle for France.

"I speak to you for the first time as Prime Minister in a solemn hour for the life of our country, of our empire, of our allies, and above all for the cause of freedom. A tremendous battle is raging in France and Flanders."

* * *

Churchill takes over...

Hitler stabs in Holland and Belgium

British move into Belgium

Hitler breaks into France...

Churchill's 19 May '40 broadcast can narrate entire footage on German victory in West...

Dunkirk...

Roosevelt, Charlottesville, 10 Jun 40--"hand that held the dagger"--Italy in war...

France defeated...Compiegne...

Churchill 18 Jun '40--Battle of France is over..."This was their finest hour."

CHURCHILL Life and Times

#11. Battle for Britain.

"Never in the history of human conflict did so many owe so much to so few."

There must be some splendid, rarely seen German footage of their naval buildup for invasion of England...

Churchill's broadcasts describing this buildup could narrate almost this entire program...

British defensive buildup...

air raid shelters...

Home guards...

Churchill visiting battle stations...

Roosevelt arsenal for democracy...

Russia takes over Baltic provinces...

DeGaulle appeals to French..British sink French fleet off Dakar...

Air War over Britain...

Britain Can take it...

#12. His Finest Hour.

"It was my good fortune to give the Lion's Roar!"

This should be a half hour dedicated to Churchill, the organizer of the British spirit. There must be considerable footage of Churchill in England in 1940-41, in every imagineable situation, dressed in every possible dress, going about the country, talking at meetings, boarding ships, examining rifles, sitting on rooftops, going into air raid shelters...And this should be accompanied by some of his most stirring speeches calling on his countrymen to stand fast.

The film itself should become an historic item of Churchilliana.

CHURCHILL Life and Times.

#13. Battle for the Balkans.

"...the crafty, cold-blooded, black-hearted Italian, who had thought to gain an empire on the cheap by stabbing fallen France in the back--he got into trouble."

Churchill's greatest Barrymore-like orations were left for Benito Mussolini. His recordings could narrate half this program as we see Mussolini in war dress, speechifying, his troops cutting into Greece, his meetings with Hitler to get Hitler to bail him out...British response in Greece...British defeat...

Roosevelt's third term...

Wilkie's visit to Churchill--"Sail On O ship of state..."

America's first peace-time draft...Stimson picks first draftee...

Molotov-Hitler discussions--possibly German film available...

Hitler's secret decision to invade Russia...

Yugoslvia beaten down...Mihailovitch-Tito footage if any available...

Defeat in the Balkans...

#14. Battle of the Atlantic.

"That is what is called the Battle of the Atlantic."

*****

Anyone of the 26 Victory-at-Sea gives you an idea of the type of footage involved in this program. But let's not use the same ship--it got boring after twenty six half hours.

US supplies for Britain...

Lend Lease

Old Age Destroyer deal

Battles in Near East , Iraq, Palestine, Syria and Lebanon

Gandhi's support of England...Nehru's opposition...(or other way around?)

Victory in U-boat warfare...

Film footage on continued bombings on London...

Churchill narration of sea war...Hitler's continued invasion threat...

Churchill's famous Rochester NY speech: "The old lion and her lion cubs stands alone...Is the tragedy to repeat itself once more? Ah no, this is not the end of the tale."

#15. Battle for Russia.

"At four o'clock this morning, Hitler attacked and invaded Russia..."

* * *

Background footage of Stalin-Hitler pact...

German-Soviet collaboration...

division of Poland...

Russia moves in Baltics...

Churchill's public approval of Russian actions and public hope that Russia will see the light...

L'Affaire Rudolf Hess

Churchill's warnings that Hitler planned invasion of Russia...

War in Russia footage...German footage....

Churchill's great speech of 22 Jun 41 can practically narrate this entire program...

Stalin's summer 41 speech calling for scorched earth...possibly available in film from Artkino...

Churchill's meeting with Roosevelt--the Atlantic Charter--plenty of footage, can be used with Churchill's broadcast on meeting...

#16. Pearl Harbor.

"Should the United States become involved in war with Japan, the British declaration will follow within the hour."

* * *

Background on Japanese in China, southeast Asia, Kurusu-Nomuru-Hull meetings...

Churchill commentary on Japanese provocations...

Pearl Harbor footage...

Roosevelt before Congress...

British defeat at Singapore...

Japanese victories...Japanese footage...

threats to India...

Burma...Stilwell...

American total mobilization...footage of troops with broomsticks...

Soviet call for second front in Europe...

Churchill's appearances before Cong Dec 41, and Canadian Parl, Dec 41.

"Some Chicken, some neck."

#17. Battle for Africa.

"Until El Alamein, we survived; after El Alamein, we triumphed."

**

This half hour in two sections...

Section One. War in North Africa...Rommel...Montgomery...Alexandria...El Alamein...Desert Rats (British film exists on this whole operation)...Church ill in North Africa...

US invasion of North Africa...Campaign in Tunisia...

Collapse of the German and the Italian.

****

Section Two:

Battle for Stalingrad...

German defeat...

turning point of second war...

tremendous Russian footage exists--availability questionable.

****

In both these sections, Churchill's broadcasts of the time could supply unmatchable commentary...

#18. Battle for Italy.

"It is certain that before the leaves of autumn fall, we shall come to closer grips."

***

Footage on Dieppe...an operation which confirmed Churchill's negative attitude towards a second front in France until the odds were better...

Footage on surrendering Germans and Italians in North Africa...

Russian offensive on Eastern Front...

Japanese continued offensive in Pacific...

American buildup in England...

Roosevelt and Churchill at Casablanca...Unconditional Surrender...

Churchill before US Congress May 43 promising new offensive...

July...invasion of Sicily

Late July, Mussolini overthrown...

Invasion of Italy...Anzio...Salerno...push up the boot...

Italy's surrender in September...unresolved war in Italy.

*****

There is considerable Churchill stuff to narrate most of this footage.

#18. Invasion of Europe.

"The hour of our greatest action and effort is approaching."

***

Quebec Conference...plans against Japan...decision to invade France 1944.

Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin at Tehran...D-Day settled...

Churchill commentary on his reluctance on second front in France over footage on Dunkirk...Dieppe...Anglo-American buildup in England...

Eisenhower--not Marshall--heads up allied invasion forces...

Churchill's brilliant recorded commentary on course of war, 26 Mar 44.

D-Day

Conjoined Soviet offensive from East

A llied operations in West

Battle of the Bulge

Renewed Nazi air blizt on England, Antwerp...

Remagen breakthrough

Link-up American Russian troops on Elbe.

****

Churchill commentary exists in detail for this entire section...Because of his personal involvement in operations, his broadcasts became fewer, and his commentary on American operations never had the oratorical flair that he had used when Britain's--and Russia's--backs were to the wall...

#20. Victory in Europe.

"The German war is therefore at an end."

***

Yalta Conference...

Death of Roosevelt...

Elbe Linkup

Victory in Leyte Gulf...

Soviet breakthrough to Berlin

Patton breakthrough to Czechoslvakia

Montgomery in North Europe

Trouble over Greece (recap) ...Poland...

Victory in Berlin...Russian footage...

Death of Hitler...Mussolini...

Germany Surrenders...

V-E Day

*****

There is considerable Churchill commentary on all this; but, again, rhetoric does not flow on American operations either in Europe or Pacific, although there is enough to get by on. Film footage abounds.

CHURCHILL Life and Times....

#21. Victory and Disillusion.

"An iron curtain has descended across Europe..."
Potsdam conference...

Berlin destroyed...Europe sacked...

Churchill out...Attlee in.

A-bomb in Pacific...

Russians into Manchuria (nice footage if can get)

Japan surrenders...

Churchill warning broadcast (13 May 45) about freedom threatened in Eastern Europe...

American demobilization...point system...

Truman warning America intends to keep A-bomb monopoly Oct 45

Communist-Chiang renwed struggle for power

Soviet dominated governments in East

Churchill and the Iron Curtain, Fulton Missouri, 1946.

****

Plenty of film footage, plenty of Churchill recordings.

#22. The Cold War

"The situation has been well described by distinguished Americans as the 'cold war.' And the question is asked: 'Are we winning the cold war?'"

***

Nuremberg Trials...
Breakup of Empire...India...Israel...Indonesia...

Trouble in Indo China...Malaya...Burma...Iran...

War in China...(Marshall Mission)

America convulsed about more meat on table without ration points...

Greece-Turkey aid; Marshall Plan

Czechoslovakia goes under...Benes...Masaryk...

Berlin Blockade...

Germany broken in half

American monopoly of A Bomb disappears

***

Good Churchill commentary available, especially 31 Mar 49 Boston.

Footage in plenitude.

Churchill Life and Times....

#23. The Hot Cold War

"We seek nothing from Russia but good will and fair play. If however, there is to be a war of nerves, let us make sure our nerves are strong..."

***

Oragnization of Europe under Nato

Beginnings of EDC

German resurgence

Trieste

War in China; Communist triumph

Invasion of Korea

***

Plenty of footage; adequate Churchill commentary

#24. Hot and Thaw

"...lasting peace...It is the last great prize I seek to win."

***

US and the hydrogen bomb

Churchill calls for talks on highest level

Churchill back in office

Ike: "I shall go to Korea."

Churchill: "But at the critical moment, the Great Khan died."

Death of Stalin

Malenkov...Beria...

EDC...trials and transformation,,,Dulles, Eden, Mendes France...

Eisenhower's '53 atoms speech to UN

The day we almost went to war in Indo China

McCarthy runs the foreign offices

Geneva and Indo China

CHURCHILL LIFE and times...

#25. Plummet or Summit.

***

"I cannot help coming back to this idea of another talk with Soviet Russia upon the highest level. The idea appeals to me of a supreme effort to bridge the gulf between the two worlds so that each can live their lives, if not in friendship, at least without the hatreds of the cold war."

***

Churchill's 1952 speech to Congress urging defense of Formosa...

See It Now footage on Chiang's army

The rim of hell--Matsu and Quemoy

Nehru's conciliation...American fliers..Dag Hammerskjold

Churchill retires...

Eden in...

Austrian treaty...

Yugo-Kruschchev

Meeting at the summit...

UN Tenth anniversary...

Plenty of film footage; adequate Churchill...

CHURCHILL Life and Times...

#26. Rim of Hell, or

Broad, sunlit uplands?

"It was my good fortune to give the Lion's roar."

****

This should be a recap of highlights in Churchill's life with best historic speeches over best possible symbolic footage.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F.506

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Messrs. Mickelson, Gitlin

From Perry Wolff

Station

7

March 15, 1955

CONFIDENTIAL

I think we have now found a premise for "Conquest of the Air" which will answer almost all problems of concept. It will permit us to work with the Air Force on our terms rather than theirs and will extract maximum dramatic interest from the hundred million feet of film available to us.

The premise is: a critique of the growth and development of air power during the last half century; its significance, uses, and limitations today.

Air power does not exist in a vacuum. It did not have a steady, continuous development. It has limitations. It is inextricably allied with technocratic and scientific advances; with diplomatic conditions; with military tactics. The air has been used and misused. The story has never been clearly told, possibly because we are too close to it, possibly because the term "air power" has been a term of special pleading from military interests.

But as England achieved greatness in the 18th and 19th Centuries with sea power, America has taken her rank from the development of air power. During the 19th Century, British sea power was a function of her commerce, her military and political aspirations. The same factors have produced air power in the United States today, and have helped promote this country to its present position.

Yet the greatest complications of this century are expressed in this paradox: our ultimate technologic advance has brought the ultimate weapon of destruction. Air power is allied with scientific advances which could destroy the political, economic, biological and scientific world which bore it. Britain had a century to exploit her advantages; we are closing the period in which the United States could dominate the world because we dominated the skies. The fact that our intercontinental planes can bomb Moscow is answered by the fact that Russian planes can retaliate. We may have slightly better equipment. Our planes may be able to return while theirs cannot. But these two facts

are transitory and are of only technical or sentimental interest. We have reached the point where the questions of air power have exceeded the interests of the military or political experts.

It is time the story of the development of air power be told as honestly as possible. The footage at hand is exciting in itself and could stand even if the program did not have so important a premise. We have tapped sources never before screened in the United States. We have made particularly rich finds in German material showing the US combat effort in their terms. The poignancy of captured Americans, shot down American planes, American planes committing great acts of bravery would be enough by itself. There is good reason to hope that sources of Soviet footage in East Germany, Switzerland, Sweden and Yugoslavia will yield our reflected image to us, as well as an evaluation of Soviet capabilities.

If our theme is the development and limitation of air power, conventional stories become re-defined. The major lines of development are to be worked out, but once this premise is applied to existing material, old stories can be told in a new manner. Indicated here are a few examples of re-definition.

THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN

In conventional terms this has always been told as the story of the sacrifices of so few for so many. It has been told in terms of traditional British fortitude and of the skill of the British fighter pilots. But the statements of Galland, former chief of the Luftwaffe's fighter arm, of Goering during his interrogation, and of film taken by the Germans, permit us a historical approach as contrasted with the conventional journalistic style.

The Battle of Britain was won two years before it began. In 1938 the Germans force their fighter designs and concentrated on bombers. The British re-opened the search for a better fighter. Galland reports that the German fighters did not have enough fuel to range all over Britain, and because of this, the attack was turned to the south of England, and particularly to London. This meant the British could train pilots in relative safety

in northwest Britain. They could build planes out of reach of escorted bombing attacks. London would suffer, but Britain could live. The Spitfire was more maneuverable and the German advantage in quantity was overcome by the lack of surprise because of limited range and by the quality of British planes and pilots. The simple matter of lack of range by the Germans and a crude but good early warning system by the British settled the issue.

THE BERLIN AIRLIFT

Although the airlift was operated by the military, its success was not due to machine guns, bombs, or other instruments of war. We won the Berlin airlift because we had developed Ground Controlled Approach (GCA) to the point where pilots trusted it. Technically, this story is an extension of man's attempts to fly in all weathers. Strategically, it showed that air power is an extension of diplomacy, and is more than a device to lift guns and bombs over the enemy's walls.

THE AMERICAN BOMBER OFFENSIVE IN GERMANY, 1943-1944

I don't know if the complete truth can yet be told. But it can be implied. The offensive was haphazardly successful. The unvarnished background is this:

Sometime in 1934 the BIO became operational. This plane, little known today, was a revolution in air power. Unhappily, it could outperform the leading fighters of the day. It could out-maneuver, out-speed, and out-gun the leading fighters then in the air. Its success led to the concept of a fleet of impregnable bombers and the development of the B17 and the B24.

The B17 and the B24 had two missions in the war, one of which was successful, the other a failure. The first mission was that of destroying the German industrial complex, and the second was to drive the Luftwaffe from the skies. A series of disastrous losses at Ploesti, at Regensburg-Schweinfurt and other cities finally showed the bombers could not operate effectively against the Luftwaffe's fighter arm, and that our short range fighters had to be converted to long range if the Eighth Air Force was to stay alive. Luckily, we were able to manage this.

A second point is even more revealing. German fighter strength actually increased 300% (by USAF admission) at the same time that our bombing offensive against fighter frame factories was given first priority. The oil offensive which was probably our most successful strategic attack was in seventh priority and rose to first priority late in the war. We used our planes against the wrong targets at the wrong time. (The rationale of the Pentagon at the present time is that we were trying to knock out the fighters to protect our D Day and ground warfare plans. The answer is that the official USAF History admits the same point Goering and Galland made: that the Germans would have reacted with their whole fighter strength against any offensive which placed the oil industry in peril. Our strategy was incorrect.)

A further note: propaganda and an old fashioned concept of war led us to believe that we had not opened a second front until Normandy. The Russians never reported what the Germans knew: that strategic bombing by the Allies had disrupted the German industrial economy to the point that military victories on the Eastern front became easier. There is some evidence to show that the Russians wanted us to destroy the German cities with carpet bombing because they knew it would make their political offensive after the war more successful. Having refrained from this kind of bombing (or the use of strategic air) they were able to use our strategic bombing as a political weapon against us, although they knew and never admitted its military value.

THE BREAK OUT FROM NORMANDY

The conventional story of Patton's breakthrough has been told. But the interdiction which disrupted the counter-offensive is gradually becoming an important story. We sealed off the battlefield. Yet, at the moment before the breakthrough, when the British were sealed in at Caen and the 12th Army Group was beginning to move, the German Army started an offensive against the hinge. This attack was broken up by the IX and XIX Tactical Air Commands in the most brilliant riposte of tactical air to date. The XIX TAC then became the guardian of Patton's exposed right flank during his dash to Germany, and fought off the counterattack of the German 7th Army which attempted to seal off the breakthrough.

THE LEGEND OF BILLY MITCHELL

The conventional story of Billy Mitchell (soon to be done by Warner Brothers) is that of a seer and genius who was a little too talkative for his own good. The bombing of the obsolete warships has been well documented on film which we have on hand. Its effects were supposed to be the cornerstone on which the ideas of strategic bombing have been built.

A good deal of this is true. But serious students of air power are not sure whether Mitchell advanced or retarded the cause. He was primarily responsible for the major emphasis on Bomber Commands at the detriment of fighters. Although many of his ideas proved correct, he was technologically incorrect at the time. The United States did not have the scientific or technical knowledge to build planes which would accomplish what Mitchell thought the bomber could do. An a reading of the record shows that Mitchell's verbal abuse of his superior officers had to lead to a courts martial, no matter what value his bombing ideas had. In perspective, Mitchell was a healthy antidote to the notion of the "air umbrella" which the Army held at the time but his rashness and ignorance of production problems mark him as a fanatic rather than a seer.

AIR POWER IN THE FUTURE

It is dangerous to try to explain the expectations of the American public at this time. But the blind, conventional hope is that our scientists and airmen can invent two push-buttons marked "Destroy Communists" and "Defend Us from All Bombs." We are putting most of our eggs in one basket. We are hoping that our superior technical skills will invent weapons which can destroy the enemy without committing our manpower, and defenses which will protect us without destroying our economy.

There is a chart drawn up by the Air Force which shows two curves. One curve is that for bombers manned by pilots; the second is that of unmanned missiles acting as bombers. Sometime in 1960, the curves cross. And in the late 60's the curve of the piloted bombers disappears.

But by this date the ideological conflict will be resolved. Either the situation will be ameliorated or we will have committed ourselves to a war in which men will have to man weapons of war.

What are the probabilities?

It cannot be denied that the Russians will have on hand missiles which can be delivered by air power to American cities. At the present date only 10% of them can be stopped. Regardless of technical advances, some will always get through. Unfortunately, American and European economies are vulnerable as Chinese and Russian economies are not. Unfortunately, retaliation cannot be massive against an agrarian, dispersed community such as China and Russian maintain. Unfortunately, we cannot stop the Communists from developing these weapons, although they may develop them somewhat later than we do. Unfortunately, we do not have the military capabilities for a ground war against the land mass of China and Russia.

Thus, air power as a military factor reaches self-limits.

For those who believe that the Communist doctrine will fall because of structural or human weaknesses, all that can be said is that there is no sign of it in the thirty-eight years since the Russian Revolution.

The struggle reaches beyond the airplane and air power. It becomes another idea -- at best a protective one -- in the battle for men's minds. And an examination of air power leads to a fundamental reliance on the tedious and exasperating struggle to win men, not by bombs, but by education, by political and diplomatic maneuvering, by exporting the notions of individual liberty, free speech and free assembly. There is no guarantee we have the ability to do this. At the present time, our democratic ideals are on the defensive. Technical skills can no more be isolated in this country than can our political actions and beliefs. And our faith in air power can be hysterical, narrow, and challenged.

These are some of the controversial aspects of air power. The conventional story of its growth is a cavalcade of fools and geniuses, and only from the vantage point of history can we tell which was which. A wing walker was a fool, of course. But in terms of the 1920's, so was the man who flew at night. Yet before the airplane could become anything but a haphazard military weapon or a sometime machine for transportation or commerce, night and turbulent air had to be conquered. The story of air power is not the story of flying weapons alone.

If we are to do this series, we must have the courage and authority to re-define our material along the lines hastily sketched above. For this reason the face of the program should not be a Hollywood actor, no matter how good a marquee name he has. To fight off the inevitable battles we will have with the Pentagon, we must have a name whose integrity is respected, and whose previous journalistic experience has been of an order that key men will speak frankly to him. I most strongly urge that Mr. Murrow do this program. He should be backed up by a board of experts, the leading two names of which should be Hanson Baldwin and Thomas K. Finletter. Only by assembling strength can we provide a public service and keep the program from being a public relations hand out of the Air Force. No doubt we will have to make compromises to hold our relationship with the Pentagon, but we will make the fewest compromises if we adhere to our premise and support it with adequate research, with an adequate budget, and with respected men.

Consultative

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: MR. MURROW

from: Dr. Stanton

1

February 10, 1955

Wednesday of last week, Senator Warren G. Magnuson (Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce) released the enclosed memorandum. It is the product of Harry M. Plotkin, who served as Special Counsel to the Committee in connection with its study of Television Network Regulation and the UHF Problem.

The second half of the Plotkin Memorandum proposes changes in network operations which we believe would seriously cripple network television as we know it today. While the Memorandum is the work of one man and has not been voted upon by the Senate Committee, it seemed to me to be of such importance -- not only for its substance, but because of its formal release -- that we issued the enclosed statement.

As part of our drive to head off adoption of the Plotkin proposals, we held a meeting yesterday with 30 affiliates -- the highest, median and lowest ten in terms of rate. Following this all-day discussion, the station owners and managers issued the enclosed statement and urged us to tell all of our affiliates about the Plotkin threat by closed circuit. This we did late today.

It would appear that this is the beginning of open season on network investigations. While they are not to be taken lightly, I believe we can weather them with the support of our affiliates. This note is merely for the purpose of keeping you informed and up-to-date on our actions.

FRANK STANTON

FS

ww

February 9, 1955

(The following story was released today by representatives of 27 stations affiliated with the CBS Television Network at the conclusion of a meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The meeting was attended by executives of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. and CBS Television):

Representatives of 27 television stations located in 22 states and affiliated with the CBS Television Network met today with officials of the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York. The stations, both UHF and VHF, comprise a cross-section of the largest, median and smaller television cities in the United States.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the memorandum prepared for the United States Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce by Harry M. Plotkin, Special Counsel, issued last week. The memorandum proposes sweeping changes in network operations, both radio and television, and the relationships of affiliated stations with their networks.

At the conclusion of the meeting, a spokesman for the stations said, "The proposals of Mr. Plotkin, if adopted, would jeopardize television's most popular live entertainment and public service programs as they are presented today, and seriously interfere with future program planning. Every television set owner should be most concerned with the possible consequences of these proposals. The stations plan to inform the public of this threat to their television enjoyment and to discuss the matter with the appropriate government officials."

The stations and their representatives who attended were:

WMAR-TV	Baltimore, Maryland	William F. Schmick, Jr. E. K. Jett
WNAC-TV	Boston, Mass.	Thomas O'Neil John Poor Gordon Gray

KRLD-TV	Dallas, Texas	John W. Runyon Clyde Rembert A. Jackson
WJBK-TV	Detroit, Michigan	George Storer, Sr. John McCoy
WISH-TV	Indianapolis, Ind.	Bruce McConnell
WCCO-TV	Minneapolis, Minn.	William J. McNally
WCAU-TV	Philadelphia, Pa.	Richard Slocum D. W. Thornburgh
KPIX	San Francisco, Calif.	Chris J. Witting John Steen
WTOP-TV	Washington, D. C.	John Hayes
WCSC-TV	Charleston, S. C.	John M. Rivers
WDSM-TV	Duluth-Superior	Robert B. Ridder Walter Ridder Rodney Quick
KROD-TV	El Paso, Texas	Dorrance Roderick Dick Watts
WLVA-TV	Lynchburg-Roanoke, Virginia	Edward A. Allen Philip P. Allen
WGAN-TV	Portland, Maine	Mrs. Jean Gannett Williams C. E. Gatchell
WHUM-TV	Reading, Pa.	Humboldt J. Greig
KOLN	Lincoln, Nebraska	John E. Fetzer
KATV	Little Rock-Pine Bluff, Ark.	John T. Griffin Edgar Bell
WSBT-TV	South Bend, Indiana	Franklin D. Schurz Neal B. Welch
WAIM-TV	Anderson, S. C.	Glenn P. Warnock
KFBC-TV	Cheyenne, Wyoming	William C. Grove
KBES-TV	Medford, Oregon	W. B. Smullin
KZTV	Reno, Nevada	Donald W. Reynolds

WCNY-TV	Watertown-Carthage, N. Y.	John B. Johnson
WSAU-TV	Wausau, Wisconsin	Charles Lemke George Frechette
KFBB-TV	Great Falls, Mont.	W. C. Blanchette
KID-TV	Idaho Falls, Idaho	Ivor Sharp J. W. Wright Lennox Murdoch
KCJB-TV	Minot, N. D.	John Boler

Representing CBS, Inc., were:

Sidney Alexander	- Economic Adviser
Julius F. Brauner	- Secretary
Leon Brooks	- Attorney, Washington office
Earl H. Gammons	- Vice President
Howard S. Meighan	- Vice President
Sig Mickelson	- Vice President
Joseph H. Ream	- Consultant (former Executive Vice President and CBS Director)
Richard S. Salant	- Vice President
Frank Stanton	- President

Attending for CBS Television were:

H. V. Akerberg	- Vice President in Charge of Station Relations
John P. Cowden	- Operations Director, Advertising and Sales Promotion
W. Spencer Harrison	- Vice President in Charge of Legal and Business Affairs
Robert F. Jamieson	- Sales Service Manager, Network Sales
Merle S. Jones	- Vice President in Charge of Stations and General Services
Oscar Katz	- Director of Research
William B. Lodge	- Vice President in Charge of Engineering
Charles Oppenheim	- Director of Press Information
Hubbell Robinson, Jr.	- Vice President in Charge of Network Programs
Edward L. Saxe	- Vice President and Assistant to the President
Ed Scovill	- Station Representative, Station Relations
E. P. Shurick	- Director, Station Relations
J. L. Van Volkenburg	- President
Robert Wood	- Manager, Station Relations

2/1/55

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

84TH CONGRESS, 1st Session } SENATE

TELEVISION NETWORK REGULATION AND THE UHF PROBLEM

MEMORANDUM

PREPARED FOR THE

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

BY

HARRY M. PLOTKIN
Special Counsel

Printed for the use of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce

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HARRY M. PLOTKIN

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

FEBRUARY 1, 1955.

All Members, Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

DEAR SENATOR: Not the least of the many and continuing important tasks confronting this committee during the 84th Congress is the study of the communications industry begun by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in the 83d Congress.

It is now more than two decades since the Communications Act of 1934 was enacted. No comprehensive study or analysis—no survey broad enough to appraise the developments in this field during the past 20 years—has, to my knowledge, taken place during that time.

Meanwhile, the American people have invested in more radio sets than there are families in the Nation. In their homes, in their automobiles, and at play, they have submitted their minds and their emotions to what they thus have been able to hear.

More than 30 million television sets have been sold—many of them are not yet fully paid for. I am certain that the investment of American families in receiving sets is far greater than that made by all the broadcasters who serve them. In this field, however, the American people have an even greater stake—they have opened their homes, their hearts, and their minds to the impact of whatever comes to their eyes and ears through the machines in which they have invested their money. There are more families in the United States with electronic receiving sets than with indoor plumbing, electric lights, telephones, or automobiles.

It seems to me obvious and compelling, therefore, that a decent and vigorous regard for the best interest of those who have most at stake, namely, the American people, must have the highest priority in our studies and deliberations. The public interest supersedes the interest of those who have been entrusted by the Government with the utilization and administration of this greatest of public assets—the air waves.

When, in our American way, we decided that this terrifyingly great power of complete access to the human mind was too great for Government utilization we made no mistake. We have seen how dictators and tyrants have seized upon this power and used it to brainwash whole nations and subject human minds to their will and weird, self-serving doctrines.

But when a monopoly of this sort, too great for the Government to operate, is entrusted to those presumed to be best qualified—from among many who are willing to assume it, and to be held accountable for its use or abuse—there results a continuing responsibility upon both the Congress and its administrative arm, the FCC, to insure that private monopoly does not occur where Government monopoly is avoided. There results a continuing responsibility to insure that law and regulations are kept abreast of the growth of the industry

and the needs of the American people; that procedures do not serve bureaucrats and lawyers first and the people second or last; thus opening the door to the very abuses our American system is in theory designed to prevent.

I, myself, have been distressed by the delays in getting decisions from regulatory bodies like the FCC. Some of the Commission's procedures seem to impair rather than improve its administrative and quasi-judicial functions. If there has been a codification of FCC regulations, it apparently has added as much to confusion as to enlightenment. I am informed that some Commission hearings have taken years to complete and that rules of evidence are followed which result in irrelevant and unnecessary testimony.

Some of this may or may not be due to the present state of the law. We should find out.

The power to regulate is not unlike the power to tax. It is, or can be made, the power to destroy, to discriminate, and to unjustly and wantonly abuse. Insofar as any such situation may have occurred, it will be our duty to correct it.

Nothing I have said should be assumed as specifically condemning anybody or anything at this time. It is certain that the licensees in the communications field have done many things of which we and they can be justly proud. It is equally certain, in my mind, that some things have occurred—and are occurring—which must compel our attention and our best efforts to correct.

Some of the more outstanding of these problems and some approaches to their solutions are contained in the memorandum transmitted herewith, bearing the signature of Harry M. Plotkin.

Mr. Plotkin was employed by the committee in September 1954 as special counsel in connection with our UHF and network study. I have found this memorandum provocative, and commend it to you as an excellent basis for further inquiry.

The memorandum delineates problems and raises questions which should be of concern to FCC and the Department of Justice. Accordingly, I am transmitting copies to those agencies, with the request that they make a first report to us within 30 days. Our committee will determine the action necessary as our study and deliberations proceed.

Respectfully yours,

WARREN G. MAGNUSON, U. S. S.

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TELEVISION NETWORK REGULATION AND THE UHF PROBLEM

Pursuant to the direction of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, a study has been conducted concerning (1) the various problems involved in the development of UHF television; and (2) the feasibility and practicability of legislation to place radio and television networks under the jurisdiction of the Federal Communications Commission. Both of these problems are considered in this memorandum.

I. The UHF Problem

A. ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES OF UHF OPERATION

Each television station operates on a 6-megacycle channel or wavelength assigned to it by the Federal Communications Commission. There are 82 such channels, 12 of them numbered 2 through 13 are in the very-high-frequency (VHF) portion of the radio spectrum and 70 of them numbered 14 through 83 are in the ultra-high-frequency (UHF) band.[1] Each band was assigned to television at a different stage of television's development and each has different technical qualities. These two facts are important for understanding the nature of the UHF problem.

Shortly before World War II the Federal Communications Commission allocated 18 channels for commercial television, all in the VHF portion of the radio spectrum. However, the war intervened before commercial television got started. There were only 8 commercial stations authorized and 5 of them were in operation before the war necessitated a freeze on further authorizations. In 1945 there were 6 television stations operating on a commercial basis and 3 on an experimental basis.

Following the close of the war, the Commission undertook a complete reallocation of all radio frequencies, the nonbroadcast services as well as the broadcast services. Twelve VHF channels were allocated for commercial television.[2]

In its report of May 25, 1945, making the television allocations, the Commission recognized that the VHF frequencies were not sufficient in number to provide a truly nationwide and competitive system of television. Accordingly, frequencies in the UHF portion of the band were set aside for television experimental purposes and the Commission expressed the belief that eventually a nationwide and competitive

[1] The radio spectrum as presently allocated by the Federal Communications Commission extends from 10 kilocycles (Kc) to 30,000 megacycles (Mc). A megacycle is equal to 1,000 kilocycles. For convenience of classification, the Commission has divided the spectrum into various bands. The two important bands for our purposes are VHF which extends from 30 megacycles to 300 megacycles and UHF which extends from 300 megacycles to 3,000 megacycles. Television channels 2 through 4 are assigned to 54–72 megacycles; channels 5 and 6 to 76–88 megacycles; channels 7 through 13 to 174–216 megacycles; and channels 14 through 83 to 470–890 megacycles.

[2] Originally the Commission allocated 13 television channels but at a subsequent date television channel 1 was deleted, leaving the present 12 VHF channels.

system of television would find its lodging in the UHF portion of the spectrum.

Since the term will be frequently used in this memorandum, it is well at the outset to define "nationwide and competitive system of television." There are two facets to this expression. The first refers to service. Television is one of the most important media yet developed for bringing news, education, culture, opinion, and entertainment to the American public. The Commission is under a statutory duty so far as possible to provide television service to all the people of the United States, those living in rural areas as well as those in cities. And in the interest of preserving competition and preventing monopoly the Commission is required to provide a choice of as many services as is feasible. It should be noted that from the point of view of service it is not crucial whether the source is a station in the community where the viewers live or one in a neighboring community. This is not the case so far as the second aspect is concerned. This one recognizes that a television station is an important local institution as a medium of local self-expression. When a station is located in a particular community, not only do its residents receive service from it, but in addition the station is an outlet for the citizenry in having local problems and issues aired. This is a function which can hardly be accomplished by an out-of-town station. The Commission has the difficult task of attempting to satisfy both of these objectives—objectives which at times are mutually exclusive.

Commercial television started out rather slowly following the close of the war. For the most part this was due to the heavy investment which was required and the knowledge that with little or no circulation of television sets, operating losses were bound to be heavy for an indefinite period. Another factor responsible for the slow start was the fact that soon after the Commission finalized its rules with respect to television allocations, Columbia Broadcasting System, in September of 1946, filed a petition with the Commission requesting it to adopt standards for color television. While some stations went ahead with their plans for black and white television during the pendency of the CBS petition, many stations deferred their plans to enter television until after the Commission should have issued a decision on the color matter. This is the policy which CBS itself followed with respect to applying for additional VHF channels and, since CBS was one of the acknowledged leaders in the field, it was only natural that many other stations would follow its lead.

The decision of the Commission on the CBS color petition was announced in March 1947. It turned down the CBS request. This was the signal for interested persons to proceed at once with their applications for black and white television. However, another crisis lay in store for television. The Commission's television allocations in the VHF band had been based upon theoretical data which appeared to the Commission to indicate that television stations could be placed as close as 100 miles on the same channel without undue interference. However, during 1947 and 1948 as more television stations began operation, it became apparent from actual experience that serious interference was occurring to the service area of some stations. Accordingly, the Commission instituted rulemaking proceedings to provide for wider separations. And in order to give the Commission the maximum flexibility in applying the new standards once they

were arrived at, the Commission in September 1948 imposed a freeze on all new television assignments—a freeze that was to last until July 1952. The freeze applied to new applications only; persons who prior to September 1948 had received a construction permit were permitted to proceed with construction of their stations.

Although the September 1948 freeze was occasioned by the uncovering of new propagation data, the Commission decided to postpone this phase of its proceedings in order to take another look at color. The CBS system which was rejected in 1947 had been developed so that it was possible to transmit color within the standard 6 megacycle channel utilized for monochrome television in contrast to the approximately 12 or 13 megacycles required for the 1946–47 version of the CBS system.

The proceedings on color were long and acrimonious. It was October 1950 before the Commission concluded these proceedings by accepting the CBS color system.[3]

A final decision with respect to the allocation of channels was announced in April 1952, when the Commission issued its Sixth Report and Order. This Report contained the assignment of channels UHF and VHF to the various communities. The processing of applications for these new channels began in July 1952.

So far as UHF is concerned, it is significant to note what happened in the period of the freeze, September 1948 to July 1952. In September 1948, there were 36 stations on the air in 19 cities having approximately one-third of the population of the United States. There were fewer than 1 million sets in the hands of the public. By July 1952, there were 108 stations on the air in 63 cities having two-thirds of the total population of the United States, and there were more than 17 million television sets. All of these receivers were VHF only and were unable to receive UHF signals without the owners spending money to convert them.

The absence of UHF receivers has not had the same impact on all UHF stations. For example, the UHF operator in a city with no VHF service has faced the same task as did the VHF pioneers. He has had to persuade the public to buy sets with which to receive his programs. In one respect, however, his job has been somewhat easier than that of the VHF pioneer. The latter had to develop program sources from scratch; even the television networks were relatively rudimentary organizations when VHF got started. By July 1952, when UHF was first getting started, the networks had well-developed program schedules and many good programs were also available from other sources.

The fate of the UHF operator with VHF competition has been quite different. From the outset he has been confronted with the double problem that none of the sets sold during the freeze—and most of the sets sold since then—could not receive his picture, and, what is worse, every one of them could receive pictures from his VHF competitors. The much smaller viewing audience which the UHF station could thus deliver in contrast to that of the VHF station in the same market has placed the UHF station at a serious disadvantage in competing for the advertising revenue with which to support good programs. And without good programs available on UHF and UHF only, the

[3] The Commission subsequently adopted different color standards in lieu of the CBS color system. That decision had no impact on the matters covered in this memorandum.

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public has no incentive to spend the extra money which is required to buy a UHF set, or to install a converter on an existing VHF set.

A second difficulty facing UHF stations competing with VHF stations is the difference in the technical characteristics of the two bands. The quality of the picture received over UHF is at least as good, if not better, than one received over VHF; many sources of interference which bother VHF pictures have much less noticeable effects on UHF pictures. In other technical respects, however, VHF has marked advantages. The service areas of VHF stations in the present stage of the television art are much more extensive than those of UHF stations. VHF signals travel a greater distance than do UHF signals and accordingly many more people are within the service area of a VHF station than of a UHF station. Moreover, UHF coverage is much more spotty than that of VHF. The UHF station is likely to find holes in its service area where the picture is not received at all or is received poorly. This is particularly true in rugged terrain. VHF service areas also have some discontinuities but they are not nearly so marked as those of UHF. Finally, UHF has suffered from equipment limitations. When the Commission allocated UHF channels, it proceeded on assurances received from the industry that high power transmitting equipment and satisfactory receiving sets would be forthcoming at a reasonable date. The performance on this score has been disappointingly slow compared to promises and has been a substantial deterrent to the development of the UHF band.

The 2½ years that have elapsed since the Commission started licensing UHF stations have revealed the type of competitive situation in which it has been possible for UHF stations to be reasonably successful. Where a UHF station has no VHF competition, it has reasonable opportunity for success provided that the market is large enough to support the number of stations that are licensed in that market. In this type of situation the operator of a UHF station is by and large in the same position as the operator of a VHF station. The economic potential of the market and the management ability of the operator will govern the success or failure of the operation.

Experience has shown that in many instances it is also possible for a UHF station to be successful if it has competition from only one VHF station. A single VHF station does not have sufficient time available to carry all the popular programs that are available from the four networks and other sources. Because of this fact, many popular programs are available on UHF-only, and the public has an incentive to purchase UHF receivers or to convert their existing sets in order to receive these popular programs.

The operator of a UHF station in a community which receives two or more VHF services has had a most difficult time. In most instances the VHF stations have had the benefit of affiliation with the two stronger networks, National Broadcasting Co. (NBC) and Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), and have in addition carried many of the programs from the other two networks, American Broadcasting-United Paramount (ABC) and Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc. (Du Mont). The few popular network programs thus left over for the UHF station and the programs available from other sources have in most instances not been sufficient to induce the public to convert at a sufficiently fast rate to enable the UHF station to compete effectively for advertising revenue. While there may be a limited number

of exceptions, on the whole operating experience to date has demonstrated that UHF operation in the face of competition from two or more VHF services means extensive deficits for an indefinite period.

The significance of VHF competition to UHF operation is shown by a study of the Federal Communications Commission submitted in connection with the hearings before the Subcommittee on Communications on S. 3095, 83d Congress, 2d session. (See pp. 162–163.) This study revealed that as of May 1, 1954, there were 237 communities in the United States with 1 or more television stations in operation. Of this number, 132 communities had VHF-only stations, 35 had both VHF and UHF stations, and 70 had UHF-only stations. The study also contained material on the extent of UHF conversion in 68 of the 70 communities where only UHF stations were in operation; many of the people in these communities were able to receive VHF signals from stations in neighboring communities. The study showed that in only eight such UHF communities were a majority of the set owners unable to receive VHF signals. And in these eight communities virtually all receivers were equipped to receive UHF stations. In each of the other 60 communities more than one-half of the set owners were able to receive VHF signals. In 39 such communities where 1 or 2 VHF signals were available, the study showed that between 50 and 60 percent of the sets had been equipped to receive UHF. And in the 21 communities where 3 or more VHF signals were available, only one-fourth of the sets were equipped to receive UHF.

The economic difficulties of UHF operation have had a blighting effect on the growth of the UHF band. There have already been 118 cases where UHF permits have been canceled or operations have been suspended because of economic difficulties.[4] Many of those still on the air are still losing money and some of these will undoubtedly find it extremely difficult to remain in business. Moreover, of the 84 UHF authorizations [5] which are presently outstanding, it is doubtful whether more than a mere handful will eventuate into stations unless the picture changes radically.

The consequences of UHF's difficulties are far reaching. Of the 82 channels which the Commission has set aside for commercial television purposes, 70 of them are in the UHF portion of the band. Of the 1,875 commercial assignments which the Commission has made to the various communities of the United States, 1,319 of them are in the UHF portion of the band. Of the 252 assignments which have been reserved for noncommercial educational stations, 169 of them are in the UHF portion of the band. Of the 578 commercial construction permits which have been issued by the FCC since the freeze, 318 of them have been UHF.[6] The potentialities of television's growth are thus largely dependent upon a healthy UHF system of television.

The development of an effective system of network television is also heavily dependent upon UHF. Advertisers are interested in using television networks in order to reach as large a portion of the country's population as is possible. This need on the part of the advertisers

[4] The 118 figure includes 97 where the permits have been surrendered, of which 8 were on the air, and 21 where operations have been suspended without surrendering permits. Thus 29 existing UHF stations have ceased operations. In the VHF band, 20 permits have been surrendered, of which 1 was on the air, and 3 stations have suspended operation without surrendering their permits. Thus four existing VHF stations have ceased operations.

[5] The 84 figure does not include 21 construction permits where station operation commenced and was then suspended but where the permits themselves were not surrendered.

[6] The 578 figure does not include the 108 prefreeze stations. Included in the 578 figure are 118 UHF and 23 VHF permits which have been surrendered or where operation has been suspended.

makes it necessary for a successful network to be able to deliver outlets in the largest markets; all of the experts attest to this fact. Generally outlets in most of the top 50 markets at least are considered necessary for successful network operation. If each of the top 50 markets had a sufficient number of stations of relatively equal desirability, no problem would be involved. In that situation there would be room for many networks to compete with each other secure in the knowledge that the one which sold the account would have an opportunity to gain access to the requisite number of outlets. The facts of life, however, are different so far as the number of VHF assignments in such communities is concerned. Of the top 50 markets only 7 have 4 or more VHF assignments, only 20 have 3 VHF assignments, only 16 have 2 VHF assignments, and 2 markets have 1 VHF assignment. This leaves 5 markets with UHF-only assignments. The above figures reveal that out of the top 50 markets, only 27 of them have 3 or more VHF outlets.

Considering the top 100 markets, the figures are as follows:

	Markets
4 or more VHF assignments	7
3 VHF assignments	26
2 VHF assignments	32
Only 1 VHF assignment	18
UHF-only assignments	17

Thus, of the top 100 markets there are only 33 which have 3 or more VHF assignments.

It should be pointed out that some of the communities listed above are able to receive VHF service from stations in neighboring communities. We do not have information as to the extent of such service but it is believed that the above figures would not be significantly affected thereby.

The stifling effect on network development resulting from the above allocation is obvious. Too many of the important markets just do not have sufficient VHF outlets for more than two networks.

Many of these VHF communities do have UHF assignments but the latter are not the answer to the problem at this stage of television's development. These UHF stations have a poor circulation potential since many of the sets in the community are VHF only. Most national advertisers apparently have not been interested in such poor circulation for it prevents them from reaching the population which they believe they need for the effectiveness of their advertising campaign and because the low circulation of UHF stations often results in a prohibitively high cost-per-thousand viewers reached. Hence as a practical business matter networks frequently place their programs on a delayed basis over a VHF station rather than live on a UHF station.

The public has a vital interest in preventing the failure of the UHF band. Without that band a nationwide and competitive system of television will be almost impossible. Many communities must of necessity depend upon UHF for their only source of programs and many others must rely upon UHF for a choice of program sources. Moreover, UHF is necessary in order to remove artificial restrictions on the growth of healthy television networks—a most important source of programs for television stations. In the next portion of this memorandum consideration will be given to various proposals which have been advanced for mitigating some of the difficulties which have confronted UHF operation.

B. DISCUSSION OF PROPOSALS FOR SOLUTION OF UHF PROBLEMS

The problems of UHF were the subject of hearings held in May-June 1954 by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce under the chairmanship of Senator Charles E. Potter. The more important suggestions made to the subcommittee as to how the problems could be solved are listed as follows:[7]

1. Move all television stations to UHF.
2. Undertake a selective deintermixture on a case-to-case basis.
3. Remove the Federal excise tax from all-channel television receivers.

Each of these suggestions will be discussed in this memorandum.

1. Move all Television to UHF

The most far-reaching proposal advanced for solving the UHF problem is that all television allocations should be in the UHF portion of the band. The remedy has many attractive features. It would mean that all problems of intermixture of VHF and UHF in the same market would be automatically eliminated. In addition, all television stations in any market could eventually be on the same competitive footing so far as technical facilities are concerned. In these circumstances the success or failure of stations would depend on the quality of management and excellence of programs. Fundamentally, stations should compete against each other on the basis of their programs only. When one station has a frequency superior to that of its competitors, fair competition between them is most difficult. Equalization of facilities in the AM field so as to limit competition between stations to their programs has never been achieved. The Commission attempted to equalize competition between various television stations operating on different channels by providing for variations in maximum power permitted.[8] As we have seen the pattern of set distribution, differences in propagation, and equipment limitations have frustrated this objective. If all stations were to operate on UHF frequencies only, the technical disparity between stations would be substantially removed.

The removal of disparity between stations would also have a beneficial effect in the network field. As has already been pointed out, there are not enough facilities of equal desirability in many important markets to furnish outlets for more than two networks. If all television stations were to operate on UHF frequencies, the outlets in each community would be of equal desirability technically, and there could be enough facilities in most of the top 50 markets for more networks. The ability of networks to survive and prosper would then depend on the management ability of each network and not on the fact that 1 or 2 of the networks were able to secure advantageous relations with the scarce desirable outlets in the top markets.

Moving all television stations to the UHF band would also aid in making a nationwide television system possible. As has been pointed out, there are not enough television channels in the VHF portion of the band to make possible a sufficient number of assignments to the

[7] Another suggestion advanced for solution of the problem is that detailed regulations should be adopted governing arrangements between networks and their affiliated stations. This suggestion is more properly part of the network problem and is discussed under pt. II of this memorandum.

[8] The maximum power for channels 2–6 is 100 kilowatts; for channels 7–13, 316 kilowatts; and for channels 14–83, 1,000 kilowatts.

various communities of the United States. This fact has been recognized by the Commission from the outset when it made its television assignments. The operating history of a VHF-UHF system leads to the pessimistic conclusion that UHF may well go the way of FM, at least in intermixed markets. It is unfortunate that the scarcity of frequencies requires a limitation on the availability of channels so that under the best of conditions television is a quasi-monopoly. But it would be unfortunate if the monopoly were aggravated by a scarcity resulting from VHF-UHF intermixture.

Finally moving all allocations to the UHF portion of the band would be a great boon to educational television. We realize that there are many obstacles in the way of successful use of television by educational institutions on a noncommercial basis. We do not pretend to know whether educational institutions will be able to overcome these obstacles. But we do believe that there is an obvious public benefit to be gained from the educational use of television channels and that ample time should be given to educational institutions to work out their plans for the use of such channels. Of necessity, public bodies must move slowly in the use of a new technique in education. The public interest demands that they be accorded such time.

The importance of UHF to educational television lies in the fact that of the 252 assignments which have been reserved for educational television, 169 of them are in the UHF portion of the band. If UHF television does not survive, or if it survives in an atrophied form, large segments of the country will be deprived of any opportunity to have their own educational television station. It is possible that the economics of the situation will dictate this result or that local bodies might consciously make that decision in any event. But there is all the difference in the world between a conscious decision by local bodies not to avail themselves of educational television and a technical decision by the Federal Government which makes it difficult if not impossible for the local bodies to have such an institution whether they desire one or not.

While there are many advantages resulting from moving all television to the UHF, it must be recognized that there are also most serious disadvantages in such a move. In the first place, billions of dollars worth of equipment would be rendered obsolete by such move. There are now more than 30 million receivers in the hands of the public, of which more than 80 percent are unable to receive anything but VHF signals. Many of these sets are owned by people who have bought them on the installment plan and are still making payments on them. No matter what provision is made for a transition period during which present VHF stations would operate on both a VHF and UHF channel, such transition period is bound to terminate while a good many of these VHF-only sets still have some usefulness, and while the public is still making installment pay nents on them. The reason for this is apparent. During the transition period the television-station operator will be operating two transmitters. He will naturally be anxious to eliminate the expense of one of these transmitters as soon as possible. By hypothesis he will not be able to eliminate the UHF transmitter. Therefore, as soon as a high enough percentage of sets are converted to receive UHF signals, he will eliminate the VHF transmitter on grounds of straight economics. And, obviously that period will come long before 100 percent of the

sets have been converted and certainly long before 100 percent of the sets have become obsolete.

Even if the operator were willing to continue operating both transmitters for an indefinitely long period, the Commission could not permit this to continue too long. For if the Commission should move all television stations to the UHF band, the VHF frequencies presently occupied by television stations would become available for other uses. The need for frequencies far exceeds the available supply; this is particularly true in the valuable VHF portion of the radio spectrum. The pressure on the Commission to permit the use of VHF frequencies for other purposes would become tremendous. Surely the Commission could not resist these pressures until such time as 100 percent of the receivers would have been converted. At some point long before then the Commission would be forced to conclude that the public interest demanded that the VHF frequencies should not be permitted to lie fallow any longer merely to take care of the needs of a small minority of the television receivers. Just what point that would be we cannot foretell but there is no difficulty in forecasting that it would arrive long before the 100-percent mark would have been reached. Many people would thus be placed in the cruel position of continuing to make installment payments on receivers which would have been rendered obsolete by Government fiat.

A second reason why an all-out shift of television stations to the UHF band is undesirable is the fact that a substantial portion of the rural public which now enjoys television service may be permanently deprived of such service. In the present state of the television art, the service area of a VHF station is substantially greater than that of a UHF station. Thus people who live a certain distance from a city in which a VHF station is located who are now able to receive television service would lose that service if all television were moved to UHF. This disparity in service potential might not have controlling significance if television allocations were being made now for the first time. For although assignment of television stations to UHF alone rather than to UHF and VHF might mean that some people who might otherwise have received television service would not have that opportunity, no one would be deprived of any service that he had paid for and which he had become accustomed to enjoying. As things now stand, many people have paid good money for television equipment which is giving them good service from VHF stations. If all VHF stations were moved to UHF, some of these people would be deprived of service to which they have become accustomed.

The contention has been made that moving all television to UHF would not result in depriving persons of service. The point is made that with allocations confined to the UHF portion of the band, the artificial economic disadvantages under which UHF stations are laboring would be removed and that many communities for which UHF stations have been allocated would acquire television stations. These stations would presumably supply service to the population who would be deprived of VHF.

The objections to this argument seem to be pretty formidable. In the first place there has been no study made or submitted which shows that the people who would lose VHF service live within reception range of communities which would presumably build UHF stations. In the second place, there is no real assurance that these

communities would in fact build their own television stations. Many of these communities are small-size cities. Experience to date shows that even VHF assignments go begging when the towns to which they are assigned have a small population.[9] And the 23 VHF stations which have surrendered their permits or which have suspended operations are testimony to the fact that more than a VHF permit is necessary to insure success. Thus there is a real risk that if all television is moved to the UHF portion of the band, many people who now enjoy television will lose that service and any promise that they will eventually be able to receive service from UHF stations located in the smaller communities might turn out to be pie-in-the-sky.

Fundamentally, the choice as to whether to move all television to UHF comes down to this. In theory very significant gains would accrue to the public if this were to happen. And indeed if the decision on television allocations were being made for the first time, it would be difficult to conceive of a good argument against having all television in the UHF rather than part in the UHF and part in the VHF portion of the band. But decisions have to be based on something more than theory. We cannot overlook the fact that more than 30 million receivers are in the hands of the public and that they have been bought on the faith of a formal decision of an agency of the Federal Government. The public is entitled to rely upon decisions of the Federal Government. Once the precedent is established that decisions can be upset even though the public has made extensive investments on the faith of Government decisions, the way is open for constant pressure for changes. Today the pressure may be to move all television receivers to the UHF portion of the band. Tomorrow a new development may come along that theoretically has important advantages for television if the band could be moved again.

The ideal situation would be if it were possible to adopt any new worthwhile change, as is done, for example, in the automotive field. But in that field when such changes come along, the public is free to use them or not. And, if they decide not to buy the new improvement, the old vehicle still remains useful. In the radio field, however, whenever a new change is made resulting in an abolition of standards or an abandonment of a band of frequencies, all of the old receivers are automatically rendered either partially or totally useless. That is why standardization is necessary in the radio field. This fact also explains why the Commission is very careful to collect all of the best available data before making a final decision on standards. However, when a decision is made, no extensive changes should be ordered unless the most compelling reasons are made to appear.

The suggestion has been made that the way to have all television stations located in the same portion of the spectrum is to assign all television to the VHF portion of the band. Two alternatives are proposed. First, it is recommended that the minimum mileage separations between stations should be reduced to the point where more stations can be accommodated in the present 12 VHF channels. While this would undoubtedly increase the number of available assignments, there is a considerable body of opinion which believes that the additional interference which would result would mean a serious reduction of overall service. In any event there has been no suggestion

[9] There are approximately 150 VHF assignments for which no applications are on file.

from any responsible source that a sufficient number of stations can be provided for in the 12 VHF channels which will make possible a truly nationwide and competive system of television.

Secondly, it is proposed that additional VHF spectrum space can be found. The difficulty with this suggestion is that there has been no showing as to where this space exists. VHF frequency space is very scarce and it is difficult to imagine where any surplusage exists in this portion of the spectrum. Moreover, even if such channels could be found, they would be outside of the range of present television receivers. Conversion of these sets would also be necessary for them to be able to receive the new VHF channels. Stations operating on one of these new VHF channels would have the same lack-of-circulation difficulties which now confront the UHF operator.

We are forced to conclude that no solution is in sight whereby all television stations can be assigned to one portion of the band. It appears that we are destined to have a television system that is composed of both VHF and UHF stations.

2. Deintermixture

Many of UHF's difficulties can be eliminated or mitigated where the UHF station has no VHF competition or has competition from one VHF station only. Deintermixture—that is changing the allocation table so as to accomplish this result—offers a hopeful solution. It had strong support at the Potter hearings. Obviously 100 percent deintermixture, where each market would be either VHF-only or UHF-only, would be the theoretically ideal solution. However, such a proposal would run into the same practical difficulties as confronts the suggestion that all television stations be moved to UHF. There are so many intermixed markets that complete deintermixture would mean that many VHF stations would have to be converted to UHF operation with all the dislocations described above.[10]

There is reason to believe, however, that selective deintermixture can be undertaken in some communities which do not yet have an existing VHF operation. It is not possible to foretell just how many intermixed communities could eventually be saved in this manner, but the effort is worthwhile. If enough such instances are found, UHF the country over could receive a boost therefrom. For if UHF begins to show signs of healthy growth, advertisers may very well show a keener interest in the medium and manufacturers might see in UHF a sufficiently large market to warrant making a major portion of their receivers all-channel ones.

Several cases of recommended deintermixture have been formally presented to the Commission. All but one have been summarily denied without a hearing primarily on the ground that the VHF applicants have already expended large sums of money in prosecuting their applications and that they should not lose the benefit of those expenditures.

This does not appear to be a very convincing reason for rejecting the petitions. It is true that granting the petitions might have the effect of nullifying expenditures which have been made by one or more applicants on the faith of the Commission's table of assignments. But the fact remains that applicants are business people who under-

[10] Changing existing UHF operations to VHF does not involve the same dislocation as the converse because all sets capable of receiving UHF signals are also equipped to receive VHF signals. Such a change, therefore, does not deprive the public of existing service.

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take calculated business risks in making their expenditures. And while such expenditures should not be treated lightly, the fact is that the Commission has never hesitated to wipe out such investments when a change of the rules was otherwise in the public interest. When the Commission makes substantive changes in its AM rules, its virtually universal rule is to apply those changes to all applications undisposed of on the date the change takes place, even though in some instances pending applications on which substantial sums have been spent might have to be dismissed. Indeed when the Commission imposed its 1948–52 freeze on television applications, it provided upon the lifting of the freeze that all applications undisposed of as of the date the freeze began should start all over again. Many of these applicants had spent very large sums of money in prosecuting their applications up to that point. The Commission felt that the public interest in the new allocations far outweighed the disadvantages accruing to individual applicants in having to start out all over again.

It seems to us that the importance of preserving UHF at this time is great enough to warrant Commission approval of deintermixture petitions even though some applicants may have spent money in prosecuting their applications up to that point. There may be good reasons for turning down the various deintermixture petitions or for providing special relief for the applicants adversely affected by an order granting deintermixture. But it seems to us that where deintermixture is otherwise in the public interest, the mere fact that the applicants for the VHF channel have spent considerable sums of money in prosecuting their applications for the VHF channel which is proposed to be changed, is not sufficient reason for turning down the request.

The Commission should be requested to reexamine the petititions for deintermixture which have heretofore been rejected and to report back to the committee within 30 days whether there are any other public-interest factors involved in rejecting these petitions. The Commission should be further requested to submit within said 30-day period a detailed statement setting forth the specific steps it proposes to take with respect to the UHF matter.

3. All-channel receivers

Thus far we have been discussing possible solutions for the UHF problem which are within the competence of the Commission. There is one other possibility which deserves serious consideration. As has already been noted, the principal difficulty in which UHF finds itself is that all receivers made before July 1952 were VHF-only receivers and the great majority which have been manufactured since then are in the same category. If some means could be devised to insure that all television sets sold after a certain date were all-channel sets, it is entirely reasonable to believe that applicants would be willing to enter a mixed market with UHF stations. Although they would start out at a disadvantage, the gap would be closed daily, for every new set sold would increase their potential circulation by the same amount as it would that of their competitors.

The question arises as to how to achieve the objective. Two methods have been suggested. The first method is to enact a statute declaring that no television receiver should be shipped in interstate commerce unless it is equipped to receive signals from all UHF

channels as well as all VHF channels. The proposal would be effective, but there is serious question concerning its constitutionality. A large portion of the United States is capable of receiving television from VHF stations only and there is no reason why people in such areas should be prohibited from purchasing sets capable of receiving those channels only, particularly if they are able to do so at a lower price than is charged for an all-channel receiver. Indeed, so long as fraud is not involved and so long as deceptive mislabeling is not practiced, a manufacturer should not be prevented from marketing a receiver capable of receiving one channel only, if the public will buy it.

A second suggestion is that the excise tax presently levied on television receivers should be removed from all-channel television receivers. This proposal was championed by Senator Edwin C. Johnson, the former chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. It is designed to furnish an incentive to television manufacturers to market all-channel receivers. At the present time an all-channel receiver is more expensive than a VHF-only receiver. With an excise tax on both types of receivers, the public has to pay more for an all-channel receiver than it does for a VHF-only receiver. Underlying the proposal for removing the excise tax from all-channel receivers is the assumption that this action would make the price of the all-channel receiver approximately equal to that of the VHF-only type of receiver. If this proved to be so, the manufacturer would have a real incentive to manufacture all-channel receivers, and the public would have good reason to buy such receivers, because if a person could secure an all-channel receiver for the same price as he could a VHF-only receiver, he would naturally buy the former even if at that time there happened to be only VHF stations in his area. The inclusion of the UHF channels would enable him to receive those stations if at a later time they should go into operation in his neighborhood, or he could use his set to receive UHF stations if he should move into an area with UHF service.

It should be recognized that the incentive is at the financial expense of the Treasury. But that does not make the proposal invalid. Without this incentive there is a good likelihood that a substantial portion of the radio spectrum will go to waste. Not only is this a sinful waste of a portion of the public domain, but in addition serious monopolistic control of television channels could result. And when it is remembered that television is probably the most important medium for molding the taste, views, and opinions of the public, it is imperative that all possible steps be taken to avoid this result.

If the idea of tax relief is acceptable, the question remains as to what form it should take. One form is to grant an exemption for all-channel receivers only. Another method is to grant relief only if the manufacturer undertakes to market in the United States all-channel television receivers only.

The advantage of the former scheme is that it is more limited in nature. However, in all probability it would result in producing UHF receivers in communities with only UHF stations in operation or in those UHF communities with but 1 or 2 VHF channels. While the beneficial effects of such a result should not be minimized, it would succeed in remedying the problem only in part. For in cities like New York and Los Angeles which have 7 VHF channels, in cities like

Washington and Chicago which have 4 VHF channels, and in cities like Baltimore and Philadelphia which have 3 VHF channels, no immediate relief could be expected. At the outset, at least, there is no reason to believe that the manufacturers would modify their production lines in order to produce all-channel receivers for those markets. But the public interest requires that there be more opportunity for television stations in those communities. As a practical matter, it is difficult if not impossible to add VHF stations to many of those communities, but it is possible to have UHF assignments. If the exemption were to be granted only upon a showing that the manufacturer would market in the United States all-channel receivers only, the manufacturer would have an immediate incentive to modify his production line to manufacture all-channel receivers only. Otherwise he could be at a serious economic disadvantage as against his competitors. If the system worked out, all new receivers after a certain date would be all-channel receivers only; those going into New York, Chicago, Detroit, and Los Angeles, as well as those going into Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Fort Wayne, and so forth. Thus there would be set in motion the forces which would start building UHF potential circulation all over the country.

It is possible, of course, that the cities mentioned above could not support more than the 7 television stations now operating in New York and Los Angeles, or the 4 now in operation in Chicago and Washington. However, that is a decision that should be made by entrepreneurs who are willing to risk their capital and should not be foreclosed by an allocation decision.

If the decision is made to grant tax relief for all-channel receivers—irrespective of which method is followed—it is important that some standards be established to ascertain what is an all-channel receiver. It is entirely too easy for a manufacturer to label a receiver as an all-channel set but that is no assurance that it will work in the home. It is, therefore, imperative that some certificate from a Government agency should be required certifying that the all-channel set in question is in fact capable of receiving all television channels under normal home viewing conditions. Only such a procedure would guarantee that the receiver being offered for sale would in fact contribute to the building of UHF as well as VHF circulation.

II. The Network Problem [11]

A. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF BROADCASTING

Television stations are licensed by the Federal Communications Commission to operate in the public interest, but in carrying out this obligation they are permitted also to serve their private interests by selling time on their facilities. Under our system of broadcasting it is the sale of time which enables the station operator to carry out his obligation to serve the public interest.

Sale of time takes two forms. The first is the sale of spot announcements and the second is the sale of program sponsorship to advertisers. There are two types of spot announcements. The first type is the one which appears either following or preceding a particular program.

[11] The discussion in this portion of the memorandum will be primarily limited to television although many observations are equally applicable to AM broadcasting.

The second type is the so-called participating spot announcement. It appears in the middle of a program which is otherwise unsponsored.

Television programs fall into three categories. The first is locally produced programs. These are conceived by the station and are executed by its staff. These programs are called local-live programs. The station either carries these programs on a sustaining basis—i. e., for which no charge is made—or, it sells them for sponsorship to an advertiser whose place of business is located in the market in which the station operates or to a regional or national advertiser who desires to sell his products in that market. Some of these programs may be participating programs—i. e., the program itself is unsponsored but participating spot announcements are carried during the program.

A second type of program origination is the film program. This program consists either of old-type film which was originally made by Hollywood for exhibition in motion-picture theaters or it may consist of films which have been made specifically for television. The production of films specially designed for television is a steadily increasing activity. Many excellent programs are being produced in that manner and they are an increasingly important source of programs. Like live programs film programs are carried either on a sustaining basis or they are offered for sponsorship to local, regional, or national advertisers.

The third type of program is produced by the networks. A television network operates in a dual capacity. First, it is a producer or originator of programs which it feeds to stations affiliated with it. These programs usually originate at the facilities of a television station owned by the network and are then distributed either by coaxial cable or microwave relay, or both, to stations throughout the country. In some instances the programs are made available to the stations in the form of film and are shipped from one station to another. Secondly, the network acts as agent for its affiliates in selling time to advertisers. The advertiser pays the network the talent and production charges for the programs being broadcast and the time charges for the stations carrying his program. The stations receive their compensation from the network. The manner of compensation varies somewhat from station to station but under a common form of contract the station furnishes the network with a certain number of free hours and is compensated for the balance of the commercial hours it carries at a certain percent of its card rate, usually 30 percent. In addition, the affiliate generally has the right to broadcast without charge all sustaining programs of the network.

The advertiser generally has the right to designate which markets he desires to purchase, but in the case of two of the television networks, at least, there is a basic network which he must purchase as a minimum. This basic network consists of the stations owned by the network and 40 to 45 additional ones, located for the most part in the top 50 markets of the country.

As has previously been indicated, stations derive revenue not only from network programs but also from local and national spot business. The stations generally maintain their own sales staff whose function it is to solicit advertising from local advertisers. National spot business consists either of spot announcements or programs. This type of business is usually placed by advertising agencies most of whom are located in such large cities as New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles. Al-

though the stations are free to solicit their business themselves, practically all stations rely upon a national spot representative to sell time on their station to the national advertisers for nownetwork programs.[12]

Although a majority of most television stations' revenue is derived from nonnetwork sources, station licensees regard their network affiliation as one of their most valuable assets.[13] The advantages to a station in being able to secure programs from a network are threefold. In the first place, the network compensates the station for the network commercial programs carried by the station. In the second place, the network organizations have developed the know-how of producing programs which are in great demand by the viewers. Their success in this regard is due in large part to the fact that the networks have had experience in producing popular programs in the AM field, and they have carried over the benefit of their experience to television. Moreover, the interconnection of the stations in one network makes it possible for the affiliated station to bring to the remotest viewers significant happenings as they occur in all the important cities of the country. The large audiences which network programs attract facilitate the station's job in selling spot announcements and nonnetwork programs preceding and following the network programs.

A third advantage which a station derives from a network affiliation is that the programs which the station accepts from the network spare the station the expense of producing its own programs. A television station is required to operate a minimum number of hours per day, and must program for that entire period. It costs good money to produce programs. The coaxial cable or microwave link that brings commercial network programs to the station not only brings revenue but also saves the station the expense of producing its own programs.

It should not be concluded from the foregoing that the networks are the only organizations which produce desirable programs. There are several organizations which make high-quality programs which are specially designed for television. Most of these programs are filmed especially for television. Each year sees an increase in the number of these programs and they represent an increasingly valuable source of programs for television stations. Moreover, many stations have shown a commendable ingenuity in developing their own distinctive type of programs. Nevertheless, the fact remains that at this stage of television's development, the networks are the principal sources of popular programs. Operating experience has shown that as of now, operation without a network requires on the part of most television stations a willingness and ability to underwrite extensive deficits for a substantial period of time. The future development of television may make it possible for many television stations to operate successfully without a network affiliation but that stage of development is not yet here.

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[12] A comparatively new development in the representation field is the agent whose function it is to convince network advertisers to place their programs on his clients' stations. Although the sales staffs of the networks are supposed to perform this function, some of the nonbasic affiliates believe that their prospects of securing network business are sufficiently enhanced by having their own agent to make the added expenditure for their own agent worthwhile.

[13] Illustrative of this point is the fact that the records of the Commission show that of the $8,500,000 which Westinghouse recently paid for Television Station WPTZ, in Philadelphia, $5,000,000 was attributed to the NBC affiliation contract and $1,500,000 to goodwill.

B. DESCRIPTION OF NETWORK ORGANIZATIONS

There are four television network organizations in existence today. They are:

National Broadcasting Co. (NBC)
Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS)
American Broadcasting-United Paramount (ABC)
Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc. (DuMont)

NBC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Radio Corp. of America (RCA). It owns and operates AM and FM stations in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Cleveland, and Washington, D. C. It also operates a nationwide AM network which had its origin in 1923. During the period 1926 to 1943 it operated two AM networks, the Red and the Blue networks, but was compelled by Commission order to divest itself of the second one in 1943. NBC also owns VHF television stations in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Cleveland, and Washington, D. C., and has announced plans to purchase a UHF station in Hartford, Conn.

In addition to the above activities, RCA is one of the largest manufacturers of electronic equipment in the United States, making transmitters and receivers for all of the broadcast services. It also maintains the most extensive research facilities in the communications business. It owns outright, or has the right to sublicense, an extensive number of patents in the electronic field and a very large percentage of broadcast equipment is manufactured by companies who are licensees of RCA. In addition, RCA is one of the leading producers of phonograph records in the United States. Finally, RCA owns a communications company which carries on radio communications with many foreign points.

CBS has been in the broadcasting business since 1927. At the present time, it owns AM and FM stations in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Boston, and an AM station in St. Louis. It also operates a nationwide network in the AM field. It owns VHF television stations in New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles, and has been authorized by the Commission to acquire a UHF station in Milwaukee. It has an application to purchase a VHF television station which is technically assigned to Steubenville, Ohio, but which if acquired will be a Pittsburgh, Pa., station for all practical intents and purposes. It also has an application for a VHF station in St. Louis, which is the subject of a hearing. Like RCA, CBS is one of the leading manufacturers of phonograph records in the United States. CBS is also engaged in the manufacturing business, having acquired in 1951 a company which manufactures tubes, radios, phonographs, and television receivers.

ABC started in the broadcasting business in 1943 when RCA was forced to divest itself of the Blue network. Until 1953, ABC's sole business was broadcasting but in that year a merger was effectuated between ABC and United Paramount Theaters, one of the largest owners of theaters in the United States. The company owns AM, FM, and VHF television stations in New York, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, and San Francisco and operates a nationwide AM and TV network.

DuMont is one of the pioneer television companies. It manufactures tubes, television receivers, and transmitters. It also owns VHF

television stations in New York and Washington, D. C. Until recently it also owned a VHF television station in Pittsburgh but sold it to Westinghouse for almost $10 million.

In the AM network field, NBC and CBS occupy a dominant position. The extent of this dominance has been fully documented in a Report on Chain Broadcasting issued by the Commission in May 1941. In the important markets of the United States the most desirable outlets are almost invariably affiliated with either NBC or CBS. This was the situation at the time that the Chain Broadcasting Report was issued and remains so today. Illustrative of the dominance which NBC and CBS hold in the AM network field is the fact that according to the latest published information,[14] for the first 11 months of 1954, almost 65 percent of the total network business in the AM field was handled by these 2 companies with CBS having approximately 40 percent and NBC having approximately 25 percent.[15]

The same situation prevails in television. Reference has already been made to the superior position which VHF stations possess over UHF stations in intermixed markets. With only rare exceptions, VHF stations in intermixed markets are primarily the affiliates of NBC or CBS, with ABC and DuMont occupying a secondary position on those stations. The superiority in facilities which NBC and CBS have in the television field is linked to their similar superiority in the AM field because with only occasional exceptions has the NBC or CBS television affiliation gone to a different ownership group where the NBC or CBS AM affiliate owns a VHF television station. Indeed, when ownership groups other than the AM affiliate have acquired a VHF facility ahead of the NBC or CBS affiliate, their tenure as an NBC or CBS affiliate has often been temporary only, yielding to the AM affiliate as soon as it acquired a VHF facility.

The predominant position that NBC and CBS hold in the television field is illustrated by the fact that for the first 11 months of 1954 they did approximately 85 percent of the total television business done by all 4 networks. CBS had approximately 45 percent of this total and NBC had approximately 40 percent.[16]

The dominant position which NBC and CBS enjoy has been a matter of concern both to Congress and the Commission. During the 1930's a series of resolutions and bills were introduced in Congress calling for corrective action. Spurred on in large measure by these congressional efforts, the Commission in 1938 finally instituted an investigation into network broadcasting practices. A lengthy hearing was held, culminating in the issuance in May 1941 of the Commission's Report on Chain Broadcasting. At the same time the Commission adopted specific regulations governing contractual relations between the stations and the networks. The networks immediately appealed the Commission's action to the courts and procured a stay order against the effec-

[14] Publishers Information Bureau tabulations.

[15] There are no public figures showing the relation of the earnings of each of the networks to the total for the industry. However, the Federal Communications Commission does issue figures showing the ratio of the earnings of all the AM networks as a group (4 national and 3 regional—the latter are relatively small) to the total. For 1953 these figures show that the entire AM industry grossed $474.6 million. This figure is after agency commissions and frequency discounts but before operating expenses. The networks and their owned stations accounted for $128.4 million or about 27 percent. They paid out $31 million to their affiliates for carrying network programs, leaving $97.4 million, or approximately 20 percent of the total for the entire industry.

[16] For the year 1953 the figures of the Commission show that the entire television industry grossed $432.7 million after commissions and discounts but before operating expenses. The 4 national networks and their owned stations accounted for $277 million or about 64 percent. Deducting $45.4 million paid to affiliates for carrying network programs leaves $231.6 million for the networks, or approximately 53 percent.

tiveness of the regulations pending the outcome of the litigation. It was not until 1943 that the litigation was disposed of when the Supreme Court upheld the Commission's authority to promulgate the regulations. The regulations went into effect that year.

Following the end of World War II, the Commission authorized two new broadcasting services, FM and television, in addition to the AM service theretofore in existence.[17] The original Chain Broadcasting Regulations were transposed to these new services with virtually no change and with little or no investigation by the Commission. There has been virtually no change in any of these regulations since then.

Our study of the network situation with particular reference to television shows that there is no basis for the complacency with which the Commission has carried forward its Chain Broadcasting Regulations with no real changes. In our view, many serious problems exist which require remedial action. They will be discussed in some detail in subsequent sections of this memorandum.

C. PROBLEMS OF EXCLUSIVITY

1. History of exclusivity provisions

Prior to the Commission's chain broadcasting investigation, affiliation agreements between stations and NBC and CBS were for the most part exclusive in nature. The stations agreed to take programs from NBC or CBS alone, as the case might be, and the network in turn agreed that its programs would not be made available to any other station within a given radius. The former type of exclusivity is referred to as exclusivity of affiliation and the latter as territorial exclusivity.

Exclusive affiliations were of obvious economic advantage to the networks. They assured the networks of a sure outlet in the market and deprived competitive networks of any opportunity to compete for the particular stations. Territorial exclusivity was advantageous to the station in that the station was assured of a source of programs and prevented other stations from carrying the same program.

When the Commission adopted its Chain Broadcasting Report, it outlawed both forms of exclusivity. It found that exclusive affiliations were not in the public interest because they unduly hindered the affiliate in his choice of program sources. The exclusivity provisions prevented a station from taking programs from any other network no matter how desirable such programs might appear to be and no matter how much in the affiliate's opinion the carrying of such programs would be in the public interest. Moreover, they unduly restricted the opportunity of other networks to have their programs presented in a given market. A station with an exclusive affiliation with NBC or CBS was not available at all to any other network even though NBC or CBS might not utilize all of its time on the station. This practice was found to be particularly deleterious in those markets which did not have enough outlets to accommodate all the networks. Exclusive affiliation in those markets tended to freeze out network competition entirely.

[17] To be technically accurate both FM and television were authorized before the outbreak of World War II. However, the war intervened shortly after they were authorized and little or no activity occurred in these areas during the war.

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Territorial exclusivity like exclusivity of affiliation also arbitrarily restricted free competitive enterprise. As practiced, territorial-exclusivity provisions prevented the networks from furnishing a program to any other station in the same market as that of their regular affiliate even though the affiliate did not carry the particular program. Moreover, in many situations the area of protection accorded the affiliate was so extensive that cities at a relatively great distance from the market in which the regular affiliate was located were not eligible for programs of the particular network.

The territorial-exclusivity provisions also had a direct and adverse effect on the public. Many popular programs are carried by NBC and CBS. Where the area of territorial exclusivity was unduly wide, a good portion of the public residing in that area was effectively deprived of any opportunity to receive the programs of a particular network, the signal of the regular affiliate which did carry the program being unable to reach into the area, and territorial exclusivity preventing the station serving the area from being able to carry the program in question. And where the regular affiliate decided not to carry a particular network program, no other station could bring the program in question to the people in the area no matter how desirable the program might be and no matter how arbitrary or capricious might be the reason why the regular affiliate decided not to carry the program.

The Commission's Chain Broadcasting Regulations purport to strike at both aspects of exclusivity discussed above. Thus, so far as exclusivity of affiliation is concerned the regulations forbid any contract, arrangement, or understanding, express or implied, which prevents or hinders a station affiliated with one network from broadcasting the programs of another network or which penalizes the station for doing so. It should be pointed out, however, that the station is not compelled by this regulation to take programs from all of the networks. The regulation simply means that the licensee of a station must retain freedom of choice as to affiliation and the decision whether to take programs from more than one network must be his own decision and cannot be influenced in any way by any contract, arrangement, or understanding with any of the networks.

With respect to territorial exclusivity, the Commission's regulations prohibit all contracts, arrangements, or understanding, express or implied, pursuant to which (1) a station serving a substantially different area from that served by the network's regular affiliate is prevented or hindered from carrying the programs of the network in question, or (2) which prevents or hinders a station serving substantially the same area as that served by the regular affiliate from carrying programs of the network which may be rejected by the regular affiliate. The regulation does permit the network to give its regular affiliate the right of first refusal with respect to its programs. As in the case of the exclusive-affiliation regulation no compulsion is put on the network to furnish its programs to any particular station. The regulation simply requires the network to make its own decision and this decision may not in any way be based upon any arrangement with its regular affiliate.

The Chain Broadcasting Regulations prohibit exclusive arrangements. The question is, Have they prohibited exclusivity in practice? Turning first to exclusivity of affiliation, it can be safely said that the formal

contracts between the networks and the stations contain no provisions limiting the station to one network. All affiliation contracts must be filed with the Commission and if any of them were to contain any such provision, the parties would be forthwith advised of their illegality and the offending provisions would immediately be removed from the contract.

In practice the situation varies from city to city. Where there are as many as four stations in a given community, each network has a regular affiliate which normally takes programs from that network alone. This has certainly been the case in AM. In television it is true only where no intermixture is involved. In other words, where there are four or more VHF stations in a market each one is a regular affiliate of one of the networks and generally takes programs from that network only. Where there are fewer than four outlets in a market, or where some of the outlets are VHF and some are UHF, the VHF outlets are almost invariably the affiliate primarily of NBC or CBS but they generally do take some programs from the other networks.

So far as territorial exclusivity is concerned, again it is safe to say that none of the formal affiliation contracts contains any provision violative of the Chain Broadcasting Regulations. However, this does not necessarily mean that the regulations have been effective in making available to nonaffiliates on an extensive scale such network programs as may be rejected by the regular affiliate. In the AM field, for example, the pattern of regular affiliation is pretty well established and such a pattern discourages any extensive carrying of network programs by stations not regularly affiliated with the network in question. In television the situation is somewhat complicated by the fact that in some intermixed markets the networks have affiliation agreements with two or more stations in the same city, the primary one with the VHF station and a secondary one with a UHF station. In this type of situation, where the primary affiliate rejects a network program, such program becomes available to the secondary affiliate.

So far as the second aspect of territorial exclusivity—areas of protection—is concerned, it is not possible on the basis of the data thus far available to draw hard and fast conclusions. The criteria which seem to be followed appear to vary depending upon whether VHF or UHF stations are involved, and the number of sets capable of receiving each set of signals. For example, Worcester, Mass., and Providence, R. I., are about the same distance from Boston. Both NBC and CBS have regular affiliates in Boston. Providence has VHF authorizations and both NBC and CBS have VHF affiliations in that city. Worcester on the other hand has only UHF stations and neither NBC nor CBS affiliates with these stations. Much of the confusion which exists in this field is due to the fact that the criteria which the networks follow in awarding network affiliations have until recently never been formalized. At the request of the committee, these criteria have now been reduced to writing by the networks and have recently been furnished to the committee. While these responses contain helpful material, it is apparent that there is no consistent pattern which is followed by the networks in determining who does or does not receive a network affiliation.

The public has a legitimate interest in the manner by which such affiliations are granted. In the first place, a network affiliation is a

most valuable asset for all television stations and is the difference between success and failure for many stations. Secondly, UHF stations have had great difficulty in securing network service and unless they are able to secure such service on a fairly extensive scale, successful UHF operation is very difficult and there is a good prospect that a large part of the radio spectrum will go unused. Thirdly, the dependence which so many television stations have on the networks for their success, and the necessity which this imposes upon stations to stay on good terms with the networks lest they lose their affiliation, make it essential that serious consideration be given to methods for insuring that such affiliations are awarded in a reasonable manner so that the fullest competition is assured.

2. Methods for dealing with problems of exclusivity

(a) Common carrier method

The most far-reaching solution advanced for dealing with problems of exclusivity is that the Communications Act should be amended so as to provide that the networks be classified as common carriers, at least so far as the question of awarding affiliations is concerned. There are several possible meanings of the concept "common carrier" and it is not entirely clear just what definition is meant by those who advocate this solution. The broadest concept is that the networks should be required to offer affiliations to all stations desiring same. The objections to this concept are fundamental. Aside from the obvious discrimination involved in saddling the networks with a common-carrier status of this type while nonnetwork suppliers of programs remain unregulated, there are such serious economic obstacles in the path of such a proposal that it is most doubtful whether network operation could survive such regulation.

It must be remembered that the base of network operations as of all other broadcast operations is advertising revenue. When an advertiser buys time, he is generally not interested in paying for duplicate coverage. If the network is required to accept affiliation requests from all stations, it could well be faced with the necessity of feeding its program to 2, 3, or 4 stations in the same market. There is no way to make the advertiser pay for the coverage of more than one station in that market. If such an attempt were made, the cost of advertising over television could become so prohibitively expensive that the advertiser would take his business elsewhere. After all, television advertising is a highly competitive business. The television companies must be able to offer as good or better buy than newspapers, magazines, and other advertising media in order to attract the advertising revenue.

Since no way can be devised to make the advertiser pay for duplicate coverage, can other methods be devised which are not economically ruinous? Forcing the station to split the revenue would be no solution. At the present time an affiliate is able to secure only a small percentage of his rate card for carrying network programs. If he were compelled to share the same programs with 3 or 4 other stations, his return would be correspondingly smaller and network affiliation could become quite unattractive. If, on the other hand, the network were compelled to compensate each station carrying the programs on the same basis as is presently utilized for one station, the network would soon be out of business. A situation could easily arise where the network would pay the stations more for carrying the programs than it could charge the

advertiser. If, for example, the network at present pays the station 30 percent of its card rate for carrying programs, then if 4 stations in a given market were to carry the same program, the network would have to pay 120 percent of card rate for the privilege of having the program appear in that market.

The suggestion might be made that where two or more stations in the same market decide to carry the same network programs, the division of revenue between them should be determined in accordance with rules and regulations established by the Commission. However, this would lead to a detailed regulation of business practices and a strict supervision of the accounting practices of the companies involved that is completely out of keeping with the philosophy underlying the American system of broadcasting.

A most compelling objection to treating networks as a common carrier as the term is utilized above is that it would involve a wasteful use of television facilities and could restrict the development of new networks. As we have already noted, frequency space is very limited and there are not nearly enough frequencies to provide a television station for all qualified applicants. Moreover, there is only a limited number of hours that each station can broadcast. It may be a truism, but the fact remains that when a station is broadcasting one program it cannot at the same time broadcast another program. It is this truism which provides the vital distinguishing feature between newspapers and television stations. It is always possible for a newspaper to add another page if additional material is available. However, if two or more television stations in the same community carry the same program at the same time, one or more programs are effectively denied to the citizens of that community. The public interest demands that there be a maximum number of program sources available to the public so that the public taste and viewpoint may be molded as a result of being exposed to as many points of view as is possible.

To illustrate the point further, if the Associated Press is as a matter of compulsion made available to more than one newspaper in the same community, that fact does not deprive the other news services of an opportunity of having their services also carried by the same newspaper and does not deprive the public of any other service. However, if two or more television stations carry the same program, that duplication does limit the public choice of programs and also restricts the opportunity of other networks to present their programs on those stations. We have already noted that there is a scarcity of television facilities in the top 50 markets. This scarcity operates as a severe limitation on two of the present networks and is an effective deterrent to the rise of new networks. If there is superimposed on the scarcity of physical facilities a serious limitation on time availabilities as a result of extensive duplication of the same programs on 2 or more stations, the net effect is bound to be a consolidation of the dominant position already enjoyed by 2 networks. A healthy television industry requires that all efforts be made to encourage the development of the maximum number of program sources. Permissive duplication of the same program source on an extensive scale would be serious enough in limiting the growth-potentiality of program sources. Compulsory availability of the same program source on a duplicated basis would aggravate the problem even more.

(*b*) *Associated Press case approach*

In concluding that availability of network affiliation to all stations on a compulsory basis is not warranted, we must nevertheless recognize that the public does have a legitimate interest in the manner by which such affiliations are awarded. A network affiliation is a most valuable asset. We are not suggesting that machinery should be established whereby the Government would supervise the award of each and every affiliation. As we see the problem, it can be said that where no conspiracy is involved and where no unduly restrictive practices are being followed in the awarding of affiliations—and where such factors are present the Commission and Department of Justice have ample authority under present law to deal with the matter—it is of no governmental concern whether a given network awards an affiliation to station A or station B where they are both located in the same community, and where they serve approximately the same service area.

An entirely different situation is presented, however, where two or more stations serving different areas desire an affiliation. Under the Commission's rules a network may deny an affiliation to a station that serves substantially the same area as that of another station already affiliated with that network. The Commission has never issued rules and regulations defining what it meant by "substantially the same service areas," and it does not appear that the networks have developed a consistent policy on that score. The networks are obviously interested from a business point of view in not having extensive duplication of coverage area of their various affiliates, for it has no way of making the advertiser pay more than once for a given area of coverage.

It is not clear just what standards are followed by the networks in making the judgment as to what constitutes excessive duplication. Apparently at least the question of whether VHF or UHF facilities are involved influences the outcome. It is also apparent that the identity of the applicant can play a disproportionately important part in determining who is to be granted the affiliation. Thus where a single group owns more than one television station which is already affiliated with a network, that same group has a tremendous advantage in acquiring an affiliation from the same network when it acquires a new station. Indeed, existing affiliations have been changed in order to award a network affiliation to such multiple owners upon their acquiring a new station. Another illustration of the important part played by the identity of the applicant is found in the situation where an existing AM affiliate of the network is competing against a newcomer for a television network affiliation. As has already been pointed out, in the great majority of cases the AM affiliate is granted the television affiliation as against the newcomer. This has taken place even when it was necessary for the network to cancel or fail to renew an affiliation previously granted to another station that may have received its authorization before the regular AM affiliate was awarded its permit.

The importance of a network affiliation to successful operation of a television station is sufficiently great that the Government is warranted in seeing to it that no arbitrarily discriminatory practices are followed by the network in the awarding of such affiliation. It

cannot be gainsaid that a network affiliation is at least as important to a television station as is the Associated Press service to a metropolitan daily newspaper. Since the Supreme Court has held in *Associated Press* v. *United States*, 326 U. S. 1, that Associated Press service must be made available to all newspapers on a nondiscriminatory basis, the same reasoning would compel the conclusion that network television service should likewise be made available to all applicants on a nondiscriminatory basis, subject only to the exception already mentioned that the network need not make an affiliation available where to do so would be to create a substantial duplication of that network's service.

In order to carry out this objective certain changes in existing practices are necessary. First, the networks should be required to publish and file with the Commission the standards they purport to follow in determining what is excessive duplication in the awarding of affiliations. The Commission should approve, disapprove or modify the standards so submitted. Any station complying with the published standards would be entitled to an affiliation on a nondiscriminatory basis so far as compensation and other terms of the affiliation are concerned.

Secondly, the Commission should set up a procedure to insure that network programs not carried by a regular affiliate should be made available to other stations. The following steps are suggested: (1) When a regular network affiliate or a station owned by the network rejects a particular network program, the network shall give appropriate notice of the fact; (2) upon request from any other station serving an area which is substantially different from that served by a station carrying the program, the network shall furnish the program to such station on a nondiscriminatory basis so far as compensation and other terms are concerned. It should be emphasized that the offer must be on a nondiscriminatory basis and not on the same terms and conditions as for the regular affiliate. Differences in circulation of various stations would, of course, have to be given appropriate consideration. If the network program is sponsored, the station would have to convince the advertiser to buy time on the station. The procedure suggested here would give the station an opportunity to secure the business, an opportunity not readily available under present practices.

A difficult problem in applying this policy arises from the fact that in many instances a regular affiliate does not reject a network program outright. He may not be willing to carry it at the time the network feeds it to him, but is willing to carry it on a delayed basis. The question arises as to whether the obligation to offer the programs to other stations should arise in this type of situation. This is a most difficult question and a categorical answer is not possible. Obviously the necessity of good programing requires that the station licensee should have flexibility in scheduling his network programs. If a rule is adopted providing that he loses his right of first refusal as to a network program unless he carries the program live—that is, at the time the network feeds it to him—the temptation is to carry such programs when offered. If by carrying the program on a delayed basis, he does not lose the right of first refusal, he may have the incentive to carry a desirable local program in that period and schedule the network program for a different period. On the other hand, if he offers to carry

the network program on a delayed basis in order to broadcast the program of another network on a live basis—a situation which is fairly common in television in intermixed markets—the right of first refusal is in effect utilized to tie up desirable network programs at the expense of competitors.

It is apparent that further and detailed study of the problem is required by the Commission. In order to stimulate thinking on the subject it is suggested that where a network program is carried on a delayed basis, the right of first refusal shall be applicable only if—

1. The program substituted for the network program not carried live is not a program of another network; and
2. The delayed program is broadcast not later than 2 hours after the time it would have been carried had it been broadcast live; and
3. The time at which the delayed program is broadcast is at least as desirable, in terms of class A, class B, etc., as the time period would have been if it were broadcast live.

Obviously detailed regulations would be needed to carry out this proposal.

Thirdly, serious consideration should be given to making changes in those rules and regulations of the Commission which accord a qualified confidential status to some of the reports and information which are filed with the Commission by licensees and networks. The success of the recommendations depends in large measure upon the establishment of a policing system to insure that the obligations are carried out in a nondiscriminatory manner. In order to achieve this, the Government agencies must of necessity rely upon the self-interest of members of the industry to ferret out violations and to report them to the appropriate agencies. But interested persons are in no position to know whether they have been discriminated against unless they know what treatment is accorded to others in the same situation. This type of information is difficult for them to obtain at the present time. The provisions of affiliation agreements are not open for public inspection and no public information is available concerning the amount of network programs broadcast by stations and the compensation received.

It is difficult to understand the reasons for the Commission's policy. When a person applies for a station license, he must make the most complete disclosure of his financial and personal affairs. All of this information is available for public inspection. However, the moment a license is granted, the licensee is permitted to file on a confidential basis reports relating to the manner in which he is discharging his stewardship. It is anomalous that an applicant attempting to secure a franchise to use a portion of the public domain for his personal gain, although subject to the obligation to use it in the public interest, must make all of his disclosures public information. Yet the moment he is granted the franchise some of the reports which he periodically makes as of the manner in which he is discharging the obligation are kept from the public.

The present policy as to confidentiality impairs the bargaining ability of affiliates in their dealings with the networks. Each affiliate in negotiating with the networks knows only the terms of his own contract. The networks on the other hand know the terms of all contracts with their affiliates. The networks also have a great deal

of financial information about their affiliates which they acquire when they discuss with them the question of the card rate and other business matters. If the ban on disclosure of information filed with the Commission were removed so as to open for inspection the provisions of network-affiliation contracts and if provision were made for reporting on a public basis, information concerning availability of network programs, the number of programs carried by each station, and the method of compensation utilized, the stations would be in a much stronger position in bargaining with the networks because not all the information would be on one side. Interested persons would also be in a position to ascertain whether the obligations as to nondiscrimination were being fully carried out.

(c) *Restrictions applicable to stations.*

Thus far we have been discussing problems arising out of the duty of networks to make their program service available to stations. The obligation, however, is not all in one direction. A correlative duty exists on the part of television stations in those markets where the number of outlets is fewer than the number of networks. We have already adverted to the fact that a network is severely handicapped unless it has VHF outlets in at least the top 50 markets. The majority of these markets do not have four VHF outlets. While UHF outlets may someday be equal to VHF outlets if and when the number of UHF receivers substantially equals that of VHF-only sets, the fact remains that at the present time a UHF channel in an intermixed market is not the equivalent of a VHF channel. And any network which must rely for its outlets on such UHF channels is at a serious competitive disadvantage compared with networks which have VHF affiliates in those markets.

Experience has shown that when stations have a free and untrammeled choice as to network affiliation, they will almost invariably choose NBC or CBS, the two dominant networks. In those intermixed cities where there are four or more VHF stations, this creates no problem for the other networks since such action does not deprive any network of an opportunity of airing its programs in that market. However, in intermixed markets with only 1, 2, or 3 VHF outlets, a different situation is presented. Here, the preference which outlets have for NBC and CBS affiliations results in the great bulk of the station's time being devoted to NBC or CBS programs; ABC and DuMont occupy a secondary position on these stations. The nonavailability of outlet time in 1- and 2-station communities severely curtails the opportunity of ABC and DuMont to compete for national accounts and tends to perpetuate the dominant positions which CBS and NBC occupy in this field.

Licenses of VHF stations in intermixed markets containing fewer than four VHF stations enjoy a quasi-monopolistic position conferred upon them by the Government. The manner in which they exercise their choice as to network programs has an important bearing upon the number of networks that can have an opportunity to succeed. Network service is an important ingredient in television broadcasting as we know it today. The public interest is not served by having two dominant networks who by virtue of their dominance enjoy positions of enormous power in the industry. Affiliation with these two networks is so important that most stations live in fear lest they

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lose their affiliation. Moreover the networks exert a tremendous influence in molding the tastes and views of the American people. The principal officers of the networks in New York are in a position to determine the type of programs that are presented or not presented in the various communities throughout the country. The public would be better protected if there were many networks performing this function in a vigorous manner rather than a mere handful.

As long as television facilities remain scarce and as long as VHF stations in intermixed markets are free to exercise their choice of network source with no restrictions whatsoever, it is safe to say that the present situation where two networks dominate the scene is likely to continue for an extensive period of time. Some reasonable restriction on station choice as to network programs must be devised if we are to have the maximum utilization of television in the public interest. These restrictions, of course, will not guarantee that any particular network or networks can prosper. We have no way of knowing how many television networks the economy can support. The only function which the Government can perform is to remove artificial competitive restrictions so that the forces of economics and the ability of management will control.

It is not possible to state in specific details just what particular remedies should be adopted in order to achieve this result. Further study is obviously needed. However, it is possible to outline in fairly definite form what these provisions should cover. In the first place, the Commission should undertake to enumerate those markets in the United States with fewer than four facilities of relatively equal desirability, whose availability are important for network operation. At the present time, a UHF facility in an intermixed market would obviously not be included as 1 of the 4. But if and when conversion should reach a high enough point, e. g., 85 or 90 percent, UHF stations in such communities could then be included. The Commission should specify the particular percentage of conversion that would be required in order for UHF stations to be considered eligible for consideration as a relatively equal facility.

Secondly, provision should be made that not more than a certain percentage of the station's time in each of the segments of the broadcast day as defined by the Commission [18] may be made available to the two dominant networks, NBC and CBS, for the purpose of carrying their programs. Obviously, the exact percentage will vary depending on whether the number of stations is 3, 2, or 1. Nor is there any suggestion that the time be divided equally. It is appropriate that some time be made available for all of the networks so that none of them is frozen out of a substantial number of markets. But competition should still be permitted to play its part in enabling one or more of the networks to attract as much business as possible within the formula. Equality should be earned and not arbitrarily imposed.

The following percentage figures are suggested for illustrative purposes only. Where there is only one station, it should not be permitted to make available to NBC and CBS combined more than two-thirds of its time within each segment. Where there are two

[18] The Commission's chain broadcasting regulations divide the day into segments for option time purposes as follows: 8 a. m. to 1 p. m.; 1 p. m. to 6 p. m.; 6 p. m. to 11 p. m.; and 11 p. m. to 8 a. m. Whether the same divisions should be utilized for the above purposes or whether a different division of the broadcast day is required, should be carefully explored by the Commission.

stations, each one shall be restricted to no more than three-fourths of its time within each segment for NBC and CBS combined. Where there are three stations each one shall be restricted to no more than 85 percent of its time for NBC and CBS combined.

In order to make the plan work and in order to assure that time does not lie fallow, it would be reasonable to provide that where any time required under the above formula to be reserved from the 2 dominant networks remains unused by the other networks for a given period of time, the station may then make such time available to the 2 dominant networks. However, in order to preserve the opportunity for the other networks to utilize the time at a later date, any reserved time made available to NBC or CBS under the above exception must be subject to recapture on reasonable notice—e. g., 13 weeks—upon request of other networks.

Thirdly, in order to make sure that the station retain latitude with respect to its programing, and in order to negate specifically any suggestion that the station is affirmatively required to carry a program which it does not desire to carry, the regulations should specifically provide that any time which the station is required to reserve from use by NBC and CBS and any time which the station may be required to recapture from NBC or CBS pursuant to the formula described above, need not actually be turned over to any particular network. The station should be entitled to refuse to turn such programs over to such networks for any reason whatsoever—other than as a result of a conspiracy with third persons—and should be free to carry any other type of program during that period except the programs of NBC or CBS.

Throughout the above discussion the assumption has been made that there are only four networks. It is possible that other networks may arise in the future. If they do, the Commission can modify its formula so as to take care of the newcomer situation. The guiding principles will remain the same but the specific percentages will vary. The flexibility of the administrative process was created for the very purpose of taking care of this changing type of situation.

It is recognized that the solutions recommended above operate in some measure to control the choice of programs which some licensees may make. But the law has consistently recognized that persons enjoying monopolistic position do not have the same freedom of choice in their business relationship as do other businessmen. The *Associated Press* case already referred to illustrates this point very vividly. If a newcomer were to enter the news-service field, he would be entirely free to pick and choose his customers and so long as no conspiracy were involved, he could reject customers' applications for any arbitrary reason he chose to assert. In the case of AP, however, since such news service was found to be virtually indispensable to the success of a metropolitan daily, the Court held that its right to reject customers is severely limited. Having acquired a dominant position in the industry, AP had to pay the price of having its freedom of choice restricted so as to be compelled to make its service available to any eligible applicant on a nondiscriminatory basis. The same reasonable restrictions are applicable to those who occupy a dominant position in the television industry.

D. TIME OPTIONS

There are two different kinds of time periods which are available for sale by the networks on behalf of their affiliates; option time and nonoption time. The name "option time" derives from the fact that time so denominated is subject to preemption by the network. The network attempts to secure options on the same periods of time on all of their affiliated stations. The advantage of options is that the network is able to negotiate with advertisers for the purchase of a program secure in the knowledge that if the time bought is in option time the network can exercise its option, thus clearing the time for the program.

The Commission's Chain Broadcasting Regulations impose certain limitations on option time. First, no more than 3 hours can be subject to option time in each of the following time segments—8 a. m. to 1 p. m.; 1 p. m. to 6 p. m.; 6 p. m. to 11 p. m.; and 11 p. m. to 8 a. m. Second, the option cannot be exercised on less than 56 days' notice, althought the station can voluntarily take the program on less than 56 days' notice. Third, the option cannot be used to oust a program of another network. With these exceptions the option can be exercised to remove any other type of program, commercial or sustaining, no matter how long that program may have been carried over the station in that particular period of time.

The network is free under the Commission's regulations to negotiate with its affiliates to carry programs during nonoption time. The network cannot by exercising a unilateral option compel the station to carry such programs and it cannot compel the station to cancel any program that is being carried in such nonoption time. But the station is free to take such programs. Indeed since local and national spot business is quite commonly sold with the right of either party to cancel before the termination of the contract, the station is free in such instances to cancel a commercial program in order to carry a network program offered to it in nonoption time.

Cancellation privileges are quite different for network programs as compared to nonnetwork programs. The Commission's Chain Broadcasting Regulations provide that the station must retain the right: (1) to reject network programs which the station reasonably believes to be unsatisfactory or unsuitable, (2) to cancel a network program which in its opinion is contrary to the public interest, and (3) to substitute a program of outstanding local or national importance for a network program. Aside from these limited cancellation privileges, the affiliates possess no cancellation rights, or virtually none, as to network commercial programs which are carried in option time. The stations are obligated to carry the programs for the entire period that they are carried by the network itself.

Cancellation practices seem to vary so far as network programs in nonoption time are concerned. In some cases the station's obligation is to carry the program for as long as the program is on the network. In other cases the station has the right to terminate only at the end of rather extended periods.

The significance of time clearances and cancellation provisions cannot be minimized. It is believed that they create an artificial and competitive advantage for the networks which helps to explain the dominant position they occupy in the industry.

The importance of networks for television operations is that a high percentage of the popular programs are supplied by the networks. Audience is built by popular programs and audience is what television stations sell. Popular programs also come from nonnetwork sources. Mention has already been made of the fact that production of films designed for television is becoming an important factor in the television industry. The economic wherewithal to support these programs is primarily national spot business. However, as a result largely of present network practices the bulk of national and regional advertisers' budgets which support programs go to build network rather than nonnetwork programs.

The reason for this can be traced back in large measure to option time. When the licensee of a television station or national spot representative competes with the networks for the business of national advertisers, he must advise the advertiser that any program he may sponsor in option time can be moved on 56 days' or less notice. The effectiveness of programs from a sales point of view is continuity. The full effect of a program in stimulating sales is in many instances not reached for weeks or even months. Hence a national advertiser has no incentive to invest much money in a program that is carried at a time which is subject to network preemption. The station or spot representative thus finds that his efforts to secure national advertiser sponsorship of programs is effectively thwarted so far as time on network affiliates subject to option is concerned. And option time constitutes a good part of the program day and much of the desirable hours thereof.

Even in nonoption time the station or national spot representative is at a serious disadvantage as against the network. When time is sold to an advertiser on a national spot basis, the sales contract quite generally provides for cancellation by either the station or the advertiser before the end of the term. When the advertiser deals with the network, he knows that the station has very limited or no cancellation privilege. In other words, the network can assure the advertiser that there is very little likelihood that individual stations will cancel his program so long as the program is on the network. If on the other hand, the advertiser buys time on network-affiliated stations on a spot basis, his program can be canceled out by any station. And if enough stations cancel out, the effectiveness on a national scale of the entire program may be adversely affected. Because of this factor a major part of national spot business is confined to spot announcements.

In view of the foregoing it is not difficult to see why the networks are today the principal source of popular programing and why affiliation with a network is so important for stations. If a station is affiliated with a network, it has the assurance of a steady source of good programs that are appealing to the public.

A good network affiliation is the difference between financial success and deficit operation for most stations. Affiliated stations cannot afford to run the risk of losing their affiliations. Only those relatively few licensees who own stations in large cities where the total number of stations in that city is fewer than the existing networks approach anywhere near equality in bargaining position with the networks. And even those few lose their position as more stations are authorized.

We thus have a most anomalous situation. The Commission is enjoined by dictates of public interest to provide as many outlets per community as is technically possible in order to promote competition and diversification of viewpoint. Yet this very act of multiplying stations increases the supply of potential affiliates and thus reduces the bargaining power of each station in its dealings with the network. The very act which promotes diversification of viewpoint at the local level by increasing the number of stations also accentuates their dependence on the networks.

The solution to the problem is to remove the subordination of stations to networks by expanding program sources. For as long as the networks remain the principal source of good programing material, the stations are bound to occupy a subordinate position with respect to them and there cannot be equal bargaining between them. There is no disposition to eliminate the networks or to curtail their legitimate functions. They play an extremely important function in our system of broadcasting. Nevertheless, it cannot be gainsaid that we would have a healthier situation if some means could be devised whereby the sources of good programing could be expanded so that the dependence which television stations now have on the networks could be mitigated.

The source to look to for additional programing material is national and regional advertising revenue channeled through national spot business. A very large part of such business has been limited to spot announcements since national spot programs can be displaced on short notice. If the national spot advertiser could be assured that once his program was placed on a station it could not be displaced to make way for a network program, it is entirely possible that more time, money, and effort would be expended by national advertisers in developing good programs that would be available on a national spot basis. It may be that the network form of program presentation is so superior from an advertiser's point of view that these advertisers would prefer to continue to devote their advertising budgets to sponsoring programs over networks and not substantially increase program sponsorship on a national spot basis. However, there is no way of knowing whether this is so unless all artificial restrictions are removed. And the advantages of creating new program sources are so great that every reasonable effort should be resorted to which can make the objective come true. The function of the Government should not be to aid one form of doing business at the expense of another. It is the function of the Government to see to it that there are no artificial restrictions on one group and artificial advantages favoring another. Present time-clearance arrangements do give an artificial advantage to the network.

If the vulnerability of national spot business were removed and if time availability for such national spot business could be made as firm as it is now for advertisers using the networks, an incentive would be created for advertisers, the advertising agencies, the national spot representatives, the producers of film for television and others to develop good programs for presentation on a national spot basis as well as for network purposes. If that should occur, the sources of good program material would become much more diversified and stations could be relieved in great part of the present dependence on the

national networks. The bargaining position of all stations would be increased if there were for example a score of sources of good programing rather than merely 3 or 4. Moreover, if such program sources succeeded in building popular shows, the time periods adjacent to such programs would be as valuable for sales purposes as is time presently adjacent to popular network programs.

In order to make this objective possible, the option-time rule should be modified or abolished. It is difficult to see any justification for permitting a network option to oust the program of a national spot advertiser. The Commission's rules and regulations provide that the option of one network cannot be utilized to oust the programs of another network, but may oust any other type of program. We fail to see why there is such solicitude for the advertiser who places his programs over a network as against the advertiser who places the same program on a national spot basis. It is perfectly clear why the Commission felt it necessary to provide that the option of one network should not be permitted to displace the programs of another network. Otherwise one network could enjoy a competitive advantage over another. But it is difficult to see why the network should be given this advantage over the national spot representative or the film company furnishing programs to television stations. The national spot representative or film company having competed with the network for the business of a national advertiser and having prevailed, should not find this successful effort thwarted by the device of the network exercising its option and displacing the program.

The discrimination inherent in the ability of the network to displace national spot programs is twofold. First, it gives to the networks an important competitive advantage as against the national spot representatives in their endeavor to sell time to advertisers. Secondly, it gives to the advertiser who uses networks for his programs a superior protection as against the advertiser who desires to place his programs on a national spot basis. No reason exists for permitting this discrimination to continue. Therefore, as a minimum, options, if they are to be permitted at all, should be modified so as to provide that a network option should not be permitted to oust a national spot program any more than it is able to oust the program of another network.

However, serious doubt exists as to whether network options should be permitted at all. On analysis, network options have many of the objectionable features of block-booking which was condemned by the Supreme Court in *United States* v. *Paramount Pictures, Inc.*, 334 U. S. 131. It is an even more virulent practice than block-booking for not only does it commit the station in advance to take a whole block of programing, but it is a combination or arrangement between the networks and their affiliates to oust the programs of important competitors in order to honor the option.

In reason and logic there is no basis for saying that an advertiser who uses one form of television advertising, e. g., network, should be given an advantage over another one, e. g., national spot. The former cannot be displaced by the exercise of an option; the latter can. There may be good reason why a station licensee should desire to retain a right of cancellation in order to preserve flexibility in his programing structure. However, retaining the flexibility for himself is one thing. To permit a third person to compel him to cancel

whether he chooses to do so or not is an entirely different matter. The responsibility should be that of the licensee and the licensee alone. An advertiser whether he be a local, regional, or national advertiser should be free to buy time on a station secure in the knowledge that his program will continue to be carried on the station at the appointed hour unless and until the station licensee decides pursuant to a contract that a change should be made. That decision should not be delegated to a company supplying programs for a group of stations out of New York whose decision cannot possibly be related to the local needs of any of its affiliates.

The networks may argue that the existence of the option is necessary for the survival of the network. There are two answers to this contention. In the first place, this is like the cry of "Wolf, Wolf" of the fable. Once before the networks argued vehemently and earnestly that network operations would be hopelessly crippled if the Commission's Chain Broadcasting Regulations were permitted to go into effect. The regulations did go into effect, and the networks survived; indeed they have prospered under the regulations. Moreover, the networks already are engaged in syndicating many of their programs on a film basis. Apparently they have been successful in this effort without the benefit of option time.

The second answer is that the Government is not justified in giving one segment of the industry a competitive advantage over other segments. If the networks are able to produce better programs they will prosper because advertisers will seek to utilize their facilities and stations will be anxious to affiliate with them. If the programs are not that good, the Government should not step in to help them.

It cannot be gainsaid, for example, that the business of the national spot representatives would be materially aided if they were permitted to use option time to move established network programs. No one would seriously urge such an innovation. The networks should no more be insulated against competition than should the other elements of the industry.

Under the American system of broadcasting free competition among the component parts of the industry has been provided for on the theory that only by maximum competition will the best results be forthcoming. No suggestion has been made nor is there any basis for concluding that the networks, like the railroads, airlines, and other public utilities, are so essential to the national welfare that their success should be guaranteed by the Government by insulating them from the normal forces of competition. If that occasion should ever arise, a much more detailed regulation of the networks would be required. For it is the tradition in our system of government that no protected monopoly situation is permitted unless accompanied by detailed public regulation as to rates, practices, earnings, and other business practices.

One of the basic defects of the option-time system is that it results in giving to the networks an inordinate amount of control over broadcast time the country over. The Commission grants licenses to individuals or companies because it finds that they are qualified to operate stations in their communities in the public interest. These licensees invest money to build stations. When they affiliate with the networks, they must as a matter of practice give options to the networks for a substantial portion of their broadcast time. If such

time is not sold, the stations suffer the losses. If the time is sold, the networks secure a large part of the proceeds. Moreover, the exercise of the options enables networks to impose their judgment on the licensees concerning the programs they will carry. The Commission has limited ownership of stations by networks in order to preserve competition and to minimize the networks' dominance. However, such objectives are largely defeated by permitting the networks to have option time. For, through the device of exercising options, the networks can control what is seen and heard over most of the stations of the United States for a good portion of the broadcast day. By eliminating options the networks will have to sell stations the idea of carrying particular programs and will have to do their selling job in competition with all other suppliers of programs. With option time, compulsion and not competition can compel the stations to take many network programs.

In addition to changing the option time rule, some modifications seem to be required with respect to the provisions governing the right of stations to cancel advertising contracts before the termination date. We have already adverted to the fact that while it is quite common for stations to reserve the right to cancel nonnetwork advertising contracts before their termination date, time made available to the networks is either not subject to cancellation at all by the station or when a cancellation right does exist, it can be exercised only at fairly infrequent intervals. This disparity in cancellation practices can give an important competitive advantage to the networks in soliciting business from advertisers. The networks can assure the advertiser that there is little or no likelihood that the stations will cancel network programs. However, if the same advertiser decides to buy time on a national spot basis, he cannot receive the same assurance. There is no reason why the station licensee should not make his own decision as to just what right of cancellation he chooses to have. But likewise there would appear to be no reason why he should be permitted to favor one competitor as against another with respect to his right of cancellation. Consideration should be given to a proposal that the station should not discriminate as between advertisers with respect to the right to cancel programs. In other words, if a licensee sells time to a national spot account on a 28-day cancellation basis, his sale of time to the networks should also be on the same basis. If, on the other hand, he sells time to the network with no right of cancellation prior to the expiration of the term thereof, he should be compelled to sell time to national spot advertisers on the same basis. In that way both the networks and the national spot advertisers could compete on the same terms.

E. NETWORKS ACTING AS NATIONAL SPOT REPRESENTATIVES

The networks not only attempt to sell network programs to national advertisers but since each of the networks also owns stations they are interested in national spot business on their own stations. The networks act as their own national sales representatives in whole or in part for the purpose of securing national spot business for the stations owned by them. In addition, CBS and NBC also act as national spot representatives for some of their affiliates.

The propriety of this practice was investigated by the Commission in connection with a complaint filed in 1947 by the National Association of Radio Station Representatives. The Commission held lengthy hearings on the subject in 1948 and briefs were filed by interested parties in 1949. No formal report was ever issued by the Commission. In July 1950 the Commission issued a statement in which it stated that the practice of networks representing their affiliates in the sale of time for national spot business did not violate existing Chain Broadcasting Regulations. The Commission left open the question as to whether the practice was otherwise against the public interest and whether the Commission should adopt rules and regulations to abolish or limit the practice. No further action has been taken by the Commission with respect to this matter.

The national spot representatives and networks are competitors for the advertising business of the national advertisers. The revenue which the national advertisers bring to the television business is what makes possible the popular programs which are available to the public. Because of the option time arrangements and because of the historical development of networks most of the popular programs which are sponsored by national advertisers appear on a network basis rather than on a national spot basis. Any measure that results in increasing the amount of national advertising revenue that flows into producing programs on a national spot basis increases the sources of good programing and reduces the dependence which the affiliates have on the networks.

Upon analysis, it would appear to be difficult to justify the practice of NBC and CBS acting as national spot representatives for the stations affiliated with them. The national advertiser trying to make up his mind whether to place his program on a network or national-spot basis finds himself faced in many markets with a single organization that is promoting the network's interest and at the same time is attempting to sell his program on a national spot basis. The amount of revenue which the network derives from its network business is many times greater than the revenue which it receives from acting as national spot representative. While the respective sales departments of the networks which deal with network sales and with national spot sales may be separate, the fact remains that all of these departments are under the supervision of the operating head of the entire company whose responsibility to the stockholders and directors of the company is to insure that the operation of the organization results in a maximum return to the company. It is difficult to believe that the networks can seriously urge that in the long run they are able to pursue national spot business as vigorously as do the national spot representatives who have no conflict of interest on this score.

National spot representatives find themselves at a serious disadvantage in competing with the networks for national spot business. When an advertiser buys time on a national spot basis, he has no assurance that his program will not be moved upon the exercise of a network option or upon the network placing a network program in nonoption time. When the advertiser deals with the network as the national spot representative, he knows that the organization which is attempting to sell him a national spot program is the same organization which determines the composition of network programs and the

hour at which they will be aired. While in many instances the network may have no flexibility as to the hour at which a network program is to be aired, in many other cases it does have such a choice. Whether the power is ever used or not, the fact remains that advertisers know that the network in selling time for network programs are in a position at least where several alternatives are available to protect the time which has been sold to national advertisers on a national spot basis over stations represented by the network. The national spot representative has no such leeway—and the advertiser knows that too.

The argument is made that stations using networks as national spot representatives do not suffer financially thereby. This may be true. The fact is, however, that stations which are affiliated with either CBS or NBC already have a substantial advantage to begin with when it comes to attracting national spot business. They have the desirable adjacencies which the national advertisers are anxious to purchase. Moreover there is no denying that NBC and CBS may be very effective in securing national spot business for their clients; their dominant position in the industry gives them a healthy headstart. Association with the dominant forces in an industry frequently results in substantial financial gain for the participants. In the motion-picture industry, for example, the theaters which had advantageous relations with the dominant distributors did very well financially. Such gain, however, tends to be enjoyed at the expense of independent elements in the industry.

There may be some justification in NBC and CBS acting as national sales representatives for some of their affiliates but on the basis of the data thus far available such conclusion does not appear to be warranted. The practice effectively denies to national advertisers in many markets any opportunity of dealing with two vigorous competitors each seeking business for his medium—network or national spot—and limits the advertisers' choice to one organization representing both media. Moreover, the practice places national spot representatives at a serious competitive disadvantage in their solicitation of national spot business. Finally, the practice plays a role in subordinating the function of national spot business as a potential supporter of good programs, thus impeding the development of more sources of good programing—a development that is important if television stations are to be relieved of their dependence on network affiliation.[19]

F. OTHER NETWORK PROBLEMS

In addition to the problems discussed above, there are many other aspects of the network situation which require attention. However, due to limitations of time they have not received the same detailed consideration that has been given to the other matters discussed

[19] Another aspect of the problem deserves consideration by the Commission. As is pointed out later in this memorandum, network affiliation contracts may not exceed 2 years in length. There is no specific provision in the Commission's regulations governing the duration of contracts providing for national spot representation. Since a network is unlikely to transfer its affiliation to Station B while it remains the national spot representative of Station A, and since a station is unlikely to affiliate with Network D while it is represented by Network C for national spot business, the signing by a network and a station of a representation contract of longer duration than 2 years may be a de facto commitment to have the affiliation contract run for the same period. The Commission should look into the matter to determine whether this device is being used to circumvent the 2-year limitation on affiliation contracts contained in its regulations.

above. The basic elements of these problems are clear and a brief discussion of them is set forth below.

1. Coaxial cable and microwave charges

The complaint is made that the charges which the telephone company makes for transmitting network television programs over its coaxial cable or microwave relay system and for local connection purposes are so high that stations located in many areas of the country are effectively denied the opportunity of carrying network programs. The point is made that even if such stations were otherwise able to receive network programs, the costs of bringing the programs live from the nearest interconnection point are so high as to be prohibitive for many stations. The prospect of even higher rates for color programs complicate the problem even more for the future. We are aware of the fact that the telephone company only recently on its own accord adjusted some of the charges relating to the use of its intercity facilities for television purposes and has recently made suggestions to the Commission for a cheaper form of service for sparsely settled areas. We also realize that the telephone company is engaged in the business of providing many kinds of communications services and that each segment of the industry must carry its own load. To permit one part of the communications industry to enjoy unreasonably low charges would mean that the other communications users are in effect subsidizing such favored customers. On the other hand, we are also aware of the fact that it has been a long time since the Commission has given consideration in a formal proceeding to the rates of the telephone company affecting broadcast operations. The Commission's awareness of a portion of the problem is shown in the pending proposals relating to private operation of relay facilities. The proceeding is important but it is no substitute for the more formal rate proceeding referred to.

The Commission should undertake at the earliest practicable date an examination of the reasonableness of the telephone company charges relating to broadcast operations and of the proposals for cheaper services to sparsely settled areas. The matter is important because if these charges can be reduced without placing an unfair burden upon other communications users, the availability of network programs could be expanded throughout the country, particularly in the communities distant from interconnection points which are most in need of such program service.

2. Ownership of AM and TV networks by same organization

At the present time, 3 of the TV networks are owned by organizations which also own AM networks; only DuMont of the 4 networks has no AM counterpart. It will be recalled that at the time of the chain broadcasting investigation NBC owned two AM networks, the Red and the Blue networks. The Commission found that the Blue was used as a buffer to protect the Red against competition and operated as an undesirable restraint on competition. Accordingly, NBC was required to divest itself of one network. There is a potentiality of the same thing happening in television. On the other hand, it may be too early to consider ordering a separation of AM and TV network operations. The Commission should give continuing consideration to this matter.

3. Ownership of stations by the networks

At the present time each of the networks is permitted to own 5 VHF and 2 UHF television stations. In the Chain Broadcasting Report the Commission stated that if it were treating with the subject as an original matter it might well reach the conclusion that networks should not be permitted to own any stations. However, considering the fact that the Commission had permitted the networks to acquire their stations and also considering the fact that ownership of stations in certain areas is useful for origination of programs, program experimentation, etc., the Commission determined that it would not require the divestment of all station ownership by the networks. Certain limitations were imposed on network ownership of stations in particular markets.

There can be no doubt that the ownership of stations by networks does limit competitition, for in those markets no other person has any opportunity to compete for the network's affiliation. However, the networks insist that ownership of stations is essential because the income from station operation furnishes the economic wherewithal to support the network which does not make money. The difficulty with this argument is twofold. In the first place, CBS owns only 3 television stations—and has owned minority interests in 2 additional stations—and yet has managed to do very well in the television business. In the second place, the argument inevitably leads to the question as to how large a return the networks should be allowed to earn in this business. If the networks are correct in insisting that ownership of stations is essential in order to support the operation of networks, there is no substitute for injecting the Government into the role of specifying the rate of return the networks are entitled to earn. We believe that this is not the basis upon which network ownership of stations should be considered. Ownership of stations in talent centers like New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles has historical justification. Most careful consideration should be given as to whether the ownership of additional television stations by the networks is justifiable.

4. Multiple ownership of stations by nonnetworks

The Commission's rules impose the same limitation on nonnetwork multiple owners as in the case of networks—5 VHF and 2 UHF stations. The ownership of a large number of stations by a single group has many restrictive effects. Single stations find themselves at a substantial disadvantage in competing with the multiple owner of a group of stations possessing superior economic power. In competing for network affiliations, this disadvantage is most marked. The multiple owner tends to affiliate with the same network in each market. Thus there is one group of stations owned by the same organization that is able consistently to secure CBS affiliations. Another multiple owner is able to secure NBC affiliations. It is apparent that the superior bargaining position which such multiple owners possess makes competition by a single station owner for an NBC or CBS affiliation a pretty meaningless game. The multiple ownership of stations by these groups does not even have the justification found in the case of the networks owning more than one station. In the latter case such ownership is valuable as training ground for the development and presentation of programs which are then made available to affiliated stations throughout the country.

No such comparable service is performed by other multiple owners. Serious consideration should be given by the Commission to a reexamination of its policy with respect to ownership of stations so as to determine whether 3 television stations are the maximum which any 1 group should be permitted to own. In addition, a careful study should be undertaken as to whether multiple owners have abused the power inherent in the ownership of multiple stations by securing desirable affiliations by methods which constitute violations of the antitrust laws.

5. Duration of network contracts

The present regulations of the Commission permit a maximum of 2 years for network affiliation contracts—although the license period is 3 years. It is quite common for the networks to use a form of contract which binds the affiliate for the maximum period but which permits the network to cancel before the end of the term. It is difficult to see how such lack of mutuality can be justified.

G. PROCEDURE FOR IMPLEMENTING RECOMMENDATIONS

In the preceding portions of this memorandum we have examined many aspects of the relationships between television stations and the television networks and have attempted to suggest some solutions for some of the problems which exist in the field. We now turn to a consideration of what procedure should be adopted to implement these suggestions.

At the outset, consideration has been given to whether additional legislation is required. It is our present opinion that legislation is not needed since the agencies of the Government have ample authority under present statutes to deal with the problems. So far as the Commission is concerned, it is specifically authorized "to make special regulations applicable to radio stations engaged in chain broadcasting." (See sec. 303 (i) of the Communications Act.) Further, section 303 (g) empowers the Commission to "encourage the larger and more effective use of radio in the public interest." In addition, section 303 (r) confers on it authority to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the Communications Act. One of the stated purposes of the act is to preserve free competition and to remove artificial restrictions on competition in the field of communications (*cf.* sec. 313 of the Communications Act; see *Federal Communications Commission* v. *Pottsville Broadcasting Company*, 309 U. S. 134; *Federal Communications Commission* v. *Sanders Bros. Radio Station*, 309 U. S. 470).

The Supreme Court has made it crystal clear that the Commission's authority in this field is extensive and far reaching. In upholding the Commission's authority to promulgate the Chain Broadcasting Regulations, the Supreme Court said (*National Broadcasting Co.* v. *United States*, 319 U. S. 190, 218–219):

> True enough, the Act does not explicity say that the Commission shall have power to deal with network practices found inimical to the public interest. But Congress was acting in a field of regulation which was both new and dynamic. "Congress moved under the spur of a widespread fear that in the absence of governmental control the public interest might be subordinated to monopolistic domination in the broadcasting field" (*Federal Communications Commission* v. *Pottsville Broadcasting Co.*, 309 U. S. 134, 137). In the context of the developing problems to which it was directed, the Act gave the Commission not niggardly

but expansive powers. It was given a comprehensive mandate to "encourage the larger and more effective use of radio in the public interest," if need be, by making "special regulatio s applicable to radio stations engaged in chain broadcasting."

Moreover, the Commission's authority to proceed against network practices which prevent the fullest utilization of radio in the public interest was confirmed by the Court whether or not such practices are, in addition, violations of the antitrust laws. Idem at pages 223–224; see also *Mansfield Journal Co.* v. *Federal Communications Commission*, 180 F. (2d) 28.

In addition to the Commission, the Department of Justice has broad authority in this field. The broadcasting industry is not like the railroads and other industries which are exempted from the operation of the antitrust laws. On the contrary section 313 of the Communications Act explicitly makes the antitrust laws applicable to broadcasting. Many of the practices which have been described in this memorandum may very well constitute restraints of trade within the meaning of the antitrust laws—see *United States* v. *Paramount Pictures, Inc.*, 334 U. S. 131; *Associated Press Inc.* v. *United States*, 326 U. S. 1; *Lorain Journal Co.* v. *United States*, 342 U. S. 143.

In view of the fact that ample authority already exists under existing law to deal with the subject, we believe that the matter should be referred to the Federal Communications Commission and Department of Justice for appropriate action. This conclusion is reenforced by the fact that the implementation of the solutions suggested here requires large trained staffs. Both the Commission and the Department of Justice have such staffs which are accustomed to dealing with these problems. The Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce does not have such facilities.

In referring the matter to the Commission the committee is mindful of the fact that the Commission has been declaring for years that the network situation requires attention, but no action has been forthcoming from the Commission on this score. No doubt inaction has been due for the most part to the fact that the Commission has been unable to secure sufficient appropriations to finance a large-scale investigation of the matter. But there can be no doubt that inaction is also due to the fact that most of the pressures on the Commission are for action on applications. As a result the Commission becomes so engrossed in the day-to-day activities of processing applications that it has no time for the regulatory problems of a continuing nature.

The time has come when the Commission should no longer postpone action on this matter. Much of the truly hard work and commendable industry on the Commission's part which has gone into processing of television applications and getting stations on the air can very well be dissipated if the present situation is permitted to continue—a situation where many stations cannot continue in operation largely because they are unable to obtain network service and where those who have secured network affiliations are in constant fear that the networks may decide to change affiliates. The Commission should have concern for what comes out of its feverish application-processing activity. It must be induced and aided to address itself to the regulatory job described here.

In order to get matters started, it is recommended that a report describing the situation and setting forth appropriate recommenda-

tions be published by the committee and transmitted to the Commission with instructions that it study the matter and report back within 6 months as follows:

1. Does the Commission agree with the facts and matters set forth in the report? If not, please indicate any corrections or additions that should be made.

2. Does the Commission agree that it has authority under present statutes to carry out the recommendations set forth in the report? If so, please state what measures have already been taken to carry out these recommendations. Also please furnish a detailed schedule showing specifically what further steps are planned for the future.

3. If the Commission believes that it does not have sufficient authority to deal with the matter, please submit specific recommendations as to what legislation should be adopted to deal with the matter.

Interim reports at 60-day intervals should be required so as to keep the committee advised of developments.

It is also recommended that a copy of the report should be sent to the Department of Justice. We are aware of the fact that the Department of Justice has taken a role subordinate to that of the Commission in dealing with problems relating to restraint of trade and monopoly in the broadcasting field. At the time the Commission adopted its Chain Broadcasting Report the Department of Justice brought an antitrust suit against NBC and CBS but dropped it when the Supreme Court sustained the validity of the Chain Broadcasting Regulations. However, the fact remains that the Department of Justice has an independent responsibility with regard to the enforcement of the antitrust laws in the broadcasting field, and the Department cannot assume that the Commission is taking all necessary and appropriate action. Quite the opposite conclusion might well be drawn. As has been shown, the Chain Broadcasting Regulations were adopted by the Commission in 1941 and have been carried forward virtually verbatim since that date. This has been done despite the fact that at the end of 1941—the year in which the regulations were first adopted—there was but one standard broadcasting service with only 887 stations in operation. Today there are 2,616 AM stations, 559 FM stations and 411 television stations in operation. Yet no reexamination has been made to determine whether the state of facts which made the 1941 brand of regulations appear desirable are still in existence today. No reexamination has taken place despite the fact that since the regulations were adopted there have been several landmark cases by the Supreme Court defining the authority of the Government in the field—e. g. *National Broadcasting Co.* v. *United States*, 319 U. S. 190; *Associated Press Inc.* v. *United States*, 326 U. S. 1; *Paramount Pictures Inc.* v. *United States*, 334 U. S. 131; *Lorain Journal* v. *United States*, 342 U. S. 143.

It is recommended that the Department of Justice be requested to study the report and to report back to the committee whether there are any corrections or additions that it cares to make in the report. The Department's views should also be solicited on the question whether more effective regulation and promotion of free competition would result if the Chain Broadcasting Regulations as presently written were abolished and the networks were held to the standards

of accountability as defined by the courts in applying the antitrust laws. Finally, the Department of Justice should be requested to determine whether proceedings under the antitrust laws are warranted.

III. Conclusion

It is not mere accident or sheer coincidence which has led to the joining together into 1 study of 2 such apparently different subjects as UHF and network-affiliate relationships. They are both facets of a common problem—(1) how to provide for the maximum number of television stations so that all the people of the United States may enjoy television service and so that the various communities will have an opportunity of having their own television stations to serve as media of local self-expression; and (2) how to insure that public taste and opinion may be molded by being exposed to a multitude of programs and viewpoints coming to it from many stations and owned by as many different groups as possible, each one bringing its own individualistic approach to the task of programing stations in the public interest.

Our study has revealed that great danger exists that these objectives may be frustrated. The UHF portion of the band shows alarming signs of going the way of failure upon which FM preceded it. If UHF fails, 70 out of 82 channels assigned to television may be wiped out. If UHF fails, 1,319 out of a total of 1,875 commercial assignments made by the Commission's rules and regulations may be canceled out and many communities will be deprived of their only outlets and many more will be restricted to but 1 or 2. If UHF fails, all hope for the creation of additional healthy networks must be largely abandoned and we must resign ourselves to the real possibility that two networks will continue to dominate the field. Finally if UHF fails, 169 of the 252 assignments which have been reserved for educational use may be erased, thus crippling prospects for the use of television as a medium of public education.

The prospects are equally alarming on the network-affiliate phase of the problem. A network affiliation is vitally important for a television station. At the present time a good network affiliation is a powerful assist toward profitable operation. On the other hand, operation at the present time without network programs requires for most stations the ability to finance large deficits for an extensive period. This dependence upon networks derives in large part from existing practices which make it extremely difficult for any group other than the networks to be able to produce a sufficient number of popular programs to support profitable operation by stations operating on a nonnetwork basis. If a television station licensee hopes to secure enough popular programs for profitable operation, he has little choice at the present time but to look to his network affiliation. Next to his license it is his most valuable possession. It is this dependence of station licensees upon network affiliations which underlies the dominant position which the networks occupy in the television broadcasting field. There are 411 television stations operating throughout the country. However, because so many of these stations are dependent upon networks for their success, and because the networks through their option time power can compel stations to broadcast network programs, the real seat of power is in the principal officers of 2 or 3 or at the most

4 network organizations located in New York who have the power to determine what is seen and heard in most homes in the United States during a large part of the broadcast day.

Television is probably the most important medium thus far developed for bringing entertainment, news, education, and opinion to the American people. It is imperative that the persons who own these stations have unfettered freedom in presenting programs in their own individualistic way of meeting their obligation to operate in the public interest. The Constitution and the Communications Act of 1934 specifically forbid the Government to exercise any power of censorship over broadcast operations. The Government has denied to itself the power of censorship in the interest of promoting the fullest and freest self-expression by broadcast licensees. It would be ironic if by Government sanctioning of scarcity of channels and restrictive network practices these worthwhile objectives were to be largely frustrated by lodging in the networks inordinate control of television broadcasting.

There is no intention to minimize the importance which networks represent in the American system of broadcasting nor to overlook the most substantial contributions to the broadcasting art which have been made by the networks. It is only fair to say that radio and television would be far poorer and less exciting media if it were not for the important role played by network broadcasting. Nevertheless, many of the benefits may be lost if the very success of networks results in the subordination of station licensees to the network organizations. There is too much evidence that this situation already exists or may soon exist to sanction complacency. The purpose of this study is to devise measures which retain the benefits of networks while reducing the dependence of stations upon their network affiliations.

The problem is serious and warrants the most earnest consideration by the Congress and the agencies of Government. We are not so vain as to believe that the measures set forth in this memorandum are a complete answer to the problem. It is believed, however, that the measures are a good starting point in an endeavor to find a solution. The solution we suggest here is to devise means of increasing the number of television stations in the various communities through a reinvigoration of UHF operations and to promote full, free, and individualistic self-expression of television station licensees by mitigating the economic dependence of station licensees upon a few network organizations. The objective is vital. The price of failure as a result of inaction would be enormous.

Respectfully submitted.

HARRY M. PLOTKIN.

APPENDIX

FEBRUARY 1, 1955.

Hon. GEORGE C. MCCONNAUGHEY,
Chairman, Federal Communications Commission,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am transmitting herewith for the Commission's consideration and appropriate action a memorandum entitled, "Television Network Regulation and the UHF Problem," prepared for the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce by Harry M. Plotkin, special counsel. The memorandum deals with the status and development of UHF stations and also with the general subject involving networks.

You will note that the Commission is requested in the memorandum to submit a report commenting on the subject matter covered and the recommendations included therein within 6 months, with interim progress reports at 60-day intervals. The committee proposes to continue its overall study of communications and, in order to avoid any delay in developing plans for this study, it would be helpful to have the Commission's views at an early date. It is requested that the Commission submit its first preliminary report within 30 days from the date of this letter and then the other reports should follow in regular schedule.

Sincerely yours,

WARREN G. MAGNUSON, *Chairman.*

FEBRUARY 1, 1955.

Hon. HERBERT BROWNELL, JR.,
The Attorney General, Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL: I am transmitting herewith for your consideration and appropriate action a memorandum entitled, "Television Network Regulation and the UHF Problem," prepared for the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce by Harry M. Plotkin, special counsel. You will note the memorandum deals with the status and development of UHF stations and also with the general subject involving networks. The portion of the memorandum dealing with networks would appear to be of interest to your Department.

Your comments and suggestions would be most helpful to the committee. The committee proposes to continue its overall study of communications and, in order to avoid any delay in developing plans for this study, it would be helpful to have the Department's views at an early date. I would greatly appreciate a preliminary report from your Department within 30 days and a more complete report as soon thereafter as convenient.

Sincerely yours,

WARREN G. MAGNUSON, *Chairman.*

from:

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.
Plaza 1-2345

February 1, 1955

For release 10 AM Wednesday, February 2, 1955

Statement of Dr. Frank Stanton
President of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. commenting on "Memorandum Prepared for the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce by Harry M. Plotkin"

CBS believes that many of the proposals of the Plotkin Memorandum, insofar as it deals with network television, are mistaken, impractical and unwise. If these proposals were to be adopted, network television as it is known today would be gravely crippled and the public's investment of $13.5 billion in receivers would be substantially depreciated.

The Memorandum, which is the product of a single individual and not a report of the Senate Committee, was not based on any investigation which included the television networks. Yet these are the very organizations whose existence would be so radically affected. Questionnaires were submitted by the Committee to the networks, and CBS provided answers covering hundreds of pages. But these questions did not even suggest the major issues with which the Memorandum now deals.

It is not surprising, in these circumstances, that the proposals betray such a complete lack of understanding of the complex business of television networking. The failure to test theories against facts has resulted in unrealistic and extreme proposals. The Memorandum attempts to resuscitate concepts and approaches which during the last decade have been specifically and uniformly repudiated by the Congress and the FCC.

(More)

Television networking is precisely the kind of business where blind and unrealistic tampering with some of the parts can destroy the whole. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that those who would consider restrictions on network broadcasting operations should be fully informed as to the workings of the industry and come to understand how it has been able to provide the American public with the best radio and television service in the world.

CBS urges that if the Senate Committee or the FCC is inclined to give these proposals any weight, CBS and the other networks be given the opportunity to be heard. We ask this right not only for ourselves. While our stake is large, the stake of the public is even larger. There are a number of ways in which its enormous investment can be depreciated. In the recommendations of the Plotkin Memorandum, one such road is clearly blueprinted.

* * *

To: Ed Murrow

1

I thought you would want to know that the Board of CBS Foundation Inc. has approved a contribution of $2,500 to the "Last Lap" Campaign of Overseas Press Club, Inc. I will be writing Mr. Considine directly on this.

Also, that the fellowship plan I went over with you on the phone seems to be progressing. I am now authorized to discuss in detail with both Columbia and Harvard and report to the CFI Board at its October meeting the best arrangement I can work out.

Many thanks again for the good steering on the phone the other day.

Bill.

9.10.54

William C. Ackerman

to:

from:

565

Consultative

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: MESSRS. STANTON, VAN VOLKENBURG, MURPHY

m: E. R. Murrow

July 30, 1954

I have just seen Dr. Stanton's memo of June 19 regarding the NBC-BBC newsfilm arrangement. I have the impression that in the last year SEE IT NOW and PERSON TO PERSON have provided gratis to the BBC more footage than the entire BBC operation. In view of the agreement outlined in Sir Ian Jacob's letter of June 15, should we continue to make this type of material available to the BBC?

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 511-8/52

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To MESSRS. MURPHY, VAN VOLKENBURG, MURROW

From Dr. Stanton

Station

June 19, 1954

Sir Ian Jacob called on me May 13 and without prior warning, to me or to anyone else so far as I have been able to determine, announced that he had concluded a deal with NBC to revert to the old newsfilm exchange agreement. The reason given had to do with the long-standing British government ruling against the purchase of US film.

When I suggested to the visitor from Broadcasting House that an exchange agreement be negotiated between the BBC and CBS as well as NBC, he confessed that the idea had not occurred to him as being acceptable to us and that he had already given his word to NBC. At the time of these discussions, Mr. Mickelson indicated that the loss of access to BBC newsfilm would not inconvenience CBS Television News. As a matter of fact, when the Director General of the BBC said as much to me, I told him that while that might be true now, I did not know about the future and I was most unhappy at the idea of NBC having the exclusive relationship in terms of what it meant perhaps in Washington and prestige-wise, to the extent that NBC publicized it.

Sir Ian expressed regret, but it was clear that the boat had sailed. This letter, which I found when I returned from Washington yesterday, confirms the arrangements and is sent to you merely for your information.

FRANK STANTON

ww

J. L. VAN VOLKENBURG
JUN 15 1954
A.M. P.M.
8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 559

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Murrow

From Mr. Paley

Station

June 10, 1954

I asked Frank Stanton to check his memory and the records as to why we decided to postpone further consideration and action on the plan for CBS to editorialize. I am attaching his answer which, as you see, checks with my recollection as I gave it to you during our discussion of the subject the other day.

– pers'l

Consultation

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York • PLaza 1-2345

March 3, 1954

Your reference SOA 112/6/02 (1)

Dear Mr. Schwelb:

Dr. Frank Stanton has asked me to reply to your letter of February 5, 1954, in which you ask for our comment concerning a resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 16 December 1952 relating to the draft International Code of Ethics for information personnel.

Please be advised that the Columbia Broadcasting System would be happy to cooperate in the organization of an international professional conference for consideration of a final text of an international code of ethics. CBS, Inc. believes that there is a possibility of fruitful action on this score. We find it necessary, however, to reserve our position concerning the desirability or undesirability of adoption of a final text until such time as its content may be further crystallized.

Sincerely,

281

Mr. Egon Schwelb
Acting Director
Division of Human Rights
United Nations
New York

BC Messrs. Ted Church
Ed Murrow
Sig Mickelson

J.2
F.4I
Dm.

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. Jim Seward

from: Wells Church

cc: Mr. Adrian Murphy
Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Mr. Hank Guillotte

September 21, 1953

Mr. Murphy quite rightfully points out that my memorandum on space was in pretty rugged language. I agree. But after I wrote the thing I went home, seriously ill with a well-known Eastern disease, and my condition at the moment may have had something to do with my language.

Even if I should re-write the memo, I am afraid the request for a re-consideration of this space on behalf of CBS Radio News would be inevitable.

Thus, forgive the unsalled for vigorousness of my original memo, and may we proceed to corrective action?

Wwc

1137

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. Jim Seward

from: Wells Church

cc: Mr. Adrian Murphy
Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Mr. Hank Guillette

September 17, 1953

I sincerely regret to inform you that I have serious difficulties in connection with the floor space on the 17th floor.

Allan Jackson has flatly refused the small dungeon left for him behind the spacious Murrow and Friendly layouts; I have one office I am too ashamed to offer to anyone, and I guess I will have to put a foot down and insist on proper facilities for CBS Radio News.

I have gone along consistently with the idea that it is good for the company to have Fred Friendly near Ed Murrow. I cannot go along with any plan which houses a publicity man for the Person-to-Person program in a first class office when a first class commercial like the Jackson show has to work under intolerable circumstances.

Two other first class offices are occupied by what appear to be Assistant Directors on the Person-to-Person show, and why they need to be on this floor is beyond me. In the first place, Person-to-Person is a television show, and I want it removed to the extent possible from the 17th floor.

I am quite in sympathy with the arrangement attempted to give Mr. Murrow some privacy, but to haul in publicity men and remote Assistant Directors under that guise is a little too thick for me to swallow.

Even though I say I am quite in sympathy with the proposal to have the See It Now office near Mr. Murrow, I must say the grab for space in my absence amounts almost to indecency. This business of fencing off certain areas on a floor can be and has been carried to a ridiculous extreme. I hope we can straighten this matter out in good time.

wc/km

Consultative

CBS TELEVISION

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 5-2000

March 20, 1953

cc: Mr. Murrow

Dear Bill:

You probably learned by a number of routes that we are now committed to going into the filming business. I have been holding back on writing you until I knew more specifically when and how we want to proceed in Europe. There are still some details which need to be worked out, but I hope that I may count on you for some help within the next two to three weeks in connection with exchange agreements and stringers. I talked to Ed Murrow about a week ago and he assured me you could be freed of some of your responsibilities long enough to spend a week with us.

Our plan now is to install crews in London and one other European point. Ed Murrow favors Vienna. My thought on the basis of our previous conversation was either Frankfurt or Paris, with a leaning toward Frankfurt. This is a matter, I think, we will want to discuss at some length and I hope you will give it some thought.

In my original budget request I had included the Beirut crew you suggested in addition to one other European crew. These were both stricken from the budget temporarily but probably can be added later if it proves necessary. I understand, however, that there is at least one good stringer available in Beirut who would probably have freedom of movement throughout the Middle East.

The rest of our plans are roughly as you and I outlined them last December. In other words, we should try to arrange exchange agreements where such exchange agreements are practicable, and line up stringers to give us quite complete coverage. I should think the stringers would fit in two categories: those very important ones on retainers and the other ones on a per use basis.

I hope you will be able to give the matter some more thought. As you will notice, the basic pattern is pretty well as you outlined it previously. Then I should think the best thing to do would be

for someone from New York to meet you and spend some time travelling with you to some of these points where we can negotiate exchange agreements and line up stringers in addition to hiring camera crews.

The logical way to handle this would be for the person who is becoming the editor to make the trip, but it may be that I will be doing it myself.

I will get in touch with you as soon as I have more information, which should be within the next four or five days.

Sincerely,

Sig Mickelson

Mr. William McClure
CBS
21 Rue de Berri
Paris, France

U R G E N T

from Howard Smith.
CBS London.
Mar. 17, 53.

Dear Ed,

Sig Mickelson tells me that CBS-TV is about to go into the newsbusiness on a large scale, attaching camera crews to each CBS office in Europe. I think that the European staffers will be glad that there is to be at last some regularization of our relations to CBS-TV.

But it is an important, indeed a revolutionary, step. It can very easily cause a breakdown in CBS foreign news operation unless some changes are made. So, well before the step is taken I think I should apprise you and Ted and Sig (I beg you to commend this letter ~~xxx~~ to Friendly's attention) of the condition of the European staff. A blessed case of illness provides me with time to write this, and I shall take the liberty of speaking very frankly. This same letter has gone to Ted and Sig. Please read it carefully through to the end.

I do not believe it is fully realized in New York how radically our work has altered over here in the past two years. The manner and quantity of assignments frequently throw our work into utter chaos.

The chief change is that where we once worked for one boss and one organisation, <u>we now work for three bosses and three organisations.</u> I am forced to tell you that none of your three units shows much appreciation of the fact that we are equally obligated to the other two. Though cabled assignments from CBS-Radio and SIN are formally signed by Church, each behaves as if it had no idea the other existed. So far, CBS-TV has given us only sporadic assignments, but too often with the same exclusive spirit and with the same tendency to be irritated when we are busy with the other two outfits. If now, CBS-TV is to join Radio and SIN in giving us full-time work, the situation is going to get out of control.

Let me give you anexample of the kind of frictions this situation causes: Recently I was up to my ears in work on the British floods and the Dulles visit for CBS-Radio. Then Friendly called and asked me to drop that and do a job for SIN, on orders of Murrow and Church. With a groan, I reluctantly obeyed-- the groan was not for any dislike of SIN, but because it is very hard to change media in the middle of a big running story: you have to adopt an entirely different approach and you lose all your momentum.

Well, when the story was over, I was - albeit politely- advised by Church that Dallas Townsend was ruffled because I had rejected a radio assignment and done the SIN job; and I had to write Townsend an apology for obeying my orders!

Another example, I was in Ireland on a SIN job recently, and the order came through to apply for a visa to go to Moscow for CBS-Radio. What was I to do-- drop SIN in mid-shooting and go to London and apply for the visa (Ireland has no soviet embassy), or ignore the radio order and go on out into the countryside with the impatient SIN crew. The result was that work was delayed to everyone's frustration while I sought slow clarification from New York.

The point is, there seems no co-ordination of assignments whatever. Contradictory assignments are simply and thoughtlessly barrelled out at us, however conflicting they may be causing delay and demoralization.

Another case: I got an order from CBS-TV to get a film interview with Tito for Doug Edwards. I applied for it. Then three days later came an order to get a film interview with Tito for SIN. (McClure received this, but it was my job to apply). Which were we to obey? No clarification at all from New York. It so happened that Tito's schedule was too tight for any interview. But it illustrates the thoughtlessperplexity we are thrown into by this curious method of operation.

Lest you consider these cases petty, let me emphasize that they are not isolated or infrequent. There is a constant tug-of-war. We live in an atmosphere of constant frictions. McClure-- who has far too much work to do and whose temper is consequently short-- tends to become exacerbated when I have to break off or delay shooting to try to run my London office from say Dublin, negotiating long distance for a visa or for a Tito interview and a dozen other things. I think Littlejohn of CBS-TV is still peeved at me for not being able to be in the North Sea for him and in America for the ~~xxxxx~~ elections for CBS Radio at the same time last year. It is very demoralizing to everyone concerned.

Every reporter over here could give you his own toonumerous examples. Calmer was recently caught in the same mess. I give you examples from my area simply because I know them better.

So, in a constructive way, I urgently propose a conference between Church, Mickelson and Friendly (I address this to Murrow because I am persuaded by experience that Fred-- a well-loved friend but a most inconsiderate manager-- won't read a letter unless Murrow asks him to) to agree on some real co-ordination of assignments.

3.)

I suggest that every single assignment go to Ted for dispatching-- not only journalistic assignments but also technical or administrative jobs such as Sig some times calls me on, for they take as much time and conflict as much as do stories. We want one chief to know all the loads we are carrying so he can regulate conflicting demands and say No when we are obviously carrying too much. I know this method is supposed to be operative now. But that is theory: in fact, I assure you it does not operate.

I suggest further that Church not merely let a subordinate put Church's name at the bottom of a cable, but that Church himself read each assignment and decide on its place in our priorities. That is, if Friendly and Edwards want a film interview with Tito, Church should decide which is to be applied for, as getting two interviews is impossible. If a radio assignment to Calmer is to take precedence over a SIN assignment he is working on, thatmust be made clear by New York.

I suggest further that more than ever it is urgent for all three of you to answer our cables and letters promptly, and not leave us hanging in indecision between conflicting jobs. For example, a delay of merely 24 hours in clarifying confused orders can cause a TV team to missits only sunny day and can make all the difference between finishing the job in one week or two weeks-- as nearly happened in Ireland recently.

Finally, in regard to this point, I beg you, all three, to ask your subordinates with whom we do our direct work to exercise some understanding if your particular assignment has to be neglected or delayed in favor of a prior assignment. I beg youto project your minds to our side and to realize what an extraordinary situation the dis-organization of CBS is putting us in.No other outfit I know demands so much as does your strange trinity of mutually exclusive outfits.

.....

The first main point is then that there must be some more methodic and conscientious organization of assignments at your end. I want now to make a second point, equally urgent.

The simple truth is that we have just got too damned much work to do. Three years ago, we were doing a full-time job for Radio. We are still doing it. But now SIN has been piled on top of that. Please do not believe that SIN is somehow just an extension of Radio work. It is strictly different and an addition, and a very big one. When CBS-TV is added in full, it will mean a tripling of our work.

Please donot think that it is as simple for us to work for both media as it is for say Allan Jackson to do so in New York. All Jackson has to do (I have seen him) is to provide words for his show. For the rest, he walks into a prepared studio where experts have taken care of everything else. An expert cameraman or three takes care of angles and lights, a producer and a director set up the show, a helper arranges any interviews. We, on the other hand, almost never work in a studio. We work on the streets and in people's homes, whichis much more demanding. We are our own producers and directors. We are even our own porters and manual laborers, joining McClure in unpacking, moving and setting up a half-ton of equipment for every single sequence shot.

Again, every reporter over here could give you excruciating examples of the load we are carrying. I stick to my area because I know it better.

Up untilrecently I just kept my nose above water. Now I am failing, being submerged, always falling behind. Coronation negotiations (as you may know, I am in charge of facilities, accomodations, passes, labor permits, import permits etc. not only for CBS-Radio, CBS-TV and SIN, but also for the whole goddam American press) have become more than a full-time job.

I have virtually abandoned journalism. I cannot even attend the little basic once-a-week conferences the foreign office gives us for guidance. I did my last Sunday show without having so much as read a single newspaper all week long. I am almost never on the 8 o'clock roundup anymore. I am in bed now with a cold and fever whose real cause is nervous exhaustion.

Visiting Firemen work is visibly increasing. Ed Saxe asks us to find and rent a TV set for him for the coronation, which has taken two weeks of inquiries. Ralph Colin wants two seats along the coronation route, which has taken half a dozen letters. And so on. Recently Bill Lodge was here on a Saturday and asked to see me. I was so tied up with prior and urgent work that I told him I could not see him til Monday. He found it hard to understand why a vice-president on to him urgent business could not see an emplye without waiting two days. But it was literally impossible. Afterwards I know he was sympathetic when he got my explanation. But it always takes a weary explanation to make people realize our situation.

Now what I am suggesting to you is that when CBS-TV moves in, there may have to be additions of staff. Paris certainly, the others probably, will need second men. Here in London, I am uncertain what to propose. I would like to struggle on and see if after the coronation Niven and I cannot regain control .....

....of the situation. However, I beg you to open your minds to the possibility that additions may be unavoidable.

Meanwhile, I beg forebearance and understanding if all does not go smoothly. We are doing our best under what are really ridiculous circumstances-- working for three departments of the same parent organization but which are as un-cooperative and mutually hostile as if they were indeed three competing organizations.

I am sure I can count on you gents to take this in the spirit in which it is sent. It is not a carping complaint. It is an attempt to make clear what I think is not realized at your end-- that our functions have vastly altered and expanded since you last paid us intimate attention. If I were not sick and had time I could doubtless put all this in more diplomatic language. But in present circumstances this is the best I can do, taking the risk of offending while hoping I will not.

There is one more suggestion which I make specificall to Murrow: It would ease many problems if you could prevail on Fred to come over here and go on a couple of jobs with McClure. I don't think he realizes that crossing nations is a much different matter from crossing American states. Doing TV-film work in America where people know what TV is and appreciate it, is much easier than over here where as in Ireland peasants never heard of it and resent the intrusion. I am sure it would have a chastening effect if Fred could come and see, and it would much improve our cooparation, and our morale.

Best wishes to all.

Howard

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

Consultative

to: Mr. Adrian Murphy cc: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

from: Wells Church

March 3, 1953

A good deal of my time is spent saying "No" to projects which would lend the prestige and reputation of CBS News to operations in which CBS AM-TV News should have no part. I try not to say "No" without deep thought. I have spent a goodly part of the past several weeks attempting to judge the worth to CBS of our newsmen's names and voices being used on the TV version of YOU ARE THERE against what is surely a harm, however intangible, to the News department.

This has been a very difficult balance to judge. Ed Murrow gets a copy of this because I know he, too, has wondered about the real worth of the operation, and he has been no more willing than I to say "No" flatly to the use of the men on that show.

Try as I will, I cannot down an uneasy feeling when watching YOU ARE THERE and hearing, say, a Winston Burdett doing something I would never assign him to do. I think this is a result of a fact hard to prove -- that even as it is something intangible which makes us stand apart from the other network news departments, the YOU ARE THERE TV production has some thing in it which harms us in some fashion.

It was agreed at the outset that the CBS newsmen should not be seen, especially when the era affected dress. Thus, with the exception of Walter Cronkite, the men are just voices on a TV show. I don't quite know the answer to Walter, but I think I am right in suggesting that it would make for a better, an easier TV production if actors were used for the reporter parts, thus enabling the producer to use them on screen if we wished in any era.

If this makes sense all around, I'd like to start taking them off almost immediately.

Ted

wc/km

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Mr. Paley

cc: Dr. Stanton
Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Van Volkenburg

February 18, 1953

Fred F
Noted & pass

A camera crew stationed in Korea is an integral part of our plan for CBS Television in providing its own News Service, which plan is in the course of being implemented at the present time.

I have asked Mr. Mickelson to not wait for ordinary implementation as far as Korea is concerned and to, as quickly as they can, get our own crew stationed there.

J. L. VAN VOLKENBURG

JLV:ejp

565

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: MR. PALEY

from: Mr. Murrow

cc: Messrs. Stanton
Murphy
Van Volkenburg
Church

Blind copy to George Herman

February 3, 1953

I have been meaning to offer a brief personal comment on our far eastern news staff. During my brief visit at Christmas time I was impressed with the high regard in which they are held by their colleagues and by the military authorities, and this applies from Van Fleet down to battalion commanders. Herman, Martin, Pierpoint, and Cioffi combine different qualities. They work well together; battle effectively for the rights and recognition of radio and television; and have obviously, in addition to doing a good reporting job, enhanced the prestige of CBS considerably. It is a very good crew.

If we could station a TV camera crew in Korea permanently it would mean a vast improvement in our coverage. Right now no network, including CBS, is providing adequate or sustained coverage of the war. With the increasing importance of Formosa and Hong King I suggest that consideration be given to the basing of a good camera team on Korea.

E.R.M.

Consultation

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Novins

Mac — will see

April 23, 1952

12:00 Tues 4/29

Thank you for suggesting that I talk with Mr. Hechinger of the Herald Tribune. I met with Mr. Hechinger this morning and spent about an hour discussing his proposal.

I think there is a great deal of merit in the suggestion that we try to develop a fifteen-minute, once-a-week program dealing with educational news. The potentialities, both in terms of general public information and in terms of public relations with professional educators, seem definitely worth exploring.

I suggested to Mr. Hechinger that he outline the kind of material that he would consider important to cover in such a program, and also to sound out the Herald Tribune with a view toward the possibilities of a tie-up which would give both them and us the benefits of a combined operation.

We were both agreed that the format would have to be developed experimentally and that actual broadcasting should not be planned before next fall.

I hope to meet with Mr. Hechinger again within the next few weeks.

On another matter, I do not know if Ed Chester talked with you about the proposed CBS Radio project dealing with recent encroachments on freedom of press and radio. I would like very much to be able to discuss this with you and to have your guidance. If you would have your secretary call me, I would be very happy to meet with you at your convenience.

Stuart

SN:vm

692

CBS TELEVISION

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 5-2000

Consultation

S 10

March 6, 1952

cc: Messrs. Robinson, Murrow

Dear Bill:

Last January, during my one-day visit, we talked at considerable length concerning the possibility of setting up a news operation in Hollywood as a joint CBS Television-KNXT venture. It has taken a long time to arrive at a decision, but I think we are now ready to move. Briefly, we have decided we would like to proceed with you along the lines about which we talked in your office.

Specifically, we propose that we contribute the sum of $50 weekly toward the employment of a news and public affairs director for CBS Television and KNXT in Hollywood. The selection of the news and public affairs director would be in your hands, but we would hope to be consulted in the matter. The principal duties of the person employed would, of course, revolve around the management of the KNXT news and public affairs operation. As we define news and public affairs, the field includes straight news, special events, sports, religion, education, public service, and in general, the other types of serious programs which we normally lump under "public affairs."

His functions with respect to the network would be roughly as follows:

a) We would expect him to keep us informed of news developments and public events in the West Coast area which the network should cover either live, by film, or by telegraph report, and to arrange for coverage of such events.

b) We would expect him to make arrangements for, and where convenient supervise for CTD, live or film pickups originating in the Southern California area.

c) We would expect him to operate the KNXT news room in conformity with CTD policy.

We are prepared to enter into this agreement as soon as you are able to select the right man and start the machinery in motion. I would appreciate a reaction as soon as convenient.

Sincerely,

Sig

Sig Mickelson

Mr. Hilbur Edwards
Station KNXT
Hollywood, California

cc: Merle Jones

F. 542-10/51

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Messrs. Chester & Murrow

from: Mr. Seward

By Hand

November 8, 1951

I think the November 7th draft on reintegration of the News Department pretty well covers the problem. I do, however, have two or three suggestions which you may wish to consider:

1. In the answer to question number three you touch on the possible consequences of dividing the reporters and correspondents between Radio and Television. I wonder whether the point shouldn't be made here that our kind of news organization just can't be split ~~without critical deprivation~~ in the way that personnel of other CBS departments might be assigned to one or the other of the two media. It just isn't good business for either CRD or CTD to lose the services of men like Collingwood, Smith and Sevareid when all that is needed to obtain their participation in both media is the kind of coordination of supervision which a joint news department would provide. Such use of the men in both fields can't be assured without coordinating supervision because neither Radio nor Television can plan its news and public events programs in the way that entertainment programs can be planned. Thus even though "the split" might work with singers and comedians, it won't work for news reporters.

2. An outright split of the reporters and correspondents would impair their morale to an extent which neither Radio nor Television should be asked to bear. And it is noteworthy, in this respect, that the men are asking assurance that they will get exposure in both media; for instance, Bob Trout is insisting on this as a condition of employment.

3. CBS' basic problem in this situation is the working out of an organizational setup which will enable both the Radio and Television Divisions to obtain the maximum benefit from a substantial asset in the form of a group of competent and generally respected reporters and correspondents. We can not afford to be satisfied with a setup which fails to yield maximum benefits to be obtained from the use of these men.

J.M.S.

JMS:PL

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F553-9/50

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Karol cc: Messrs. Meighan, Seward
bc: Mr. Murrow ✓

From Mr. Chester

Station

September 19, 1951

Consultative 3 p.

I don't want to borrow trouble but I can see a lot of headaches coming up on the Beltone program.

To start things off, Variety this week publishes a story under the caption:

"CBS Pacts Edwin C. Hill"

which states that "CBS added another newscaster to its string this week by signing Edwin C. Hill for a new 15-minute 'World News Roundup'".

Our Press Relations department tells us this 100% inaccurate story was based on a CRD Sales Order which erroneously stated that Beltone would sponsor a "World News Roundup with Edwin C. Hill". In the first place, the title of the program should not be "World News Roundup". That has been the title of our 8 am. news program, which is heavily sponsored on a co-op basis, for many years. In the second place, our agreement was to let Edwin C. Hill handle the commercials. His status is primarily that of a commercial announcer and we have never featured the fellow who does the commercials as against the man who broadcasts the news.

We don't, for example, feature Ed Murrow's commercial announcer on the 7:45 pm. news. We feature the news broadcaster. The same is true on all other news programs. I'm afraid our news broadcasters won't stand still for a policy which makes them second fiddler to a commercial announcer and I don't blame them. The Beltone program, whatever the title, will be with Dallas Townsend, the CBS anchor man who carries the load.

We also run into trouble on the type of sample commercial copy sent by the agency to Allyn Marsh. In these samples, the announcer, referring to commercial sales plugs, promises the listener "exciting news in the field of electronics --- news destined to change the lives of thousands who have given up hope of ever hearing again". This sort of listener-sandbagging has been taboo on CBS radio news since the organization came into being.

There are also indications that instead of introducing a news program "with Dallas Townsend", the client plans to introduce a news program "with Edwin C. Hill". That too, is out-of-bounds.

Cae

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 549-10/49

To Mr. Murrow

From Mr. Chester

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

SP

June 13, 1951

Consultative

We have finally reached an agreement on the Esso Reporter TV news program. The program is scheduled to go on the air on July 12.

The agreement provides that the program will be a joint CBS-Telenews production. CBS makes the final decisions in all matters and consequently is the final authority in the operation.

Generally, only CBS personalities will participate in the program. Telenews has a contract with Cleet Roberts for certain assignments in Europe and Roberts will be the only non-CBS personality appearing on the program regularly.

Telenews plans for syndicating the program to other buyers in areas outside the 18-station Esso network have been abandoned. CBS could not ask its correspondents to perform for a syndicate on the basis of the small commercial fees they earn on the Esso program.

The producer of the program is Bob Bendick. Jack Tobin of Telenews will act as co-producer. Dave Zelmer of CBS will assist Bendick and Don Hewitt of CBS will be film editor.

The routine for the program meets all CBS requirements.

The commercials are in good taste; they are placed in the proper places and a distinct break from news content is made at each commercial.

We managed to convince the agency that two commercials were adequate, that they should be placed at the opening and close of the program and that they should be definitely separated from the news so that the viewer will not be deceived.

The conflicting viewpoints among the four groups, Standard Oil, the agency, Telenews and CBS -- made our problems rather tough, but the score, at the end, seems to be like this.

Standard Oil Co. - completely happy
Marschalk & Pratt (agency) " "
CBS quite happy
Telenews --- not very happy but satisfied.

I'm attaching a copy of the routine for your files.

And a thousand thanks for your support, without which I could not have achieved this satisfactory solution.

Eug

OPENING AND CLOSE FOR
"YOUR ESSO REPORTER"

VIDEO	AUDIO
Short "Heroic" shot of the Memorial clock at Herald Square as the bronze figures are striking the hour.	Sound of clock striking
Pan down from clock to figures	Announcer -- "News ... helps Freedom .... Ring".
Bell ringers	Bells under
Zoom of Esso super	Announcer -- "Here's Your Esso Reporter ... with a factual picture of the world's news ... as it happens."
Fast zoom of CBS Telenews signature superimposed over figures of bell ringers	Announcer -- "Compiled through the combined worldwide facilities of CBS and Telenews ..."
Teaser # 1	Anno. narrating
Teaser # 2	" "
Teaser # 3	" "
Teaser # 4	" "
Stet scenes of CBS Newsman and Telenews cameraman	Anno. -- "Television puts Your Esso Reporter right there as news is made ... It's your American free press in action ..."

VIDEO	AUDIO
Shot of ESSO sign	Announcer -- "Brought into your living room with the best wishes of twenty-five thousand independent ESSO Dealers who serve you along the highway at the sign of Happy Motoring..."
Pop in the words "Your ____ Reporter" over sign.	"Now here's Your Esso Reporter in New York ....
Dissolve to Burdett	Pivot man in our swing around the world news centers ... Winston Burdett
Burdett & two news stories	Burdett: "Good evening: Tonight we'll bring you reports on outstanding news events, from Teheran, from Tokyo, from Washington and from Walla Walla. The big news this week was in Korea, where UN forces pushed the enemy back 15 miles. For an on-the-scene report on this great offensive, here's your Esso Reporter in Korea.
Clip on Story No. 1	In Washington the Senate Armed Forces Committee heard the testimony of General Omar Bradley. Let's go directly to your Esso Reporter in Washington for a full report on General Bradley's testimony."
Clip on Story No. 2	
Burdett	Burdett: Your Esso Reporter will be back in a minute with (list datelines) but first let's pay a visit to your neighborhood Esso Dealer.
Commercial film	Commercial track.

VIDEO	AUDIO
Burdett and News and Features for approximately twenty minutes	Commentary and reports
Burdett	We'll be back in a minute with ----- but first a visit with your Esso Dealer."
Commercial film	Commercial track.
Burdett reading or film clips	Burdett gives last minute headlines and report.
Out of last story to Burdett	Burdett - "This is Winston Burdett. Your Esso Reporter will be back next week with on-the-scene reports on the newsof the week, including stories from etc .... (lists a couple of them).
CBS and Telenews men in action scene.	Anno. -"Right now, Your Esso Reporter is on the spot, covering news, as it's made, all over the world.
Cameramen loading into press car	Anno. "Wherever news breaks ... around the clock ... Your Esso Reporter is there to bring you a first-hand report."
Closeup of "Reporter" sign as car drives away.	Anno. "Tune in next week at this same time for another picture of the world's news as it happens.
Wipe to Herald Square Bell as it strikes.	Anno. "Remember - News ... helps freedom Ring."
Superimpose fast zoom of CBS - Telenews signature	Anno. "A CBS-Telenews production prepared with the assistance of International News Service.

VIDEO	AUDIO
Dissolve to driveway of Esso Dealer Station Pan to Esso Oval and hold	It is brought to you with the best wishes of your nearby Esso Dealer. He's in business to help you have more fun in your car. Stop in to see him regularly. You're never far from an Esso sign ... the sign of Happy Motoring.
System	This is CBS, the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Consultative

FCC-51-592

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION PUBLIC NOTICE
Washington 25, D.C.

65008

FCC STATEMENT ON COLOR TELEVISION June 11, 1951.

The purpose of this public notice is to answer some of the recurring questions which have been asked of the Commission since May 28, 1951, the date upon which the United States Supreme Court upheld the validity of the Commission's order adopting the field sequential system of color television transmissions.

1. When will color broadcasts begin? - Color broadcasts on a commercial basis can begin when the Supreme Court issues its mandate. Under the Rules of the Supreme Court the madnate issues 25 days after the opinion - June 23, 1951. The Commission will put out a public notice when the mandate is issued so that all interested persons may be advised of the date when color broadcasts can begin.

2. Who can broadcast in color? - All regular television stations are permitted to broadcast color programs in accordance with the standards adopted by the Commission. The authorization to broadcast regular monochrome television programs carries with it automatically permission to broadcast such color programs. Experimental television stations may broadcast color programs only if authorized by the Commission as a part of their programs of technical experimentation.

3. How much color broadcasting is permitted? - Under the Commission's Rules a regular television station may broadcast as many color programs as it desires and it may broadcast such programs at any time of the day or night that it desires.

4. Can color programs be sponsored? - Color programs which are broadcast in accordance with the field sequential system authorized by the Commission can be sponsored or not sponsored in exactly the same manner as monochrome programs.

5. Is it permissible to broadcast color programs in accordance with a system other than the one approved by the Commission? - Only one color system - the field sequential system - has been approved by the Commission for regular broadcasting. Other color systems proposed to the Commission were found unsatisfactory by the Commission. The Commission, however, does encourage experimentation in the entire radio field. Persons with genuine programs of experimentation in the color field may carry on their experiments by securing experimental authorizations upon appropriate applications to the Commission. Such authorizations, however, do not permit the rendition of a regular broadcast program service nor may any of the programs be sponsored. It should be emphasized that the purpose of the experimental authorizations is to further a genuine program of experimentation.

6. Is there any possibility of a different color system being adopted in the near future? - Before the Commission issued its final report in the color proceedings, it gave very careful consideration to all systems that were presented to it. The Commission concluded that the field sequential system was a satisfactory color system, whereas the other systems were

(over)

unsatisfactory. That this determination was not arrived at hastily is evident from the fact that the hearing on color was conducted over an eight-month period during which time 53 witnesses were heard, 265 exhibits were offered, almost 10,000 pages of testimony were covered, and eight different demonstrations were held on the record. Based upon this careful study the Commission came to the conclusion that only one color system - the field sequential system - met all the criteria for a satisfactory color television system. That is the system which the Commission has adopted.

The Commission, however, did not close the door to further experimentation. In a field as relatively new as radio in general and television in particular, there is always room for genuine programs of experimentation. The Commission is aware of the fact, as pointed out in its First Report, that "one of the easiest methods of defeating an incompatible system is to keep on devising new compatible systems in the hope that each new one will mean a lengthy hearing so that eventually the mere passage of time overpowers the incompatible system by sheer weight of receivers in the hands of the public". In order to provide for experimentation while at the same time making it possible for color broadcasting by the field sequential system to develop and grow, the Commission has set forth a specific and detailed schedule which any new color system must meet. In outline, the steps are as follows:

(a) An appropriate petition must be filed requesting rule-making proceedings with respect to color television standards.

(b) Representative receiver apparatus must be delivered to the Commission's laboratory at Laurel, Maryland.

(c) A signal must be put on the air in Washington, D.C. for the purpose of demonstrating the system.

(d) The above tests must show to the Commission's satisfaction that the proposed system has a reasonable prospect of satisfying all of the criteria for a color television system set forth in the reports. These criteria are as follows:

1. It must be capable of operating within a 6-megacycle channel allocation structure.

2. It must be capable of producing a color picture which has a high quality of color fidelity, has adequate apparent definition, has good picture texture, and is not marred by such defects as misregistration, line crawl, jitter or unduly prominent dot or other structure.

3. The color picture must be sufficiently bright so as to permit an adequate contrast range and so as to be capable of being viewed under normal home conditions without objectionable flicker.

4. It must be capable of operating through receiver apparatus that is simple to operate in the home,

does not have critical registration or color controls, and is cheap enough in price to be available to the great mass of the American purchasing public.

5. It must be capable of operating through apparatus at the station that is technically within the competence of the type of trained personnel hired by a station owner who does not have an extensive research or engineering staff at his disposal and the costs of purchase, operation, and maintenance of such equipment must not be so high as unduly to restrict the class of persons who can afford to operate a television station.

6. It must not be unduly susceptible to interference as compared with the present monochrome system.

7. It must be capable of transmitting color programs over inter-city relay facilities presently in existence or which may be developed in the foreseeable future.

If all of the above steps are satisfied by the proponent of a new system, the Commission would then order a hearing for the purpose of considering the petition. In accordance with established procedure, the ordering of a hearing would not have the effect of cancelling the Commission's order establishing color standards. The field sequential system is the approved method of broadcasting in color and will continue to be so unless it is changed by specific order of the Commission.

-FCC-

F. 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Chester

From Mr. Church

Station

June 6, 1951

no action

Consultation

Herewith, a survey of the commercial sustaining and cooperative news program picture on the 4 networks. It shows conclusively that CBS News stands in the lead in terms of minutes per week of news on the air sold commercially.

Even when we add cooperative programs to the straight commercial programs, and despite the heavy cooperative enterprises of both ABC and MBS, Columbia still possesses the best standing.

CBS is tied only by ABC in the number of sustaining minutes of news per week.

The attached table is on a basis of 7 days a week from 8:00 A.M. to 11:30 P.M. and covers network programs exclusively on all 4 networks. For the purposes of this tabulation I have ignored the 5-minute programs which occur after midnight, since they have never been considered of any great commercial value. Even if they were taken into this analysis, the comparison among the various networks would not be changed appreciably.

This analysis shows that, compared with the other three networks:

CBS leads all of them in percentage of news output sold on commercial bases.

CBS leads all of them in percentage of news sold at full network prices.

CBS leads NBC in all commercial categories.

June 7, 1951

Percentage of news sold - straight commercial and "co-op":

CBS	82.3
NBC	61.3
ABC	80.7
Mutual	71.6

Percentage of news sold on single-sponsor, full commercial basis:

CBS	49.8
NBC	41.9
ABC	27.7
Mutual	21.6

Percentage of news sold on "co-op" basis:

CBS	32.5
NBC	19.3
ABC	53.0
Mutual	50.0

June 7, 1951

BREAKDOWN OF NEWS PROGRAMS ON THE FOUR MAJOR RADIO NETWORKS

TOTAL TIME ON AIR
(in minutes)

CBS	NBC	ABC	MBS
875	930	810	810

Minutes Commercial

435	390	225	175

Minutes Cooperative

285	180	430	405

Commercial, Co-op. Combined

720	570	655	580

Minutes Sustaining

145	360	145	225

TYPES OF PROGRAMS

(Commercial)

	CBS	NBC	ABC	MBS
2-minute	5	0	0	0
5-minute	3	0	0	6
15-minute	28	26	15	10
Co-op's.	19	12	32	27

(Sustaining)

5-minute	5	0	6	0
15-minute	8	24	8	15

June 7, 1951

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

To Mr. Robinson cc: Mr. Murrow

From Mr. Chester

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATIO

February 19, 1951

Consultative

I agree completely with Mr. Murrow's suggestion that we send Alex Kendrick to Vienna. In fact, he was re-employed with that assignment in mind. The only reason I have not urged his return before now is a budgetary one, with which you are familiar. Mr. Murrow is correct, of course, in his conclusion that Vienna is ultra-strategic from a news standpoint at this time.

Eric

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 559-2/50

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Edmund A. Chester; cc. Hubbell Robinson

From Edward R. Murrow

Station

February 16, 1951.

I would like to repeat an oral recommendation I have made several times. We should send Alex Kendrick back to Vienna as soon as possible. Working out of Vienna, which is one of the most fruitful listening spots in Europe, he can get to Belgrade in a hurry. Acheson has found it necessary to warn the Russians that an attack on Yugoslavia will probably mean a war.

Our present stringer in Vienna is no good. We haven't got a staff correspondent nearer Belgrade than Rome. We haven't got anybody anywhere with better qualifications for this assignment than Kendrick. The signal from Belgrade is workable, and Vienna is reliable.

If it's a question of budget, I think a short conference with Seward would extract from him, however reluctantly, the fact that there is some fat on the package price for the 7.45 show generally allocated to Washington, which I would be more than pleased to have used for Vienna.

Kendrick is Willing. He is now Wasted. For what are we Waiting?

Mr. Murrow:
Done!
Eac

Ed

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F553-9/50

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Lowman cc: Mr. Church
Mr. Murrow

From Mr. Chester

Station

December 15, 1950

SP Consultative

I would like to recommend that we provide a week's salary for two of our men covering the Korean war who do not meet the precise provisions of this year's bonus plan.

They are:

Robert Martin
John Jefferson

Martin did not go on staff until the Korean outbreak in June but he served as a CBS string correspondent under Bill Costello for several years before that.

Jefferson was a staff writer here in our newsroom until late July and left to try his hand at reporting from the Far East on a free lance basis. We put him on staff again, as a war correspondent, in September.

Both of these men have risked their lives time after time for CBS News and Jefferson was gravely injured in an airplane crackup while on a CBS assignment.

Martin's base salary is $150.00 a week, Jefferson's $125.00 a week.

George Herman, our other man in Korea, has been sent his bonus check.

Eac

Mr. Murrow:

Consultative

In line with our conversation Thursday afternoon.

Eac 12/15

December 14, 1950

Dear Luis:

During the past several months, it seems to me from this distant point, Communism in Latin America has diminished in strength and influence considerably. This is rather startling, since the United States Government has spent billions of dollars in Europe through the Marshall Plan and otherwise, in an effort to stop the spread of Communism while spending practically nothing for the same purposes in Latin America. Unless I am wrong, it seems to me that the Latin American Governments and the peoples themselves, without any great assistance from the Government of the United States, have been able to achieve more in the elimination of the Communist influence than have any of the countries of Europe.

If I am correct in this analysis, then, it seems to me that we at CBS ought to do a broadcast, or a series of broadcasts, advising the North American people of what has been done in Latin America and how it has been done.

I wonder if you would be willing, for a small fee, to provide me with a summary of the communist situation in your country today, explaining why and how the Communist party's influence has diminished, if it has diminished in your country. For instance, has the Communist party's influence been reduced through Government legislation, have the people's rights been violated in the process of reducing this Communist influence, or have the people, and specially the workers themselves, decided that Communism is not the solution to their own or the world's ills.

In certain countries I am quite sure that the workers themselves have turned against Communism. I think this is true in Mexico, where Communist-supported labor leaders have been thrown out of office by the vote of the workers themselves. If Government legislation has been responsible for this reduced Communist influence in your country, what were the measures adopted and did the enactment of these measures reflect the feeling of the great masses of the common people.

It would be very helpful if you could write such a piece for us, either in Spanish or in English, and air mail it to me as quickly as possible. I am asking several friends of mine in other countries to do the same thing, in the hope that out of this information we will be able to build an excellent radio program, or series of programs, which should be very complimentary to the governments and the peoples of Latin America.

In the meanwhile, please keep this request of mine completely confidential so that it does not fall into our competitors' hands.

With kindest personal regards

Mr. Luis Leon T.
Apartado 119
Lima, Perú

EAC:aml

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

To Mr. Mickelson

From Mr. Murrow

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATI

Consultative

July 14, 1950

Regarding the proposed documentary which we have discussed at length:

1) I am entirely persuaded that it would be a mistake to proceed with the plan as originally outlined inasmuch as we would be dealing in a rather academic fashion with long-range hopes and aspirations -- with personal, psychological and political problems that may be regarded as permanent. I believe that the tempo of our listeners would be more geared to a documentary treatment of recent and contemporary events. For example, I think we should get into preparation as soon as possible a piece under the working title of "How The Peace Was Lost," which might be nothing more than a dramatic summary of the progress of relations between this country and the Soviet Union since Yalta.

2) Alternatively, why not put in the works a documentary show on Korea and have it ready to go either 1) when we are kicked off the peninsula, or, 2) when the line has been stabilized and we are prepared to go over to the offensive. Whatever the outcome of this Korean venture, it is at least unprecedented in the history of nations and deserves detailed and documentary treatment.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 559

To Mr. Murrow

From Hubbell Robinson

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

June 27th, 1950

SP
Confidential

On the documentary on which you are planning to do some work next month with Sig Mickelson and Ned Calmer, I think you ought to feel perfectly free to pull Bob Heller into it if you feel he can help you.

I have had him read the script and he is entirely willing to make any contribution he can.

Sig knows I have shown the script to Bob and that Bob is willing to pitch in if you fellows feel he can be useful.

Herb

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 553-10/49

To Messrs. Michel, Calmer

From Mr. Mickelson

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Consultative SP

June 21, 1950

I have just finished reading and doing some reflection on the second draft of the documentary show under the working title THE MAN WHO RAN AWAY. Following are first some general impressions of the show and then some specific criticisms, which I think you might consider along with your own analyses of this draft.

General Criticisms:

1) The level of the whole show seems to me to be too low. The tone is too quiet. I think the show fails to hit any real emotional or psychological climaxes. It is pleasant enough but it has too little sting and too little bite. I think it needs more emotion behind it and more passionate crusading, without at the same time adopting a strong editorial point of view.

2) The climax appears to me to be too flat. Al's mental struggle in the barroom is well contrived for a psychological novel written for an audience of relatively high intelligence, but I think it needs to employ more devices of suspense and emotionalism to achieve the purpose we want with the general public. It seems to me that more suspense could be added by giving Al more time to contemplate the various courses which might provide him release from his dilemma. While it may be a trite device, it may be advantageous to run the meeting of the city commission concurrent with Al's struggle with himself so that the element of suspense -- whether Al will go to the meeting or not -- may carry the climax to a higher peak.

3) The show seems to me to be a little too remote from the big, specific problems of 20th century life. I don't think it succeeds in conveying the spirit of utter hopelessness and frustration in an era where war seems inevitable and war means destruction. Can we be more specific about the meaning of hydrogen bombs, atomic bombs, atomic war heads and artillery shells, germ warfare, cold war, the threat of communism, the danger of fascism as an answer to communism, red hunts, spy hunts, restrictive legislation, inflation and depression. It seems to me we need to make much more graphic the effect on the average man of all of these 20th century forces which make life so complex and so apparently hopeless. It seems to me, as one of you suggested, that Al could very well be a mid-century man who stands at the point where there is a very real danger that civilization may crash around him.

4) Can't we do more with the specific dilemma of mid-century man? On the one hand, his possibility is war. He really has very little control over whether we go to war or not. There are too many potential causes of war scattered over too broad an area of the globe. On the other hand, he can adopt stringent controls over society which might conceivably prevent war but which will snuff out the concept of freedom and liberty and

the dignity of man as we know it. This is an impossible position and Al can be much more violent and passionate than he is and still be a real human being who lives in the year 1950 in the United States. This dilemma could be established as being almost airtight.

5) It is my feeling that the show should have more to say. It should point up the apparent hopelessness of mid-century life with more facts and figures, with more illustrations, with more information for the general public. I think there should be facts on armaments, cold war, diplomatic struggles, inflation, depression, political and social systems and the like. The UN documentary series currently running on Mutual is, I believe, weak because it has no story line. It is simply factual information presented in multi-voiced format with musical background. On the other hand, the ABC documentary, "Clear and Present Danger," suffered from being pure fiction related but not pegged down to fact. It seems to me in order to achieve the maximum impact, we must balance fact and information with story line. The real sting of this documentary will develop through its documentation, through the fact that the listener will realise that while Al may be a fictional character, the situation is real and the facts are genuine.

6) The whole show, I think, must maintain a spirit of a genuine documentary in order to raise itself above the soap opera level. I had a feeling as I read about the Rogers family that they really are not too different from "One Man's Family," and that we are not serving a purpose much more useful than "One Man's Family" serves. But if we move into the Rogers family with more information, with sharper climaxes and a more graphic portrayal of the real hopelessness of mid-century life, I think we will have something to say that will be heard, and I don't think any other network has done this. I don't think any documentary has tried to explain what the cold war and its implications mean to the individual, in terms of the questions: Why work for promotion in your job? Why raise a family? Why participate in community life? Why own property? Why vote? Why do anything but run away from life, which is inevitably doomed anyway?

7) There is, I think, too much emphasis on owning a farm as a symbol of escapism. The stress, I think, should be on the escape and not on the farm, but the farm in this script really screens the important point at issue. If we are to use the farm theme, it seems to me it should be purely incidental and not an issue in itself. The real issue, of course, is participation in community life or complete withdrawal from it.

8) The show needs a closer tie to the communications theme. It could, for example, conclude with Al crying for help. He realizes he must face up to fact but he asks how can he. He has no tools. He doesn't know what to believe. He doesn't know what he can do to find a reasonable course of action that will bring relative peace to him and to his family and

provide him with some hope for the future. This might provide the springboard for Murrow and Godfrey to announce CBS's plans for meeting the problem.

9) The whole story, I believe, needs to be made more real, more personal and more genuine to get it above its present level.

Specific Criticisms:

The following specific criticisms may have little meaning since it is my belief that the entire script needs re-working along the lines suggested above, but for what they are worth, I make the following suggestions:

1) I have a feeling that the cold opening with Godfrey and Murrow could be more impressive than a billboard or a piece of narration.

2) The bottom of page 1: I think Ed Murrow's speech, which I realise that Murrow would re-write in his own words, has a tendency to be melodramatic. I have raised the point that we need more emotionalism, more passion in the show, but I have a feeling that melodrama in the Murrow speech is not genuine.

3) The opening scene in the Rogers family, starting on page 2, I think fails to get to the point quickly enough. It lacks the necessary bite and the necessary information.

4) Near the bottom of page 5, there is a reference to marrying a Catholic boy. I believe this destroys the unity of the script by introducing an extraneous element. I think we should tighten up at this point and hammer away at our one principal theme.

5) Page 9: In the middle of the page, Al makes a very short speech which is described as bitter. At this point, I think Al should state his dilemma in much more detail. This gives him an opportunity to really cry out against the injustices of the world and pour out some intense feelings.

6) At the top of page 10: Al is engaged in a long speech which I don't think indicates the frustration as intensely as possible. In other words, pages 9 and 10, if we were to use this script, should have the problem stated in considerable detail, highlighting the whole frustration complex in order to provide a background for Murrow's speech on page 11.

7) Page 16: The Godfrey speech has a tendency to editorialize too much. I think the show would be much more affective if it restrained itself from expressing a point of view and left the point of view instead to be expressed through a sharpening here of Al's dilemma. This is a more subtle approach, but I suspect at this point it would be much more effective.

8) Through the entire body of the show where I have made no detailed criticisms, I had a feeling that the emphasis is too strongly on Al's relationship to his own job and the problems of his company. It seems to me we can't avoid the use of this story line, but the whole relationship of Al to his company and to his job should be thought of more in terms of the bigger, more universal implications of cold war, hot war, bombs, and the like.

9) The Godfrey, Murrow speeches on Page 41 fail to present an adequate analysis of the meaning of Al's problems in terms of its implications for the average American citizen. This is an opportunity for summarizing the whole problem and pointing up its meaning with some sharpness and some bite. The Murrow approach in particular could very well use a much clearer statement of the thesis of the show.

These reactions to the show came from a preliminary reading and are taken from my marginal notes. However, after I sat down to reflect on the impact of the entire show, I was much more strongly impressed by the more general reactions as outlined above. Consequently, I think that rather than be concerned with the improvement of this script, we should abandon the draft and start more or less from scratch. The germ of an idea, I think, is there, but the approach still needs refining, re-definition of objectives and a much more impassioned presentation.

fm

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 559-7/49

To Mr. Murrow

From Mr. Chester

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Consultative

May 31, 1950

2

Before sending the "Voice" scripts back to the Department of State, I culled from them these gems of Americana-- the sort of things that give translators headaches and bewilder the listeners.

"Flock of speeches."
"The train rolled through."
"Congress is ironing out differences."
"On the return leg of the trip."
"The President's nex big stop."
"Smashed all records."

Eac

Jan. 23, 1950

Consultative

SS

AN ANALYSIS OF CBS-TV NEWS PROGRAM

ANALYSIS OF CBS-TV NEWS SHOW

In analyzing the CBS-TV news program-- to determine the causes of the low ratings-- it is logical that we draw a comparison with the NBC-Camel TV news show. This leads to a series of plus and minus factors which, for purposes of orientation, ought to be considered. But since the minus factors of one network are translatable into plus factors for the other network, this study can be simplified by analyzing only the plus elements involved in the two news operations.

These are the CBS pluses:

1. A better newscaster
2. A more competent, imaginative news staff.
3. An honest presentation of the news at all times. (This may, paradoxically, increase our prestige but lower our ratings-- a Murrow vs. Winchell situation).
4. A lower cost per viewer price to the sponsor.

NBC pluses are:

1. A three-to-one budget advantage.
2. Better programming before and after the TV news show.

As to CBS Plus No. 1, we believe that the free, relaxed performance of Douglas Edwards is quite superior to the stiff, pompous performance of John Cameron Swayze, and that opinion seems to be general.

On the second CBS Plus, the overwhelming facilities advantage to NBC has inspired the members of our TV news staff to spend much of their time trying to develop new ideas and techniques in an effort to cut down the NBC advantages in budget and programming quality. It is worth noting that:

The CBS-TV news staff originated most of the animation techniques now in use at NBC and other networks.

CBS-TV originated the split-screen method of interviewing CBS correspondents abroad-- live or on tape.

CBS-TV was the pioneer in the art of fitting tape recordings into a TV news program.

CBS has led all other networks in eliminating objectionable camera angles, such as the cross-eyed look resulting from bad camera angling.

The third CBS Plus-- honesty in news presentation-- may, paradoxically, contribute to the comparatively lower rating of the CBS news show. The point to consider here is whether CBS wants to compromise integrity in order to increase ratings. A middle ground-- a lighter approach to the news-- may be a partial solution.

In order to illustrate the difference in the NBC-CBS approaches to the news, we offer a recent example:

> Several days ago the big story of the day was the setting of British elections. CBS led its 7:30 TV news show with that item. NBC led with the story of a Brooklyn man who was arrested on his arrival in New York on charges of kidnapping his own son and evading taxes.

The reasoning behind the NBC choice of "lead" story was obvious. NBC went for sensationalism-- a surefire rating builder-- instead of providing its viewers with the "solid" story of the day.

Any compromise with the integrity of the news can get out of hand rather easily, frequently with unusual results. Example:

> Some months ago, NBC told viewers it was switching to the Capitol steps in Washington for a series of impromptu interviews with members of Congress, who had been debating an issue. The switch was made to what appeared to be, but was not, the Capitol steps. The "fake" was exposed when an interviewee inadvertently walked into the Capitol steps backdrop and shook the whole "building".

To substantiate CBS Plus No. 4-- lower"per viewer" cost to the sponsor:

> Oldsmobile pays CBS $1000 per show (exclusive of station time) for an average Telepulse rating of 6.0. That means that Oldsmobile pays $166 per Telepulse point. Camel pays NBC about $2600 per show for an average rating of 12.0, about $216 per Telepulse point.

Possible Solutions

It is our opinion that the CBS-TV news show cannot possibly attain the ratings of the NBC show unless CBS:

1. Increases its TV news budget.
2. Improves surrounding programming.

(If we spent more money or if we improved the surrounding programs, we might help our rating, but we do not believe we could reach NBC unless we do both.)

One of the outstanding advantages of the large NBC budget is the ability to pick up live and filmed spots (from 7:45 to 8:00 PM) along the coax cable circuit. Another is the superior coverage provided by its own film camera crews and by exchange deals with foreign newsreel companies. A third is the ability to charter airplanes and fly film crews to the sources of news.

CBS cannot overcome these advantages without increasing, considerably, its present budget for TV news. CBS initiative and creative ability may reduce the NBC advantage somewhat, but these assets alone cannot accomplish the objective.

As to the surrounding programming problem, here are the facts:

CBS News program inherits a rating averaging some five points under the NBC inheritance. (NBC carries KUKLA FRAN AND OLLIE from 7 to 7:30 PM. CBS, miscellaneous.) Dumont carries CAPTAIN VIDEO, 7 to 7:30 PM, with an average rating of 17.

The CBS News program builds its audience on the average of about two points over the preceding CBS program.

The NBC News builds its audience on the average of three points over the preceding NBC show.

The NBC program following the NBC news has a rating average of 10 points higher than the CBS program at 7:45, following CBS News.

A study of comparative ratings of approximately one year ago (before KUKLA FRAN AND OLLIE) indicates the CBS News rating was equal to or slightly higher than the NBC Newsreel. This would indicate that the KUKLA FRAN AND OLLIE program on NBC versus frequently changed programs on CBS in the same period spells the difference in inheritance.

The 17 rating of CAPTAIN VIDEO on Dumont also serves to scatter big sections of audience.

Finally, NBC News is bracketed by high rating programs and CBS News is bracketed by low rating, frequently changed programs.

Here are some of the major areas where CBS is being overpowered by the NBC budget.

Air-time switches to Washington, Philadelphia and Chicago.

Time after time we are forced to use Washington film a day later than NBC because NBC can switch between 7:45 and 8:00 PM. Also, NBC comes up with late interviews from Washington or news spots from Philadelphia which we cannot have.

At present we must rely on Telenews shooting Washington stories in the morning to get the film on a plane by 1 PM. NBC often flies film to Chicago from midwest points, switching to Chicago at 7:45 to pick it up on the cable. We have to fly it to New York. Result--- a day or two late.

(Costs of Washington, Chicago and Philadelphia pickups follow)

WASHINGTON COSTS

If News interviews carry all expense:

Local WOIC video & audio loops per month	$559.25
Audio & video connections per month	220.00

Cost per show (Sustaining)

Number of interviews per week	1	2	3	4	5
Share of loops & connection	$195	$98	$ 65	$ 49	$ 39
Cable Washington-New York per hr.	240	240	240	240	240
Test board operation	12	12	12	12	12
WOIC production costs	20	20	20	20	20
WTOP - Contact expenses	5	5	5	5	5
Commentator	0	0	0	0	0
	$472	$375	$342	$326	$316
(Commercial)					
Washington Correspondent	45	40	35	30	25
	$517	$415	$377	$356	$341

If CBS News shares connections and loops with CAPITOL CLOAKROOM

Cost Per Show

Number of interviews per week	1	2	3	4	5
Sustaining	375	325	310	303	297
Commercial-Washington Correspondent	45	40	35	30	25
	$420	$365	$345	$333	$322

Approximately the same figures were submitted on August 25, 1949.

A proposal and recommendation for a new set was submitted on July 21, 1949.

CHICAGO

Local audio, video connections and loops, per month	$642
Chicago-New York line, per hour	836

Once a week

Sustaining	$1,021
Commercial	1,066

Twice a week

Sustaining	$ 941
Commercial	981

Three a week

Sustaining	$ 914
Commercial	949

(These costs assume New York City loops at $413 per month are maintained for other programs and tests.)

PHILADELPHIA

Once a week

Sustaining	$ 263
Commercial	308

Twice a week

Sustaining	$ 204
Commercial	244

Three a week

Sustaining	$ 184
Commercial	219

Availability of camera crews in New York and Washington

NBC has two crews in New York and two in Washington. We have none; we have two film cutters in New York who double as cameramen when they can be spared from cutting duties and when we can do it without incurring overtime.

(For costs on camera crews see below)

Approx. cost of film coverage
16 mm

CBS Man

		Salary	Expenses	Cost of Film
New York	1 cameraman	$100	$25-50	$100
	1 sound man	$100		
Washington (Resident)	1 cameraman	$100	$50-100	$100
	1 Sound man	$100		

Salary based on 5-day week.

Expenses in Washington will run higher due to telephones, telegrams, air express, etc.

Cost of film based on average coverage of two stories a day, average film per story-- 200 ft.

Cameras: 2 at $1,800.00 (Auricon)

Superior Film Service

Our film source is Telenews, a low-priced service ($2750 a week), inadequate if used as the sole source of news film, but valuable as a supplementary service if CBS creates and operates its own film setup.

About a year and a half ago CBS surveyed the cost of setting up its own film service, using string cameramen and equipping its own laboratory for processing film. Estimated cost: $7000 to $8000 weekly. This plan included exchange agreements with foreign film sources. Since then, NBC has made a number of exclusive film exchange deals with foreign companies. We have not been able to do this, since foreign companies exchange film for film and we produce no film.

A year ago, we negotiated with available newsreel companies. Best offer from a reliable service came from 20th Century-Fox: $7000 to $8000 weekly, sustaining for first year, escalator thereafter. Commercial price higher. Big drawbacks: Price; they wanted to reserve most editorial rights over presentations; heavy plugs throughout for 20th Century-Fox.

NBC has better studio sets

A number of conversations have been held about a new set for our News show. We have been using the same set since the start of the show in 1948.

We drew plans for a new set on May 18, 1949, but this project was dropped, probably because the cost was estimated at $6000. A less pretentious set could be provided for about $700.

Recommendations

1. CBS should acquire an adequate source of news film in one of the following ways:

    a. Establish a partial service, retaining Telenews to provide foreign film coverage and certain specific coverage in the United States.

    b. Establish its own complete film organization.

    c. Discontinue Telenews and negotiate a contract with one of the larger companies, such as Twentieth Century-Fox.

2. Set up the necessary funds for making at least three out-of-New York live pickups a week.

3. CBS should reshuffle its early evening programming so as to provide higher rating programs before and after the news show.

4. Re-examine our current news policy to see if the program can be lightened a bit without sacrificing integrity.

5. Acquire a new set for the news show.

Estimated weekly costs of present operation

Film operation (Telenews and free lance)	$ 2,760.00
Personnel	1,149.00
Photo service	110.00
Meals, travel, etc.	40.00
Supplies	35.00
Sound effects	24.00
Laboratory fees	30.00
Raw stock	40.00
	$ 4,188.00

Estimated weekly costs if one of the five recommendations is adopted

Film operation	$ 7,500.00
Pickups (2 Washington; 1 Chicago)	1,481.00
Personnel	1,149.00
Photo Service	110.00
Meals, travel, etc.	40.00
Supplies	35.00
Sound effects	24.00
	$10,339.00

January 23, 1950

E.A.C.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F553C

To Mr. Stanton

From 1) Mr. Murrow
~~2) Mr. Taylor~~
3) Mr. Bryson

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

November 14, 1949

Consultative Comm.

I can think of only three possibilities in connection with the attached and I doubt that any of them would accept.

1. Joseph C. Harsch, Chief, Washington News Bureau, "Christian Science Monitor"
2. Wallace Duell, "Chicago Daily News"
3. Ferdinand Kuhn, "Washington Post"

Any one of the three would do a firstclass job. I have known them all for fifteen years and if Chancellor Tolley wishes additional information before approaching them, I will be glad to supply it.

E.R.M.

- - - - - - - - - -

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 565-7/49

To Mr. Paley cc: Mr. Stanton

From Davidson Taylor

Station

bl.cc: Messrs. Murrow, Chester

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Consultative

October 7, 1949

I should like to send a letter in the attached form to J. Edgar Hoover.

I have discussed it with Mr. Murrow who feels that both from a news point of view and a company angle we should do something of this kind.

DT

DRAFT

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

At the beginning of the current steel strike in Pittsburgh, CBS News assigned its correspondent, Stephen Laird, now a member of the Washington staff, to go to Pittsburgh and cover developments on the strike.

After his departure, a representative of the FBI called on Mr. Hughes, Program Director of WJAS, our CBS affiliate there, to make inquiries about Mr. Laird.

As Mr. Laird's employers, we are interested in the reason back of this inquiry and wonder whether you would let us know its purpose.

Sincerely,

Davidson Taylor

Consultative Com.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 5-2000

cc: Mr.Murrow

7

October 6, 1949

Mr. B. R. Sen
Minister of Embassy of India
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Sen:

Thank you for your letter of September 22 which I found upon my return yesterday from vacation.

You say that it has not been possible to accommodate our suggestion within the very crowded program for the Prime Minister that has had to be drawn up. This leads me to believe that your discussions with the Prime Minister have been conducted on the basis of his doing this lecture series while he is in the United States. This obviously would be very difficult for him during his brief stay.

In the letters from Mr. Paley to the Prime Minister and from me to the Ambassador, we tried to make the proposal as flexible as possible.

The thing we had in mind was approximately five or six half-hour broadcasts, not a single lecture. These broadcasts would be recorded in New Delhi at the Prime Minister's convenience and would be scheduled on CBS after the records had arrived in the United States. The subject matter, as we visualized it, would be of fundamental interest to the Prime Minister and to the public of the United States. It would not be confined to the politics of the day.

It was our feeling that perhaps the Prime Minister might wish to speak in such a fundamental fashion to the people of the United States, and that he might welcome the opportunity of setting aside the time for reflection which would be entailed in the preparation of such broadcasts. His American publisher is also profoundly interested in the possibility of publication resultant from these lectures.

470-1/49

I venture to believe that if the matter is put to the Prime Minister in this light, he might find it possible to re-consider.

Would you feel it advisable or even possible for me to have a brief conversation with him during the time that he is in the United States and go over the matter in this light? If you have already explored it with him on this larger and longer-range basis, we, of course, would not want to ask him to go over the same ground again, but we are so anxious to see this done that I would feel remiss if I left any stone unturned in exploring the possibility.

Sincerely,

Davidson Taylor

Consultative Comm.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 5-2000

July 13, 1949

Dear Leon:

The enclosed letter to Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, was introduced into the record today in connection with the hearing of Edward M. Webster for Commissioner of the FCC.

While it is very difficult in a letter as brief as this to give you anything more than the flavor of the testimony which provoked our communication -- there were some 90-odd pages of testimony in the first day's session -- the following exchange between Senator Tobey and Mr. Webster will suffice, I think, to indicate why it was necessary to get into this situation:

T: When and where have you seen color demonstrated?

W: I saw the CBS about two months ago in New York.

T: And it impressed you favorably?

W: That was very favorable to me, and I have seen RCA's.

T: Have you had a suggestion made to you by the grapevine or any other way that RCA and Columbia are now dickering over Columbia's rights to color? Have you heard that?

W: No, that is news to me.

T: And if the dickering goes through we will see color television on the market in a very short time, so rapidly that it will make our hair curl?

COPY

W: I have not heard that. Maybe I do not keep --

T: Do you not think that is prophetic?

W: They could not do that until they have the standards.

T: But the Commission would cooperate with them if a settlement is made, if they come to you and say, "We have got this whole thing up in our hands now."

W: Not if they came in to us, no sir; at least, as far as I am concerned, they have got to come in to this hearing along with everybody else and these other people interested in color. I want them to come in and tell me what standards they feel should be set. Now, I will take a look at all of them. Whether those two dickered between themselves on something is immaterial to me.

T: Columbia has been very slow to push its color, has it not? They have said they wanted to come, but when it comes down to practicality, the practicalities of the matter, they have not been pushing or knocking at the door vigorously to demand color. They are rather quiet in their advocacy. Is that not right?

W: Well, there is another way you can look at it, and that is that -- well, let us put it this way: They protest a little too much, in my opinion.

T: Well, Shakespeare --

W: They keep telling me all the time they are not interested and so forth. What they are doing behind the curtain, I do not know.

In view of last week's discussion about the color problem, I thought you would like to be kept up to date on it. In addition, of course, you have no doubt read of the Commission's action last week end in connection with the

opening up of the uhf and the whole color question at a hearing which will be held late this summer. This is the hearing referred to in the final paragraph of my letter to Johnson.

Sincerely,

Dr. Leon Levy
1744 Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Bldg.
Philadelphia 9, Pennsylvania

cs

July 12, 1949

from: PRESS INFORMATION
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y.

Following is the text of a letter sent by Frank Stanton President of the Columbia Broadcasting System to Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Chairman, Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

Dear Senator Johnson:

I have read the transcript of the July 6 hearing of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the matter of the nomination of Edward M. Webster for Commissioner, Federal Communications Commission.

In the questions and statements of members of the Committee and the statements of Mr. Webster, it was stated or implied that the Columbia Broadcasting System is attempting to hinder the development of color television and to that end this company is "dickering" with RCA on the CBS color patents.

I should like to deny both these implications categorically.

Not only is CBS doing nothing to hinder the development of color television, but CBS has done more than any other factor in the industry to foster its development. As to "dickering" with RCA to deprive the public of color television or anything else, anyone familiar with the industry need only review in his mind the vigorously competitive situation between CBS and RCA in the broadcasting and recording fields over the last few years to realize how inherently unlikely such dickering would be.

Despite the fact that Columbia's petition to the FCC for commercial authorization for color television was denied in 1947, we have continued experimental work in our laboratories without interruption and have made a number of significant advances and improvements in the art. These have been reported and demonstrated from time to time to members of the Federal Communications Commission and its staff, and to organizations in the television industry.

As I believe you are aware, the recent successful demonstrations of surgical and medical procedures at the Atlantic City Convention of the American Medical Association in June of this year, referred to during your July 6 hearing, were conducted with color television equipment designed and constructed by Columbia

in collaboration with the Zenith Radio Corporation and the Webster-Chicago Corporation, and operated by CBS personnel. We are informed that Smith Kline and French Laboratories, which conducted these demonstrations, had invited members of your committee, the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and the FCC to witness the demonstration in advance of the Convention.

I would greatly appreciate it if you would read this letter into the record. Copies of this letter have been sent directly to Senator Tobey, Mr. Webster and General Sarnoff.

If this letter does not, in your opinion, adequately correct the record, I should appreciate an opportunity to appear in person before your Committee and to give such further information as may be required. I think you should know that in any event we are planning to appear at the proposed hearing before the Commission on the subject of color television and allocations, and to make available information on our work to assist the Commission in reaching conclusions on these important matters.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 553-5/49

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Messrs. Paley, Stanton, Ream, Murrow, Bryson

From Davidson Taylor

Station

Consultative

July 12, 1949

CONFIDENTIAL

These are informal notes on the discussion about CBS editorial plans held in Mr. Paley's office immediately before his departure for Europe.

There was general agreement as to the principles outlined in the memorandum of June 14, 1949 from Mr. Bryson, Mr. Murrow and me.

Mr. Bryson and Mr. Murrow, with Mr. Taylor helping as he is able, agreed to assume the major writing load for the first editorials produced, and expressed the belief that they could continue to carry this load so long as the editorials are occasional rather than regularly scheduled.

It was agreed that subjects for editorials would be discussed in a meeting of the officers and consultants present.

The names of Jerry Maulsby, Gilson Gray and Lee Bland were suggested as possible broadcasters. We shall try to locate a broadcaster who is inside the company. It was agreed that we shall notify stations in advance what the subject of the editorial will be and in substance what stand CBS plans to take. We also shall notify them that CBS will provide time for the reading of letters, probably by the same voice at the same time of day and on the same day of week that the editorial was broadcast, one week later. It will be up to the stations to decide whether they wish to carry the reply, as it is, of course, up to them to determine whether they will carry the editorial.

It was assumed that the C-O stations would carry the editorials, but the question of how they would handle the reply was left open.

It is anticipated that the program of reply will consist as a rule of letters from listeners which will be selected and edited for use by the Public Affairs staff.

There was discussion of the possibility of including a serious editorial and a somewhat lighter editorial in the same broadcast. Decision went against this idea. We shall for the time being do editorials only on serious topics answering to the criteria outlined in the note of June 14. We are not, however, committed to make every editorial completely fill the time period allotted, but are instructed to provide proper fill, of hard news or music, if the editorial does not consume the full period.

Among the subjects proposed which were thought worthy of exploration were the following:

Who Is Fighting Whom?

Competition Within the Military Establishment, which should be devoting its efforts entirely to the defense of the United States against exterior enemies.

Lay Off The South: progress being made in the Southern states, and credit to those states instead of blame for shortcomings.

Standardization of Road Markers.

Distribution: an effort to remedy the over-emphasis on production alone as a solution to economic ills.

Deterioration of Crafts.

The Voice of America: Necessity for getting the American idea better known abroad (this, of course, would have to be linked to a news hook).

Hysteria: there is a real menace back of the witch hunt, and yet we must not be panicked.

It was agreed that two of these subjects, Lay Off The South and Standardization of Road Markers, was sufficiently timeless so they might be put into the works at once, although, of course, they wouldn't be used early on.

October 1 was set as the date to choose the subject for our first editorial, which will be broadcast as soon after that date as is practicable.

No publicity of any kind is to be given to our editorial plans until we are instructed by Mr. Paley and Mr. Stanton to do so.

It is planned, however, to tell the Affiliates Advisory Board in its meeting on Tuesday, August 2, 1949 about the plans for CBS editorials.

m

Consultative
1. Mr. Murrow
2. Mr. Burpee
Fy 2
DT

Columbia to Sell Time for Opinion Broadcasts

"In view of the reversal of the Mayflower decision by the Federal Communications Commission and the intention of CBS to broadcast editorials, from time to time, in its own name, we will now, in addition, sell time for the expression of opinion on public issues," Frank Stanton, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, stated today.

"The selling of time for opinion broadcasting will not affect the Columbia policy of allocating free time for the presentation of opinions, and we will continue to bring this valuable service to our listeners as we have in the past. When time is used for broadcasts of opinion it will be clearly labelled as such," Mr. Stanton said.

released
1 July 1949

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Mr. Stanton, Mr. Paley

Con

F. 553C-1/49

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Paley

From Mr. Taylor, Mr. Murrow, Mr. Bryson

Station

June 14, 1949

Planning CBS Editorials:

We believe that the first CBS editorial must answer to at least three special qualifications:

1. It has to be tough.
2. It should deal with an area with which we are expert.
3. Our facts and our competence must be unassailable.

The job of writing will have to be spread around the organization among those who are most competent to deal with the particular subjects.

But in order that there shall be a unified style of writing in all CBS editorials, it will be necessary to designate an individual who rewrites all of them and puts them in the language of speech.

At the earliest possible date, we should like to have settled for us the question of who approves an editorial and says that it goes on. The editorials, in our opinion, cannot be successfully rewritten by a committee, and if they are edited by too many hands, they will lose edge and will miss the moment of timeliness which will make them a genuine force.

As procedure, we propose that we submit to the individual who is designated as having managerial decision on editorials the subject to be treated. It will then be up to us to get a text written and to submit the text to this individual.

In the choice of topics, we intend to bear these factors always in mind:

1. The national importance of the subject.
2. The self-interest of the Columbia Broadcasting System.
3. The news worthiness of the subject.
4. The fact that we are steamed up about it.
5. Our belief that we are in a position to throw some light on the issue and to contribute substantially to its clarification.

We recommend that in presenting each editorial, we shall state the issue, giving cognizance to the principal differences of opinion on the subject, and shall then present the CBS view.

We recommend that the editorials be voiced by an anonymous speaker with a plain yet cultivated voice who shall be placed under exclusive contract to CBS for this purpose, and who shall broadcast anonymously. We anticipate that such a man should have no ambitions for a personal career in radio broadcasting.

If we may have your endorsement of these recommendations, we shall proceed to the second and more explicit stage.

Five extra copies of this memorandum are attached for such distribution of it as you may wish to make.

By

Mr Munnell
By

6/9/49
11 AM
ddy

FCC 49-769
36009
Com

Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington 25, D. C.

In the Matter of)
) DOCKET NO. 8516
Editorializing by Broadcast Licensees)

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

BY THE COMMISSION: Chairman Coy and Commissioner Walker not participating; additional views by Commissioner Webster; separate opinion by Commissioner Jones; Commissioner Hennock dissenting.

1. This Report is issued by the Commission in connection with its hearings on the above entitled matter held at Washington, D. C. on March 1, 2,3,4, and 5 and April 19, 20, and 21, 1948. The hearing had been ordered on the Commission's own motion on September 5, 1947, because of our belief that further clarification of the Commission's position with respect to the obligations of broadcast licensees in the field of broadcasts of news, commentary and opinion was advisable. It was believed that in view of the apparent confusion concerning certain of the Commission's previous statements on these vital matters by broadcast licensees and members of the general public, as well as the professed disagreement on the part of some of these persons with earlier Commission pronouncements, a reexamination and restatement of its views by the Commission would be desirable. And in order to provide an opportunity to interested persons and organizations to acquaint the Commission with their views, prior to any Commission determination, as to the proper resolution of the difficult and complex problems involved in the presentation of radio news and comment in a democracy, it was designated for public hearing before the Commission *en banc* on the following issues:

"1. To determine whether the expression of editorial opinions by broadcast station licensees on matters of public interest and controversy is consistent with their obligations to operate their stations in the public interest.

2. To determine the relationship between any such editorial expression and the affirmative obligation of the licensees to insure that a fair and equal presentation of all sides of controversial issues is made over their facilities."

2. At the hearings testimony was received from some 49 witnesses representing the broadcasting industry and various interested organizations and members of the public. In addition, written statements of their position on the matter were placed into the record by 21 persons and organizations who were unable to appear and testify in person. The various wit-

nesses and statements brought forth for the Commission's consideration, arguments on every side of both of the questions involved in the hearing. Because of the importance of the issues considered in the hearing, and because of the possible confusion which may have existed in the past concerning the policies applicable to the matters which were the subject of the hearing, we have deemed it advisable to set forth in detail and at some length our conclusions as to the basic considerations relevant to the expression of editorial opinion by broadcast licensees and the relationship of any such expression to the general obligations of broadcast licensees with respect to the presentation of programs involving controversial issues.

3. In approaching the issues upon which this proceeding has been held, we believe that the paramount and controlling consideration is the relationship between the American system of broadcasting carried on through a large number of private licensees upon whom devolves the responsibility for the selection and presentation of program material, and the Congressional mandate that this licensee responsibility is to be exercised in the interests of, and as a trustee for the public at large which retains ultimate control over the channels of radio and television communications. One important aspect of this relationship, we believe, results from the fact that the needs and interests of the general public with respect to programs devoted to news commentary and opinion can only be satisfied by making available to them for their consideration and acceptance or rejection, of varying and conflicting views held by responsible elements of the community. And it is in the light of these basic concepts that the problems of insuring fairness in the presentation of news and opinion and the place in such a picture of any expression of the views of the station licensee as such must be considered.

4. It is apparent that our system of broadcasting, under which private persons and organizations are licensed to provide broadcasting service to the various communities and regions, imposes responsibility in the selection and presentation of radio program material upon such licensees. Congress has recognized that the requests for radio time may far exceed the amount of time reasonably available for distribution by broadcasters. It provided, therefore, in Section 3(h) of the Communications Act that a person engaged in radio broadcasting shall not be deemed a common carrier. It is the licensee, therefore, who must determine what percentage of the limited broadcast day should appropriately be devoted to news and discussion or consideration of public issues, rather than to the other legitimate services of radio broadcasting, and who must select or be responsible for the selection of the particular news items to be reported or the particular local, state, national or international issues or questions of public interest to be considered, as well as the person or persons to comment or analyze the news or to discuss or debate the issues chosen as topics for radio consideration, "The life of each community involves a multitude of interests some dominant and all pervasive such as interest in public affairs, education and similar matters and some highly specialized and limited to few. The practical day-to-day problem with which every licensee is faced is one of striking a balance between these various interests to reflect them in a program service which is useful to the community, and which will in some way fulfil the needs and interests of the many." Capital Broad-

casting Company, 4 Pike & Fischer, R.R. 21; The Northern Corporation (WMEX), 4 Pike & Fischer, R.R. 333, 338. And both the Commission and the Courts have stressed that this responsibility devolves upon the individual licensees, and can neither be delegated by the licensee to any network or other person or group, or be unduly fettered by contractual arrangements restricting the licensee in his free exercise of his independent judgments. National Broadcasting Company v. United States, 319 U.S. 190 (upholding the Commission's Chain Broadcasting Regulations, Sections 3.101-3.108, 3.231-3.238, 3.631-3.638), Churchhill Tabernacle v. Federal Communications Commission 160 F. 2d. 244, (See, Rules and Regulations, Sections 3.109, 3.239, 3.639); Allen T. Simmons v. Federal Communications Commission, 169 F. 2d 670, certiorari denied 335 U.S. 846.

5. But the inevitability that there must be some choosing between various claimants for access to a licensee's microphone, does not mean that the licensee is free to utilize his facilities as he sees fit or in his own particular interests as contrasted with the interests of the general public. The Communications Act of 1934, as amended, makes clear that licenses are to be issued only where the public interest, convenience or necessity would be served thereby. And we think it is equally clear that one of the basic elements of any such operation is the maintenance of radio and television as a medium of freedom of speech and freedom of expression for the people of the nation as a whole. Section 301 of the Communications Act provides that it is the purpose of the Act to maintain the control of the United States over all channels of interstate and foreign commerce. Section 326 of the Act provides that this control of the United States shall not result in any impairment of the right of free speech by means of such radio communications. It would be inconsistent with these express provisions of the Act to assert that, while it is the purpose of the Act to maintain the control of the United States over radio channels, but free from any regulation or condition which interferes with the right of free speech, nevertheless persons who are granted limited rights to be licensees of radio stations, upon a finding under Sections 307(a) and 309 of the Act that the public interest, convenience, or necessity would be served thereby, may themselves make radio unavailable as a medium of free speech. The legislative history of the Communications Act and its predecessor, the Radio Act of 1927 shows, on the contrary, that Congress intended that radio stations should not be used for the private interest, whims, or caprices of the particular persons who have been granted licenses, but in manner which will serve the community generally and the various groups which make up the community.2/

2/ Thus in the Congressional debates leading to the enactment of the Radio Act of 1927 Congressman (later Senator) White stated (67 Cong. Rec. 5479, March 12, 1926):

> "We have reached the definite conclusion that the right of all our people to enjoy this means of communication can be preserved only by the repudiation of the idea underlying the 1912 law that anyone who will, may transmit and by the assertion in its stead of the doctrine that the right of the public to service is superior to the right of any individual to use the other * * *

And the courts have consistently upheld Commission action giving recognition to and fulfilling that intent of Congress. KFAB Broadcasting Association v. Federal Radio Commission, 47 F. 2d 670; Trinty Methodist Church, South v. Federal Radio Commission, 62 F. 2d 850, certiorari denied, 288 U.S. 599.

6. It is axiomatic that one of the most vital questions of mass communication in a democracy is the development of an informed public opinion through the public dissemination of news and ideas concerning the vital public issues of the day. Basically, it is in recognition of the great contribution which radio can make in the advancement of this purpose that portions of the radio spectrum are allocated to that form of radio communications known as radio-broadcasting. Unquestionably, then, the standard of public interest, convenience and necessity as applied to radio-broadcasting must be interpreted in the light of this basic purpose. The Commission has consequently recognized the necessity for licensees to devote a reasonable percentage of their broadcast time to the presentation of news and programs devoted to the consideration and discussion of public issues of interest in the community served by the particular station. And we have recognized, with respect to such programs, the paramount right of the public in a free society to be informed and to have presented to it for acceptance or rejection the different attitudes and viewpoints concerning these vital and often controversial issues which are held by the various groups which make up the community.[3] It is this right of the public to be informed, rather than any right on the part of the government, any broadcast licensee or any individual member of the public to broadcast his own particular views on any matter, which is the foundation stone of the American system of broadcasting.

2/cont'd.

> the recent radio conference met this issue squarely. It recognized that in the present state of scientific development there must be a limitation upon the number of broadcasting stations and it recommended that licenses should be issued only to those stations whose operation would render a benefit to the public, are necessary in the public interest or would contribute to the development of the art. This principle was approved by every witness before your committee. We have written it into the bill. If enacted into law, the broadcasting privilege will not be a right of selfishness. It will rest upon an assurance of public interest to be served." (Emphasis added)

And this view that the interest of the listening public rather than the private interests of particular licensees was reemphasized as recently as June 9, 1948 in a unanimous report of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on S. 1333 (80th Cong.) which would have amended the present Communications Act in certain respects. See S. Rep't No. 1567, 80th Cong. 2nd Sess., pp. 14-15.

3/ Cf., Thornhill v. Alabama, 310 U.S. 88, 95, 102; Associated Press v. United States 326 U.S. 1, 20.

7. This affirmative responsibility on the part of broadcast licensees to provide a reasonable amount of time for the presentation over their facilities of programs devoted to the discussion and consideration of public issues has been reaffirmed by this Commission in a long series of decisions. The United Broadcasting Company (WHKC) case, 10 FCC 675, emphasized that this duty includes the making of reasonable provision for the discussion of controversial issues of public importance in the community served, and to make sufficient time available for full discussion thereof. The Scott case, 3 Pike & Fischer, Radio Regulation 259, stated our conclusions that this duty extends to all subjects of substantial importance to the community coming within the scope of free discussion under the First Amendment without regard to personal views and opinions of the licensees on the matter, or any determination by the licensee as to the possible unpopularity of the views to be expressed on the subject matter to be discussed among particular elements of the station's listening audience. Cf., National Broadcasting Company v. United States, 319 U.S. 190; Allen T. Simmons, 3 Pike & Fischer, R.R. 1029, affirmed; Simmons v. Federal Communications Commission, 169 F. 2d 670, certiorari denied, 335 U.S. 846; Bay State Beacon, 3 Pike & Fischer, R.R. 1455, affirmed; Bay State Beacon v. Federal Communications Commission, U.S. App. D.C., decided December 20, 1948; Petition of Sam Morris, 3 Pike & Fischer, R.R. 154; Thomas N. Beach, 3 Pike & Fischer R.R. 1784. And the Commission has made clear that in such presentation of news and comment the public interest requires that the licensee must operate on a basis of overall fairness, making his facilities available for the expression of the contrasting views of all responsible elements in the community on the various issues which arise. Mayflower Broadcasting Co., 8 F.C.C. 333; United Broadcasting Co. (WHKC) 10 F.C.C. 515; Cf. WBNX Broadcasting Co., Inc. 4 Pike & Fischer, R.R. 244 (Memorandum Opinion). Only where the licensee's discretion in the choice of the particular programs to be broadcast over his facilities is exercised so as to afford a reasonable opportunity for the presentation of all responsible positions on matters of sufficient importance to be afforded radio time can radio be maintained as a medium of freedom of speech for the people as a whole. These concepts, of course, do restrict the licensee's freedom to utilize his station in whatever manner he chooses but they do so in order to make possible the maintenance of radio as a medium of freedom of speech for the general public.

8. It has been suggested in the course of the hearings that licensees have an affirmative obligation to insure fair presentation of all sides of any controversial issue before any time may be allocated to the discussion or consideration of the matter. On the other hand, arguments have been advanced in support of the proposition that the licensee's sole obligation to the public is to refrain from suppressing or excluding any responsible point of view from access to the radio. We are of the opinion, however, that any rigid requirement that licensees adhere to either of these extreme prescriptions for proper station programming techniques would seriously limit the ability of licensees to serve the public interest. Forums and round-table discussions, while often excellent techniques of presenting a fair cross section of differing viewpoints on a given issue, are not the only appropriate devices for radio discussion, and in some circumstances

may not be particularly appropriate or advantageous. Moreover, in many instances the primary "controversy" will be whether or not the particular problem should be discussed at all; in such circumstances, where the licensee has determined that the subject is of sufficient import to receive broadcast attention, it would obviously not be in the public interest for spokesmen for one of the opposing points of view to be able to exercise a veto power over the entire presentation by refusing to broadcast its position. Fairness, in such circumstances might require no more than that the licensee make a reasonable effort to secure responsible representation of the particular position and, if it fails in this effort, to continue to make available its facilities to the spokesmen for such position in the event that, after the original programs are broadcast, they then decide to avail themselves of a right to reply to present their contrary opinion. It should be remembered, moreover that discussion of public issues will not necessarily be confined to questions which are obviously controversial in nature, and, in many cases, programs initiated with no thought on the part of the licensee of their possibly controversial nature will subsequently arouse controversy and opposition of a substantial nature which will merit presentation of opposing views. In such cases, however, fairness can be preserved without undue difficulty since the facilities of the station can be made available to the spokesmen for the groups wishing to state views in opposition to those expressed in the original presentation when such opposition becomes manifest.

9. We do not believe, however, that the licensee's obligations to serve the public interest can be met merely through the adoption of a general policy of not refusing to broadcast opposing views where a demand is made of the station for broadcast time. If, as we believe to be the case, the public interest is best served in a democracy through the ability of the people to hear expositions of the various positions taken by responsible groups and individuals on particular topics and to choose between them, it is evident that broadcast licensees have an affirmative duty generally to encourage and implement the broadcast of all sides of controversial public issues over their facilities, over and beyond their obligation to make available on demand opportunities for the expression of opposing views. It is clear that any approximation of fairness in the presentation of any controversy will be difficult if not impossible of achievement unless the licensee plays a conscious and positive role in bringing about balanced presentation of the opposing viewpoints.

10. It should be recognized that there can be no one all embracing formula which licensees can hope to apply to insure the fair and balanced presentation of all public issues. Different issues will inevitably require different techniques of presentation and production. The licensee will in each instance be called upon to exercise his best judgment and good sense in determining what subjects should be considered, the particular format of the programs to be devoted to each subject, the different shades of opinion to be presented, and the spokesmen for each point of view. In determining whether to honor specific requests for time, the station will inevitably be confronted with such questions as whether the subject is worth considering, whether the viewpoint of the requesting party has already received a sufficient amount of broadcast time, or whether there may not be

other available groups or individuals who might be more appropriate spokesmen for the particular point of view than the person making the request. The latter's personal involvement in the controversy may also be a factor which must be considered, for elementary considerations of fairness may dictate that time be allocated to a person or group which has been specifically attacked over the station, where otherwise no such obligation would exist. Undoubtedly, over a period of time some licensees may make honest errors of judgment. But there can be no doubt that any licensee honestly desiring to live up to its obligation to serve the public interest and making a reasonable effort to do so, will be able to achieve a fair and satisfactory resolution of these problems in the light of the specific facts.

11. It is against this background that we must approach the question of "editorialization" — the use of radio facilities by the licensees thereof for the expression of the opinions and ideas of the licensee on the various controversial and significant issues of interest to the members of the general public afforded radio (or television) service by the particular station. In considering this problem it must be kept in mind that such editorial expression may take many forms ranging from the overt statement of position by the licensee in person or by his acknowledged spokesmen to the selection and presentation of news editors and commentators sharing the licensee's general opinions or the making available of the licensee's facilities, either free of charge or for a fee to persons or organizations reflecting the licensee's viewpoint either generally or with respect to specific issues. It should also be clearly indicated that the question of the relationship of broadcast editorialization, as defined above, to operation in the public interest, is not identical with the broader problem of assuring "fairness" in the presentation of news, comment or opinion, but is rather one specific facet of this larger problem.

12. It is clear that the licensees authority to determine the specific programs to be broadcast over his station gives him an opportunity, not available to other persons, to insure that his personal viewpoint on any particular issue is presented in his station's broadcasts, whether or not those views are expressly identified with the licensee. And, in absense of governmental restraint, he would, if he so chose, be able to utilize his position as a broadcast licensee to weight the scales in line with his personal views, or even directly or indirectly to propagandize in behalf of his particular philosophy or views on the various public issues to the exclusion of any contrary opinions. Such action can be effective and persuasive whether or not it is accompanied by any editorialization in the narrow sense of overt statement of particular opinions and views identified as those of licensee.

13. The narrower question of whether any overt editorialization or advocacy by broadcast licensees, identified as such is consonant with the operation of their stations in the public interest, resolves itself, primarily into the issue of whether such identification of comment or opinion broadcast over a radio or television station with the licensee, as such, would inevitably or even probably result in such over-emphasis on the side of any particular controversy which the licensee chooses to espouse as to make impossible any reasonably balanced presentation of all sides of such

issues or to render ineffective the available safeguards of that overall fairness which is the essential element of operation in the public interest. We do not believe that any such consequence is either inevitable or probable, and we have therefore come to the conclusion that overt licensee editorialization, within reasonable limits and subject to the general requirements of fairness detailed above, is not contrary to the public interest.

14. The Commission has given careful consideration to contentions of those witnesses at the hearing who stated their belief that any overt editorialization or advocacy by broadcast licensee is per se contrary to the public interest. The main arguments advanced by these witnesses were that overt editorialization by broadcast licensees would not be consistent with the attainment of balanced presentations since there was a danger that the institutional good will and the production resources at the disposal of broadcast licensees would inevitably influence public opinion in favor of the positions advocated in the name of the licensee and that, having taken an open stand on behalf of one position in a given controversy, a licensee is not likely to give a fair break to the opposition. We believe, however, that these fears are largely misdirected, and that they stem from a confusion of the question of overt advocacy in the name of the licensee, with the broader issue of insuring that the station's broadcasts devoted to the consideration of public issues will provide the listening public with a fair and balanced presentation of differing viewpoints on such issues, without regard to the particular views which may be held or expressed by the licensee. Considered, as we believe they must be, as just one of several types of presentation of public issues, to be afforded their appropriate and non-exclusive place in the station's total schedule of programs devoted to balanced discussion and consideration of public issues, we do not believe that programs in which the licensee's personal opinions are expressed are intrinsically more or less subject to abuse than any other program devoted to public issues. If it be true that station good will and licensee prestige, where it exists, may give added weight to opinion expressed by the licensee, it does not follow that such opinion should be excluded from the air any more than it should in the case of any individual or institution which over a period of time has built up a reservoir of good will or prestige in the community. In any competition for public acceptance of ideas, the skills and resources of the proponents, and opponents will always have some measure of effect in producing the results sought. But it would not be suggested that they should be denied expression of their opinions over the air by reason of their particular assets. What is against the public interest is for the licensee "to stack the cards" by a deliberate selection of spokesmen for opposing points of view to favor one viewpoint at the expense of the other, whether or not the views of those spokesmen are identified as the views of the licensee or of others. Assurance of fairness must in the final analysis be achieved, not by the exclusion of particular views because of the source of the views, or the forcefulness with which the view is expressed, but by making the microphone available, for the presentation of contrary views without deliberate restrictions designed to impede equally forceful presentation.

15. Similarly, while licensees will in most instances have at their disposal production resources making possible graphic and persuasive techniques for forceful presentation of ideas, their utilization for the promulgation of the licensee's personal viewpoints will not necessarily or automatically lead to unfairness or lack of balance. While uncontrolled utilization of such resources for the partisan ends of the licensee might conceivably lead to serious abuses, such abuses could as well exist where the station's resources are used for the sole use of his personal spokesmen. The prejudicial or unfair use of broadcast production resources would, in either case, be contrary to the public interest.

16. The Commission is not persuaded that a station's willingness to stand up and be counted on these particular issues upon which the licensee has a definite position may not be actually helpful in providing and maintaining a climate of fairness and equal opportunity for the expression of contrary views. Certainly the public has less to fear from the open partisan than from the covert propagandist. On many issues, of sufficient importance to be allocated broadcast time, the station licensee may have no fixed opinion or viewpoint which he wishes to state or advocate. But where the licensee, himself, believes strongly that one side of a controversial issue is correct and should prevail, prohibition of his expression of such position will not of itself insure fair presentation of that issue over his station's facilities, nor would open advocacy necessarily prevent an overall fair presentation of the subject. It is not a sufficient answer to state that a licensee should occupy the position of an impartial umpire, where the licensee is in fact partial. In the absence of a duty to present all sides of controversial issues, overt editorialization by station licensees could conceivably result in serious abuse. But where, as we believe to be the case under the Communications Act, such a responsibility for a fair and balanced presentation of controversial public issues exists, we cannot see how the open espousal of one point of view by the licensee should necessarily prevent him from affording a fair opportunity for the presentation of contrary positions or make more difficult the enforcement of the statutory standard of fairness upon any licensee.

17. It must be recognized, however, that the licensee's opportunity to express his own views as part of a general presentation of varying opinions on particular controversial issues, does not justify or empower any licensee to exercise his authority over the selection of program material to distort or suppress the basic factual information upon which any truly fair and free discussion of public issues must necessarily depend. The basis for any fair considertion of public issues, and particularly those of a controversial nature, is the presentation of news and information concerning the basic facts of the controversy in as complete and impartial a manner as possible. A licensee would be abusing his position as public trustee of these important means of mass communication were he to withhold from expression over his facilities relevant news or facts concerning a controversy or to slant or distort the presentation of such news. No discussion of the issues involved in any controversy can be fair or in the public interest where such dis-

cussion must take place in a climate of false or misleading information concerning the basic facts of the controversy.

18. During the course of the hearings, fears have been expressed that any effort on the part of the Commission to enforce a reasonable standard of fairness and impartiality would inevitably require the Commission to take a stand on the merits of the particular issues considered in the programs broadcast by the several licensees, as well as exposing the licensees to the risk of loss of licenseebecause of "honest mistakes" which they may make in the exercise of their judgment with r spect to the broadcasts of programs of a controversial nature. We believe that these fears are wholly without justification, and are based on either an assumption of abuse of power by the Commission or a lack of proper understanding of the role of the Commission, under the Communications Act, in considering the program service of broadcast licensees in passing upon applications for renewal of license. While this Commission and its predecessor, the Federal Radio Commission, have, from the beginning of effective radio regulation in 1927, properly considered that a licensee's overall program service is one of the primary indicia of his ability to serve the public interest, actual consideration of such service has always been limited to a determination as to whether the licensee's programming, taken as a whole, demonstartes that the licensee is aware of his listening public and is willing and able to make an honest and reasonable effort to live up to such obligations. The action of the station in carrying or refusing to carry any particular program is of relevance only as the station's actions with respect to such programs fits into its overall pattern of broadcast service, and must be considered in the light of its other program activities. This does not mean, of course, that stations may, with impunity, engage in a partisan editorial campaign on a particular issue or series of issues provided only that the remainder of its program schedule conforms to the statutory norm of fairness; a licensee may not utilize the portion of its broadcast service which conforms to the statutory requirements as a cover or shield for other programming which fails to meet the minimum standards of operation in the public interest. But is is clear that the standard of public interest is not so rigid that an honest mistake or error in judgment on the part of a licensee will be or should be condemned where his overall record demonstrates a reasonable effort to provide a balanced presentation of comment and opinion on such issues. The question is necessarily one of the reasonableness of the station's actions, not whether any absolute standard of fairness has been achieved. It does not require any appraisal of the merits of the particular issue to determine whether reasonable efforts have been made to present both sides of the question. Thus, in appraising the record of a station in presenting programs concerning a controversial bill pending before the Congress of the United States, if the record disclosed that the licensee had permitted only advocates of the bill's enactment to utilize its facilities to the exclusion of its opponents, it is clear that no independent appraisal of the bill's merits by the Commission would be required to reach a determination that the licensee had misconstrued its duties and obligations as a person licensed to serve the public interest. The Commission has observed, in considering this general problem that "the duty to operate in the public interest is no esoteric mystery, but is essentially a duty to operate a radio station with good judgment and good faith guided by a reasonable regard for the interests of the community to be served."

Northern Corporation (WHEX), 4 Pike & Fischer, R.R. 333, 339. Of course, some cases will be clearer than others, and the Commission in the exercise of its functions may be called upon to weigh conflicting evidence to determine whether the licensee has or has not made reasonable efforts to present a fair and well-rounded presentation of particular public issues. But the standard of reasonableness and the reasonable approximation of a statutory norm is not an arbitrary standard incapable of administrative or judicial determination, but, on the contrary, one of the basic standards of conduct in numerous fields of Anglo-American law. Like all other flexible standards of conduct, it is subject to abuse and arbitrary interpretation and application by the duly authorized reviewing authorities. But the possibility that a legitimate standard of legal conduct might be abused or arbitrarily applied by capricious governmental authority is not and cannot be a reason for abandoning the standard itself. And broadcast licensees are protected against any conceivable abuse of power by the Commission in the exercising of its licensing authority by the procedural safeguards of the Communications Act and the Administrative Procedure Act, and bythe right of appeal to the Courts from final action claimed to be arbitrary or capricious.

19. There remains for consideration the allegation made by a few of the witnesses in the hearing that any action by the Commission in this field enforcing a basic standard of fairness upon broadcast licensees necessarily constitutes an "abridgement of the right of free speech" in violation of the First Amendment of the United States Constitution. We can see no sound basis for any such conclusion. The freedom of speech protected against governmental abridgement by the First Amendment does not extend any privilege to government licensees of means of public communications to exclude the expression of opinions and ideas with which they are in disagreement. We believe, on the contrary, that a requirement that broadcast licensees utilize their franchises in a manner in which the listening public may be assured of hearing varying opinions on the paramount issues facing the American people is within both the spirit and letter of the First Amendment. As the Supreme Court of the United States has pointed out in the Associated Press monopoly case:

> "It would be strange indeed, however, if the grave concern for freedom of the press which prompted adoption of the First Amendment should be read as a command that the government was without power to protect that freedom...That Amendment rests on the assumption that the widest possible dissemination of information from diverse and antagonistic sources is essential to the welfare of the public, that a free press is a condition of free society. Surely a command that the government itself shall not impede the free flow of ideas does not afford non-governmental combinations a refuge if they impose restraints upon that constitutionally guaranteed freedom. Freedom to publish means freedom for all and not for some. Freedom to publish is guaranteed by the Constitution, but freedom to combine to keep others from publishing is not." (Associated Press v. United States, 326 U.S. 1 at p. 20.)

20. We fully recognize that freedom of the radio is included among the freedoms protected against governmental abridgement by the First Amendment. United States v. Paramount Pictures, Inc., et al, 334 U.S. 131, 166. But this does not mean that the freedom of the people as a whole to enjoy the maximum possible utilization of this medium of mass communication may be subordinated to the freedom of any single person to exploit the medium for his own private interest. Indeed, it seems indisputable that full effect can only be given to the concept of freedom of speech on the radio by giving precedence to the right of the American public to be informed on all sides of public questions over any such individual exploitation for private purposes. Any regulation of radio, especially a system of limited licensees, is in a real sense an abridgement of the inherent freedom of persons to express themselves by means of radio communications. It is, however, a necessary and constitutional abridgement in order to prevent chaotic interference from destroying the great potential of this medium for public enlightment and entertainment. National Broadcasting Company v. United States, 319 U. S. 190, 296; cf; Federal Radio Commission v. Nelson Brothers Bond & Mortgage Co., 289 U. S. 266; Fisher's Blend Station, Inc. v. State Tax Commission, 277 U.S. 650. Nothing in the Communications Act or its history supports any conclusion that the people of the nation, acting through Congress, have intended to surrender or diminish their paramount rights in the air waves, including access to radio broadcasting facilities to a limited number of private licensees to be used as such licensees see fit, without regard to the paramount interests of the people. The most significant meaning of freedom of the radio is the right of the American people to listen to this great medium of communications free from any governmental dictation as to what they can or cannot hear and free alike from similar restraints by private licensees.

21. To recapitulate, the Commission believes that under the American system of broadcasting the individual licensees of radio stations have the responsibility for determining the specific program material to be broadcast over their stations. This choice, however, must be exercised in a manner consistent with the basic policy of the Congress that radio be maintained as a medium of free speech for the general public as a whole rather than as an outlet for the purely personal or private interests of the licensee. This requires that licensees devote a reasonable percentage of their broadcasting time to the discussion of public issues of interest in the community served by their stations and that such programs be designed so that the public has a reasonable opportunity to hear different opposing positions on the public issues of interest and importance in the community. The particular format best suited for the presentation of such programs in a manner consistent with the public interest must be determined by the licensee in the light of the facts of each individual situation. Such presentation may include the identified expression of the licensee's personal viewpoint as part of the more general presentation of views or comments on the various issues, but the opportunity of licensees to

present such views as they may have on matters of controversy may not be utilized to achieve a partisan or one-sided presentation of issues. Licensee editorialization is but one aspect of freedom of expression by means of radio. Only insofar as it is exercised in conformity with the paramount right of the public to hear a reasonably balanced presentation of all responsible viewpoints on particular issues can such editorialization be considered to be consistent with the licensee's duty to operate in the public interest. For the licensee is a trustee impressed with the duty of preserving for the public generally radio as a medium of free expression and fair presentation.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

T. J. Slowie
Secretary

Adopted: June 1, 1949

Released: June 2, 1949

Corrected

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF COMMISSIONER E. M. WEBSTER

I adopt the majority opinion and file the following additional views. In my opinion, the report and attached separate views of Commissioner Jones still leaves a licensee in a quandary and a state of confusion in that he must follow with his own interpretation of an involved academic legal treatise to determine what he can or cannot do in his day-to-day operation. He is entitled to know from the Commission just that--"what he can or cannot do"--in as concise and unequivocal language as possible.

The issue is simply stated: "Can a licensee of a broadcasting station be an advocate over his own station?"

At the risk of oversimplification, but in the interest of the licensee, I consider the answer to this question to be as follows:

1. Freedom of speech over the radio is not at issue. The right or privilege of access to the radio microphone is an issue.

2. No individual has the right of access to a radio microphone (except for such rights as may be conferred by Section 315 of the Communications Act - "Facilities For Candidates For Public Office"). Each individual licensee has the privilege of and responsibility for determining the particular persons or groups to be granted access to the microphone, which includes denial of access, and the specific program material to be broadcast over his facilities.

3. This privilege and responsibility is not unrestricted, however, but represents a sacred trust which must be exercised in a manner consistent with the basic policy of the Communications Act that broadcasting stations be licensed to serve the interests of the public at large rather than the personal or private interests of the licensee.

4. The public interest requires that the listening public secure a reasonable opportunity to hear differing and opposing positions on the controversial public issues of interest and importance in the community. Where a licensee affords time over his facilities for the expression of any one opinion on such issues, he is under an obligation to insure that opposing points of view will also be presented or at least that a reasonable opportunity be afforded for the presentation of such views.

5. The licensee is free to exercise his privilege of selection of persons to be given access to the microphone to present his own views of controversial public issues or to select persons to broadcast over his facilities whom he knows

or has reason to believe share his views. However, where the licensee grants the privilege of access to the microphone to himself or his spokesman, such broadcasts must be handled in the same manner as all other broadcasts of controversial issues and the licensee may not utilize his authority to select the persons to have access to his microphone to advance his own ideas or opinions to the exclusion of others.

6. The particular format or formats for the presentation of controversy must be determined by the individual licensee in the light of the particular circumstances of each case. There can be no mechanical formula or test which can be prescribed to insure the essential fairness which is the prerequisite of any successful operation in the public interest. The decisions which have to be made by licensees in this field are in many cases difficult ones. But, any licensee making a sincere and reasonable effort to serve the needs of his listening audience as a whole in conformity with the precepts set out above should be able to meet his obligation as a licensee of providing service in the public interest, convenience, or necessity.

Separate Views of Commissioner Jones

1. I agree that radio station licensees may editorialize over their own facilities. I believe that any document establishing this policy requires a reversal of the Mayflower Broadcasting Company decision, 8 FCC 333, which fully and completely suppressed and prohibited the licensee from speaking in the future over his facilities in behalf of any cause. All licensees, considered this Mayflower decision as applicable to each of them. I believe that the Commission thus violated the First Amendment and that the Commission should acknowledge the unconstitutionality of the Mayflower decision and rule that the licensee may speak.

2. Since the Majority do not acknowledge the applicability of the First Amendment in determining whether the licensee may use his own microphone to advocate causes, it is not surprising that the Mayflower decision is quoted with apparent approval. They seem to urge that any relaxation of complete suppression is by the sufferance or leave of the Commission. They have proscribed their permission with prospective conditions in terms of fairness, several examples of which are described seriatim, and then they conclude: "It should be recognized that there can be no one all embracing formula which licensees can hope to apply to insure the fair and balanced presentation of all public issues." Nor do I find any assistance to the licensee or any clarification of the constitutional questions in the separate opinion of Commissioner Webster. When the Commissioner picks legal assumptions from the other, as: "Freedom of speech over the air is not at issue. The right or privilege of access to the radio microphone is the issue", the ceiling of oversimplification is unlimited to reach most any unconstitutional conclusion.

3. The Commission connotes "editorialization" with "news" and "comment". The relationship of commentators and licensees, including network licensees, is such that under the majority view commentator editorialization cannot be ignored and fairness should attach to them if their opinion is to have any meaning of consequence to the industry.

4. In taking the position I do in this matter that licensees shall be free without previous restraint to exercise their constitutional right to editorialize, I wish to make it clearly understood that I also believe that in a revocation or renewal proceeding the Commission has the right to review the overall past performance of the licensee including now a review of one additional facet -- editorialization over his own facilities by a licensee and according to my view by commentators -- to determine whether a finding can be made that he will operate his radio facilities in the public interest, convenience and necessity. This power of the Commission to review the overall operations of the licensee as the steward of the public is as far as the poles from an ambiguous prospective guide the majority is adopting here to cover a specific segment of the licensee's obligations under the Act.

5. Even if the Commission could attach prospective conditions upon the licensee's right to editorialize, such conditions should not be couched in ambiguous terms. Further, the Administrative Procedure Act and the Rules and Regulations of the Administrative Committee issued pursuant to the Federal Register Act (44 USC Subchapter 8B) require policy statements to be published in codified form. Since I have come to these conclusions in disposing of the right of licensees to editorialize, I am constrained to state my reasons therefor as follows:

6. Neither the questions here presented nor their resolution can be adequately understood without a discussion of the case of Mayflower Broadcasting Company, 8 FCC 333. In the Mayflower case, the Commission had before it a situation where a licensee had used the facilities of his station to promote ideas and political candidates of his own choosing. The Commission, in reviewing the licensee's operation, held that a licensee could not, under any circumstances, consonant with the public interest, act as an advocate. The Commission said "a truly free radio cannot be used to advocate the causes of the licensee. ... it cannot be devoted to the support of principles he happens to regard most favorably. In brief, the broadcaster cannot be an advocate." 8 FCC at 340. While some question has been raised from time to time as to whether these broad statements constituted only dictum, examination of the Commission's disposition of the proceedings in that case makes it clear that the broad language of the Commission prohibiting advocacy by licensees over their facilities was intended to be part of the ratio decidendi. Thus in concluding to grant the application for renewal of station WMAB's license, the Commission expressly relied upon the licensee's unequivocal representations that no editorials had been broadcast since September 1938, that the licensee did not intend to depart from this uninterrupted policy and that the station had no editorial policy. In view of the language of the Mayflower decision and the Commission's basis of disposition of the proceedings, I cannot see how the Mayflower decision can be read in any other way but as a square holding that a licensee cannot use his microphone for personal advocacy. The Commission, in my opinion, fully and completely suppressed and prohibited the licensee from speaking in the future over his microphone in behalf of any cause.

7. It is true that protests were heard outside of the Commission's meeting room, but for 7 years no one formally challenged the decision of the Commission,1/ and the Commission took no steps to disclaim the ban created on editorialization

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1/ This decision of the Commission has hung like Damocles' sword over every station licensee to silence the licensee as an advocate. While it is true that any licensee in defiance of the Mayflower decision might personally have expressed editorial opinions and thus put his station license in jeopardy, the fact remains that no one challenged the governmental authority in this instance. I realize, of course, the dangers that a licensee would have been required to face had he challenged the Mayflower decision. Nevertheless radio should remember the history and experience of newspapers in their fight for freedom of the press. That battle should serve as a guide to the broadcasting industry on how to combat current abuse of governmental authority.

by licensees. It is therefore reasonable to say that at the time of the commencement of these proceedings, it was the unimpaired ruling of this Commission that editorialization over the facilities of a station by the licensee was contrary to the public interest. I would now expressly repudiate any such doctrine and explicitly make clear that to the extent that Mayflower created such a ban it is now overruled. The failure of the majority to discuss Mayflower and to repudiate the ban on editorialization created by Mayflower is under such circumstances extraordinary. It may not be without significance that the majority report cites the Mayflower decision with apparent approval. In view of the majority's decision I do not see how it can consistently appear to leave the effect of Mayflower unimpaired while at the same time hold that editorialization by licensees is not contrary to the public interest. The majority report in failing to discuss the effect of Mayflower on the main problem here presented either indicates a reluctance to admit the error of the earlier decision or a desire to perpetuate its evil effect. In either case I cannot approve.

8. In concluding that editorialization by licensees is not prohibited, the majority report does not expressly say that such conduct is permitted in the public interest. The Commission, without any reference to the effect of Mayflower, merely comes to the conclusion that overt licensee editorialization, within reasonable limits and subject to the general requirements of fairness, is not contrary to the public interest. This conclusion thus appears to be based solely on the requirement created by this Commission that licensees be fair and objective in the presentation of controversial issues of public importance. I believe that in resting this holding solely on that ground, the Commission overlooks the more important and determinative factor of the First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. If as the majority states "radio is included among the freedoms protected against governmental abridgment by the First Amendment" and if as is made clear by the majority it must be made available to "all responsible elements in the community", then it follows that governmental prohibition of editorialization by licensees, who certainly are a responsible element of the community, constitutes an unconstitutional abridgment of free speech. 2/ I, therefore, rest my decision that editorialization by licensees is in the public interest not on any policy requirement created by the Commission but upon the inviolate terms of the First Amendment. For whether or not the Commission is willing to follow the rule that licensees must be fair and objective in the presentation of controversial issues of public importance, a prohibition of editorialization by licensees would, in

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2/ Both the Communications Act and the decisions of this Commission and the courts make it clear that radio station licensees are required to be responsible members of the community. Irresponsible licensees are, of course, not qualified to be the holders of radio station licenses and the problem of editorialization by licensees in a context of irresponsibility presents entirely different problems from those involved in a ban on all editorialization by licensees. Cf. Trinity Methodist Church, South v. Federal Radio Commission, 62 F. 2d 850, cert. den., 288 U.S. 599.

my opinion, be contrary to the First Amendment and therefore invalid as an unconstitutional abridgment of free speech.

9. It is, however, suggested that since licensees are in effect trustees of the airwaves for the public, the Commission may condition the grant of the radio station license on the duty of the licensee to refrain from editorializing. I cannot, however, subscribe to this contention. In my opinion, cases such as United Public Workers v. Mitchell, 330 U.S. 75, and McAuliffe v. Mitchell, 155 Mass. 216, dealing with prohibitions on political activities by Civil Service employees are not at all applicable here. Those decisions rest solely on the peculiar nature of the relationship of the government, as an employer, to persons in its employ. The United Public Workers case makes clear that the extraordinary evil of political partisanship by classified employees of government is so substantial as to warrant an interference with the normal freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution. I do not believe that any such evil is here involved. Whatever the evil that may result from editorializing by licensees, I do not believe it is so substantial as to warrant the deprivation of the civil rights of the licensee. Accordingly, I believe that any condition imposed on a radio station licensee which prohibits editorialization by the licensee constitutes the imposition of an unreasonable and unconstitutional condition in violation of the First Amendment.

10. My objection to the manner in which the majority approaches the problems presented does not constitute a mere preference as to the route by which it reaches its decision. It reflects rather what I believe to be a fundamental difference in approach to the Commission's regulatory powers with respect to the programming policies of licensees. Whatever may be the constitutional validity of the approach the Commission takes, I believe the fundamental policy against previous restraint of speech requires the Commission to meticulously avoid the imposition of prospective conditions upon speech of licensees that is entitled to the protection of the First Amendment.

11. We should, I believe, pay particular attention to the manner in which the body of law with respect to the Commission's powers over the programming policies of licensees has arisen. Section 326 of the Communications Act expressly prohibits the Commission from exercising any powers of censorship. The Commission on the other hand has been given full power in connection with its licensing functions to determine whether an application for a station license or for renewal of such a license would serve the public interest, convenience or necessity. Moreover, application of the policy against previous restraint on speech is not at all inconsistent with this power, and the body of law with respect to the Federal Radio and Federal Communications Commission has grown upon the assumption that no previous restraint should be imposed upon radio speech but that the Commission may in connection with its regular review of each station's operation determine whether or not the operation of the station has been in the public interest. In the words of Justice Groner: "It may, therefore, be set down as a fundamental principle that under these constitutional guarantees /of free speech/ the citizen has in the first instance the right to utter or publish his sentiments although, of course, upon condition that he is responsible for any abuse of that right. Near v. Minnesota Ex Rel Olson, 283 US 697, 51 S. Ct. 625, 75 L. Ed. 1357." Trinity Methodist Church, South v. Federal Radio Commission,

62 F. 2d 850, cert. den. 288 US 599. 3/

12. Thus, it is clearly within the scope of the Commission's authority to refuse to grant a renewal of license to one whose operation is extensively conducted in his personal interest rather than the public interest. Cf. KFKB Broadcasting Association v. Federal Radio Commission, 47 F. 2d 670. Likewise the Commission does not deny freedom of speech by refusing to renew the license of one who in an irresponsible manner has abused the privileges conferred upon him by broadcasting defamatory and untrue matter and has obstructed the administration of justice by attempting by means of radio to impose his will upon the courts. Trinity Methodist Church, South v. Federal Radio Commission, 62 F. 2d 850, cert. den. 288 US 599.

13. Thus, the powers of the Commission and the responsibilities of the licensee have, without any necessity for violation of the policy against previous restraint, been defined by the courts on a case to case basis where the necessity for such decision has been presented. I am in complete agreement with the standards of licensee conduct imposed by these decisions. I would not, however, deviate from the past method of procedure in handling such problems on the basis of adjudicatory proceedings arising out of individual factual situations. I cannot subscribe to the action of the Commission in expressly imposing prospective conditions on the exercise of the licensee's right to use the facilities of a station for purposes of editorialization. I would not say to the licensee as does the Commission's decision, "You may speak but only on the prospective conditions that are laid down in our report." For my part, I would merely say to the licensee, "You may speak."

14. However, even if I were willing to adopt the approach which places express prospective conditions on the right to editorialize, I could not subscribe to a condition as vague as the concept of the duty to be fair. For where constitutionally valid conditions are imposed on speech by governmental authority, the standards by which one is required to act should be stated in such a way as to be clearly ascertainable. Cf. Winters v. New York, 333 US 507. I do not believe that the conditions imposed here are made clear enough to serve as an adequate guide to the conduct licensees will be required to follow if they are to avail themselves of the right to editorialize. Insofar as the doctrine of fairness has been announced and applied in particular cases, that doctrine may well have concrete meaning. Cf. In re United Broadcasting Company (WHKC), 10 FCC 515. But outside the context of particular circumstances, I do not believe that an a priori standard so broad and vague has significant meaning. We all, of course, can agree that licensees should be fair in the operation of their stations. But in the absence of past examples of the application of the standard fairness to particular situations involving editorialization by licensees, I do not see how licensees will be in a position to ascertain the meaning of the doctrine of fairness as it must be applied to the myriad of factual situations which arise in connection with

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3/ I should, however, like to make completely clear that I believe the Government has full authority by proper measures to prohibit the use of radio in connection with activities which it may under the police powers prohibit. Cf. Shenck v. United States, 249 US 47. Hence Congress has prohibited the utterance of any obscene, indecent or profane language by means of radio communication (Sec. 1364 of the U.S.Criminal Code (18 USC 1364; 48 Stat. 1091), formerly Sec. 326 of the Communications Act) and the broadcast of lottery information (Sec. 1304 of the U.S. Criminal Code (18 USC 1304; 48 Stat. 1088), formerly Sec. 316 of the Communications Act).

the day to day operation of a radio station. 4/ Nor do I believe that the citation of decisions involving network regulations, network programming, over-commercialism, radio advertising of liquor or broadcasts relating to atheism, furnishes any guide as to the manner in which the doctrine of fairness may apply to situations involving editorialization by licensees.

15. I believe that the problems with respect to editorialization can only and should only be determined a posteriori in connection with specific situations involving editorialization. 5/ I would therefore continue the past

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4/ A few examples of questions raised:

If a licensee editorializes with respect to issue A, is he required under all circumstances to afford radio time to all responsible persons with views contrary to his with respect to issue A? Or is it enough that on most issues the licensee affords time to reply to his own editorial views? Is the licensee required to afford such persons free time or can he require payment for the time? If views contrary to his have been expressed freely on other stations in his community is he required to also afford time on his station? Can the programs of commentators either of his own choosing or of the choosing of his sponsors serve as replies by opposing views? What restrictions can he impose on the manner in which opposing views may reply? Can opposing views reply in the form of song or drama? What restrictions with respect to censorship by the licensee of the opposing script does the Commission intend to apply? These are but a few of the many practical questions faced by the licensee who wishes to editorialize but left unanswered by the Commission's decision.

5/ While it is very true the flexible standards have served very useful functions in Anglo-American law, it must be pointed out that they usually have evolved not by a priori announcements by courts but out of decisions arrived at on a case to case basis. Cf., eg., the history of the development of the legal standards in the common law of negligence. These standards grew out of findings by juries on a case to case basis that eventually were molded into general standards. See Holmes, The Common Law, pp. 122-129. This is especially significant where as here we are dealing with the problems of free speech.

> "The subject in its more general outlook has been the source of much writing since Milton's Aeropagitica, the emancipation of the English press by the withdrawal of the licensing act in the reign of William the Third, and the Letters of Junius. It is enough now to say that the universal trend of decisions has recognized the guaranty of the amendment to prevent previous restraints upon publications, as well as immunity of censorship, leaving to correction by subsequent punishment those utterances or publications contrary to the public welfare. In this aspect it is generally regarded that freedom of speech and press cannot be infringed by legislative, executive, or judicial action, and that the constitutional guaranty should be given liberal and comprehensive construction. It may therefore be set down as a fundamental principle that under these constitutional guaranties the citizen has in the first instance the right to utter or publish his sentiments, though, of course, upon condition that he is responsible for any abuse of that right. Near v. Minnesota ex rel. Olson, 283 U.S. 697, 51 S. Ct. 625, 75 L. Ed. 1357." Trinity Methodist Church, South, v. Federal Radio Commission, 62 F. 2d 850, cert. den. 288 U.S. 599.

procedure of this Commission in handling similar problems on the basis of adjudicatory proceeding arising out of individual factual situations. In this connection the statement of the Supreme Court of the United States in Securities and Exchange Commission v. Chenery Corporation, 332 US 194, 202-203 is pertinent:

> "Not every principle essential to the effective administration of a statute can or should be cast immediately into the mold of a general rule. Some principles must await their own development, while others must be adjusted to meet particular unforeseeable situations. In performing its important functions in these respects, therefore, an administrative agency must be equipped to act either by general rule or by individual order. To insist upon one form of action to the exclusion of the other is to exalt form over necessity.
>
> "In other words, problems may arise in a case which the administrative agency could not reasonably foresee, problems which must be solved despite the absence of a relevant general rule. Or the agency may not have had sufficient experience with a particular problem to warrant rigidifying its tentative judgment into a hard and fast rule. Or the problems may be so specialized and varying in nature as to be impossible of capture within the boundaries of a general rule. In those situations, the agency must retain power to deal with the problems on a case to case basis if the administrative process is to be effective."

16. But even if the Commission's approach to the problems here presented is correct, the form in which the Commission's decision is cast is entirely improper. Neither the general policy created nor the qualifications on the right to editorialize are made clear in terms free from ambiguity. Background, policy, example, qualification are all commingled. Indeed, it is, I believe, fair to state that it takes more than merely a careful reading of the report to ascertain the Commission's disposition of the issues presented. Under these circumstances I believe the Commission should speak more clearly. Sound administrative policy pursuant to the mandate of Congress requires the formulation of the standards here created in the form of clear and separately stated rules and regulations which can serve as a clear guide to licensees as to the conduct which the Commission deems it necessary for them to follow. Clearly the uncertainty with respect to the matters here presented should be removed and not augmented by a formless policy statement issued in the mold of a report.

17. Whatever may be our personal preferences with respect to the final form the Commission's decision here should take, I believe that Congress has by statute commanded, where a general policy is created independently of adjudication, that the form be in a separately stated and currently published codified rule. Section 3(a)(3) of the Administrative Procedure Act expressly requires each agency to separately state and currently publish in the Federal Register "substantive rules . . . . and statements of general policy or interpretations formulated and adopted by the agency for the guidance of the public." If the report of the Commission does not enact a substantive rule it at least constitutes a general statement of policy formulated and adopted for the guidance of the

public. It is to avoid just the type of procedure here followed that the Administrative Procedure Act contained requirements as to the publication of policy statements in rule form.

18. Not only has Congress provided in the Administrative Procedure Act for publication in such form but the Rules and Regulations of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, issued pursuant to the Federal Register Act (44 U.S.C. Subchapter 8 B) clearly require policy statements such as that adopted here to be published in the Federal Register in codified form. See Federal Register, October 12, 1948, pp. 5929 et. seq. Rule 1.32 of the Federal Register Regulations provides:

> "Documents having general applicability and legal effect. Every document, issued under proper authority prescribing a penalty or a course of conduct, conferring a right, privilege, authority or immunity, or imposing an obligation, and relevant or applicable to the general public, the members of a class or the persons of a locality, as distinguished from named individuals or organizations, is hereby determined to have general applicability and legal effect. Such documents shall be filed in the office of the Director and published in the Federal Register. (Applies sec. 5(a), 49 Stat. 501; 44 U.S.C. 305(a)(2))."

And Section 1.10 of the Federal Register Regulations provides:

> "Document subject to codification. Document subject to codification means any regulatory document which has general applicability and legal effect and which is in force and effect and relied upon by the issuing agency as authority for, or invoked or used in the discharge of, any of its functions or activities."

The style of preparation of documents subject to codification is provided for in subpart H of these Rules. This style is the same as the form of the rules and regulations of the Commission.

19. Accordingly, there is no question that the policy statement here adopted in the form of a report should be separately stated and published in codified form in the Federal Register. The report in its present form may constitute a sufficient statement of the reasons or grounds for such a codified rule, but it cannot under any circumstances be said to comply with the procedural provisions relating to publication provided for in the Administrative Procedure Act and the Federal Register Rules issued pursuant to the Federal Register Act. As such the failure to comply with these statutes and rules raises serious questions as to the validity of any substantive programming requirements now created by the Commission. And further, this doubt only increases the uncertainty of licensees with respect to the matters here presented. Accordingly, I believe that if the Commission is to announce prospective standards, it should proceed to issue codified rules in proper form for the benefit and guidance not only of licensees but the public at large.

20. It seems to me that the Commission is gagging at a gnat when its opinion is confined to the licensee's personal use of his own microphone to advocate causes of the licensee. Since the adoption of the Mayflower

decision licensees in general remained silent and supinely submitted to the Commission; however, many licensees, including network licensees who operate the most valuable radio facilities, selected commentators to do their editorializing for them. In fact, they have commercialized the commentators to positions of power and influence upon public opinion which dwarf the power and influence of any licensee or any group of licensees. In fact, this commentator commercialization has reached the point where newspaper licensee network affiliates carry regular broadcasts which they apparently reject and ridicule as proper news or comment for the newspaper columns. This is all the more significant because the majority has treated the term "editorialization" as comprehending "news" and "comment". Since the majority couch the conditions of the licensee's right to editorialize upon terms of "fairness", it is hard to understand why their opinion fails to come to grips with the licensees' standard practice of editorialization through commentators. The Commission files are literally filled with legitimate complaints of unfairness by such professionals, the alter egos of licensees, who have become identified with them over a period of years as inextricably as the trade name of the station or network. The ambiguous doctrine of fairness has never been attached to them; the Commission has never felt it had the power to demand the kind of practice it now asserts against their principals--the licensees--in this decision. And the majority completely avoids discussing licensee-commentator fairness.

21. In view of the majority decision, the Commission should give special attention to the extent to which the selection of commentators constitutes an aspect of editorialization by licensees. Any appraisal of the realities must take into consideration the fact that licensees in effect editorialize through the mouths of commentators who by reason of their continued use of the facilities make known their views to the licensee and thus broadcast their views with the implied consent of the licensee.6/ The importance of such editorilaization is made clear by the special treatment afforded commentary programs. Commentators are known to be associated with particular networks or stations for long periods of time. While the broadcast hour of other types of programs varies from time to time, networks and stations make every effort to leave the broadcast hours of commentator programs unaffected by overall changes in programming schedules. Sponsors may come and go, but the same commentators broadcast at the same hour over the same stations as they have done for years. One wonders whether it is not appropriate to call such commentators mere chattels of the networks or stations. Certainly, they are valuable pieces of radio property. When the voices of such program fixtrues are available to networks and stations, are we to be surprised that the broadcasting industry has suffered in silence the ban on editorialization created by the Mayflower decision?

22. I want to make it clearly understood that in discussing commentators as alter ego editorialists for licensees, the Commission has no more power of

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6/ "When a radio station hires radio commentators and pays them and puts them on, they editorialize on the news, and sometimes not only editorialize on the news, but they give out editorial opinions about every conceivable subject, many of which they don't know anything about." Comment of Chairman Wheeler in Senate Hearing on S. 814 (78 Cong. 1st Session) p. 413.

previous restraint over commentators than it does over licensees in view of the First Amendment and Sec. 326 of the Communications Act. However, I do believe that the Commission has the power to require segregation of objective news from comment and editorialization by commentators and licensees. If fairness to the public is to be the test, then certainly the public is entitled to know what is news and what is opinion from both licensees and commentators.

23. In the first place the Commission must put itself in a position to determine on appropriate occasion the character of editorialization by licensees whether through their own mouths or through the mouths of commentators. It should be realized that at present there is no radio format equivalent to the editorial page of our newspapers. Accordingly, neither the Commission nor radio listeners are in the same position as newspaper readers to identify editorial comment. The problem of labeling is all the more serious in radio by reason of the frequent practice of commingling editorial views with programs dealing with objective presentation of the news. This is especially true in the case of commentator programs. They do not, in fact, constitute merely news broadcasts nor on the other hand do they constitute purely editorial comment. They are rather a combination of editorial opinion based upon so-called factual news stories, which all too frequently result in "loaded" news stories.

24. While there are differences between the programs of different commentators, and there are good commentators and bad commentators, in the main listeners believe that they are being furnished with critical news summaries by all commentator programs. And it is the failure of many such programs to represent themselves as "loaded" news programs that consitiutes the vice herein. While I believe that the Commission cannot under the Constitution and should not in any event prohibit the commingling of such editorial opinion and new stories, nevertheless I believe it clear that it has the authority to require the labeling of editorial comment. Furthermore, that many so-called commentary programs, although not all, are obvious deceits on the listener has been alluded to frequently both in Congressional hearings and by prominent public officials. For example, the use of date lines, indicating that the item about to be read originated in Moscow, Berlin, Singapore or the White House, are transparent falsities to informed persons. Nevertheless, thousands of listeners believe, if letters received in Congress and by the Commission are evidence, that such news items are coming hot over the wire at that instant. Similarly, the use of sound effects lends a false and misleading impression. The Commission might well promulgate standards which will insure honest and factual reporting of news and honest and accurate labeling of what is news and what is opinion. I believe, therefore, that the Commission should, by way of a codified rule and regulation, establish standards for the labeling and identification of editorialization over the air. The Commission should specifically describe in such a rule the exact identifying language and the exact times at which the identifying announcement should be made during the program. Cf., e.f., Sections 3.187 and 3.189 of the Rules and Regulations relating to station identification and announcement of sponsored programs. Such a rule should make clear that in a program where commingling of news and editorial comment is made, that portion of the program dealing with editorial comment should be labeled as such. I do not believe it is sufficient to merely require a general statement that such a program contains editorial comment.

25. The Commission has full power to review charges of continued irresponsibility by specific commentators in broadcasts over the facilities of individual stations. Licensees are completely responsible for the selection of those who regularly use their facilities and therefore when commentators are continually irresponsible, their programs reflect the conscious permission of the licensee to permit such irresponsibility to be a part of the station's programming. Clearly placing the treatment of news commentaries in the hands of persons who continually in an irresponsible fashion present their commentaries cannot be considered consistent with the public interest. Commentators who regularly make statements unsupported by fact and who regularly attack public figures by innuendo, without support in fact, are offering false news to the public. There is no constitutional right to broadcast false news and the broadcast of false news, just as the broadcast of false advertising, is contrary to the public interest. Accordingly, the irresponsibility of broadcasts by commentators of necessity reflects upon the qualifications of the licensee who permits such commentators to regularly use his facilities. 7/ And it is unfortunate that the more shocking the technique of the commentator the more valuable he becomes to the station or network and the less the desire of the network or licensee to rid their programs of the irresponsibility.

26. The Commission's power to take action with respect to the past use of radio facilities for purposes of irresponsibility is clear enough. The Commission is not required to renew licenses of persons who permit irresponsible professional editorialists to broadcast false news and to make continued attacks upon person after person without foundation in fact. Trinity Methodist Church, South v. Federal Radio Commission, 62 F. 2d 850, cert. den. 288 US 599. It should be pointed out that the mere fact that many of the commentators broadcast over the facilities of networks does not place the irresponsibility outside the powers of the Commission. It should be remembered that networks are also licensees. In fact, one of the main arguments networks advance as to the need for network-owned stations in key cities is that such stations constitute a necessary originating source for network programs. Accordingly, to the extent that networks are licensees they are subject to the regular licensing powers of the Commission. Where a network permits the continued use of its facilities by irresponsible commentators, this fact should be considered by the Commission as evidence of the network's lack of qualification to hold a radio station license. Further, licensees affiliated with such networks must be held strictly accountable for irresponsibility broadcast over their facilities even though such irresponsibility is of network origin. Licensees cannot abdicate their responsibility for determinations with respect to the continued use of their facilities by irresponsible commentators whose irresponsibility becomes a valuable commercial asset of the stations involved. Accordingly, the Commission should consider irresponsibility on the part of both the network and the individual licensee with network affiliation in placing responsibility for the reckless statements that are frequently broadcast over the air. In this connection it should be pointed out that in the KFKB Broadcasting Association case, supra, the court approved the action of the Commission in refusing to renew the license of KFKB even though it was found that much of the station's programs were entertaining and unobjectionable in character. 47 F. 2d at 672.

7/ While I recognize that frequently the views expressed in commentary programs are not those of the licensee, I do not believe that a mere disclaimer by the licensee that the views expressed during a program are the views solely of the commentator and not the licensee constitutes a sufficient solution to the problem. For such a disclaimer does not dispel the effect of the selection of that commentator as a person fit to broadcast over a station or network.

DISSENTING VIEWS OF COMMISSIONER HENNOCK

I agree with the majority that it is imperative that a high standard of impartiality in the presentation of issues of public controversy be maintained by broadcast licensees. I do not believe that the Commission's decision, however, will bring about the desired end. The standard of fairness as delineated in the Report is virtually impossible of enforcement by the Commission with our present lack of policing methods and with the sanctions given us by law. We should not underestimate the difficulties inherent in the discovery of unfair presentation in any particular situation, or the problem presented by the fact that the sole sanction the Commission possesses is total deprivation of broadcast privileges in a renewal or revocation proceeding which may occur long after the violation.

In the absence of some method of policing and enforcing the requirement that the public trust granted a licensee be exercised in an impartial manner, it seems foolhardy to permit editorialization by licensees themselves. I believe that we should have such a prohibition, unless we can substitute for it some more effective method of insuring fairness. There would be no inherent evil in the presentation of a licensee's viewpoint if fairness could be guaranteed. In the present circumstances, prohibiting it is our only instrument for insuring the proper use of radio in the public interest.

F 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Taylor

From Mr. Murrow

Station

May 9, 1949

Re the attached: Churchill recorded certain of these pieces for NBC and for money while he was here. I think that nothing would come of your proposal unless we are prepared to name a very considerable figure for his services in this connection.

E.R.M.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 553C

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Consultative

To: Mr. William S. Paley cc: Mr. Davidson Taylor

From: Edward R. Murrow

Station:

September 29, 1948

Subject: Communism

I have been greatly impressed in the last couple of weeks with the number of officials, both military and civilian, in Washington and in Europe, who are studying the classical literature of Communism. They are doing so in an effort to assess both Russian policy and Russian motivation. They have concluded (belatedly) that there is no better way of informing themselves as to the real wellsprings from which Communist propaganda, policy and action flow.

American radio has made only sporadic and rather superficial efforts to explain what Communist doctrine is—the nature of the basic philosophy. Most of those efforts (the one by NBC about a year ago and the recent documentary by ABC) have been second-hand and synthetic and dealt with what others have said, written or thought on the subject.

I would like to suggest that we give serious consideration to a series on Communism which would be confined primarily to an examination of the works of Marx, Lenin and Stalin, supplemented by excerpts from current Russian text-books and periodicals. I am persuaded that somehow such a series could be done without producing unfavorable listener reaction, and that if done with great care based upon impeccable research, (which could be done without difficulty) would render a real public service in the field of adult education and would be recognized as such.

E.R.M.

F 50

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To DEPARTMENT HEADS

From MR. REAM

Station

March 1, 1948

You will be interested in the attached statement of Mr. Stanton before the Federal Communications Commission today relating to the important question of editorializing by radio stations and networks.

J. H. REAM

STATEMENT OF FRANK STANTON

PRESIDENT, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

Before the Federal Communications Commission

On the Right of Broadcast Licensees to Editorialize

March 1, 1948

My name is Frank Stanton. I am president of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

I appear at this hearing in favor of the right of radio broadcast licensees to editorialize.

Columbia's appearance does not constitute an acceptance on our part of the right, under existing law, of the Commission to promulgate the Mayflower decision.* I realize that this particular question can be debated at length by lawyers, and I do not intend to get into the intricacies of administrative law and Constitutional interpretation. My statement will be addressed to considerations of the basic principles which should apply to broadcasting in this country and the results of recognizing the broadcasters' right to editorialize.

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*In granting renewal of license to Station WAAB, Boston, the Federal Communications Commission on January 17, 1941, stated that "the broadcaster cannot be an advocate." This has become known as the Mayflower decision, and has been interpreted by the industry as a prohibition against editorializing by broadcasters themselves (as distinct from individual news commentators or speakers).

Later in my testimony I will describe in some detail the way we at CBS propose to carry out this expanded responsibility in the event the Federal Communications Commission decides to remove the barrier of the Mayflower decision from the path of broadcasters.

A Free Radio is Central Issue

Beyond the precise scope of the Mayflower decision itself is the whole subject of radio programs and free speech. We have appeared many times in the past to emphasize what, as we see it, is the central issue in this hearing -- the importance of a truly free radio in America. Over the last two decades William S. Paley, now Chairman of the Board of CBS, and other Columbia representatives have offered their testimony before the Commission and committees of the Congress when this broad and basic issue has been raised.

CBS Record in News

Columbia has long been a leader in the field of radio news and information. CBS was the first network to organize its own news bureau, in 1933. We have through the years played a significant part in helping radio achieve its present standing in public confidence as a news medium. In a quarter-century, radio has won first place in public trust as a source of information. It has done so in competition with older and well-established news and information services. And it has done so in dynamic and turbulent times -- in years leading to war, in years of war, and in years of uneasy peace since the

surrenders. These two decades of war and peace have also embraced -- on the domestic scene -- five national political campaigns, new social legislation of far-reaching effect, and the emergence of organized labor as a powerful economic and political force.

Columbia has expended great effort and substantial funds in developing news and information services to meet the demands of these difficult years. The CBS news staff is, I believe, the largest in radio. Although the number of our broadcasts from abroad has decreased since the end of hostilities, today we have 28 correspondents in foreign countries, of which 12 are stationed in Europe. In addition to the news staffs of the individual stations which CBS owns, the network news department has 38 reporters and writers on its staff.

We have many times in public statements defined our responsibilities -- as we see them -- toward the news, toward the handling of controversy, toward the role of the news analyst. Policy on news and on controversy have long been a subject of our thoughtful consideration. Critics have not always agreed with our policies as applied to specific cases. But I believe we have developed a standing in the field of news and information of which we are frankly proud, and that we come to this hearing with a full awareness of the importance to us of the issues involved.

Affiliated Stations Favor Right to Editorialize

We appear here, too, as a network whose independently owned affiliates,

through the Columbia Affiliates Advisory Board, have gone on record as favoring the right to editorialize, provided there be no requirement to exercise the right.

Two Basic Considerations

We urge that the right of radio stations to editorialize over the air should be formally recognized by the Commission in this hearing because of two fundamental beliefs which we hold. First, we believe that radio broadcasting should be, and is, entitled to the same freedom of expression as that exercised by other media of communication. Second, we believe that an expansion of the function of radio broadcasting to include editorial advocacy is necessary in order to achieve the full potentialities of radio broadcasting service.

Radio Should Be Treated Equally with the Press

Our belief that radio broadcasting should be treated on an equal footing with other media, such as newspapers and magazines, was developed in greater detail when I testified on behalf of Columbia before a subcommittee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee in June, 1947. I said then that radio should be as free as the press. But, as I pointed out, broadcasting today is only half-free. It has been singled out among all the media of communication of thought for government regulation, over and above necessary technical regulation. Broadcasting addresses the mind through the ear, the newspapers and magazines through the eye, but both communicate information to the minds of the people.

With the dissemination of news by facsimile broadcasting, even this difference will disappear. There is no doubt today that a free radio is as vital to over-all freedom of communication as are newspapers and magazines.

Although radio was as unknown to our founding fathers as our great modern newspapers, freedom of expression by radio is just as important -- and just as much a part of our whole fabric of freedom -- as is freedom of expression by word of mouth or by the printed page. How can one validly say that it is all right for the owner of a theatre or hall to express his views to the hundreds of people gathered within the building, and not all right for a radio station to express its views to the thousands or millions within range of its transmitter? And how can one say that it is all right for a magazine or newspaper to utilize the facilities of interstate commerce (and even in this case enjoy the subsidy of the second class mailing privilege) so that its views may be carried to people throughout the country, and at the same time is not all right for a radio network to use instruments of interstate commerce so that its views may be offered to the people across the land? I submit that for the one, and not the other, to have the right of free speech is a plain distortion of the basic concept of this most important freedom. And, as I shall attempt to point out later, the arguments which I have heard advanced in justification of this discrimination simply will not stand up either in theory or in practice.

Discrimination against Broadcasters

Station owners and managers -- 2,000 and more of them -- are barred by the Commission's decision from a privilege which is not denied to any other class of our citizens -- except perhaps convicts confined in prison. Today broadcasters regularly invite the farmer, the businessman, the labor leader, the politician, the housewife, the child in school, and the man on the street to come before the microphone to tell what he thinks about prices, taxes, the European Recovery Program, and the length of women's dresses. Only the broadcaster himself must remain silent under the threat of the Mayflower decision.

Full Service Requires Opinion of Broadcasters

I have said that radio should have the right to advocate if it is to achieve its full potentialities of service to the people. Radio today is a great medium for the mass communication of news, information, education and entertainment. It also communicates the expression of opinion. But in this latter field it is, at best, running on only three cylinders.

Like newspapers, whose editors and other staff experts deal daily with news and information, radio stations and networks have the means and the qualifications to recognize and evaluate the pros and cons of the various issues of interest to their audiences. The owners and managers of American radio, with their staffs, are, of sheer necessity, in close daily contact with the needs, problems, thoughts

and desires of the people who make up their listening audiences. These men are responsible, as broadcast licensees, for the selection, assembling and coordinating of all the various programs which they offer to their listeners. I believe that they have the qualifications to direct a useful new program service -- the service of formulating and expressing opinions which they, in their position of servants in the public interest, think will be of value to their listeners.

Expression of informed opinion contributes to awareness and understanding of an issue, and conversely suppression of opinion limits public understanding. And yet suppression has been the necessary result of the Mayflower decision. If broadcasters are given the opportunity to express their opinion on the issues of the day, we are bound to have a stimulation and invigoration of public discussion which cannot fail to be in the public interest.

Let us look at a few of the arguments which have been advanced in opposition to the right of radio stations to editorialize.

The "Scarcity" Theory

Most of these arguments, I believe, are based upon the theory of so-called "scarcity" in the number of radio broadcasting channels. Briefly, the argument runs that anyone can start a newspaper, but a government license is needed to start a radio station, and the

number of available frequencies is limited. This theory has been used in the attempt to distinguish the position of newspapers from the position of radio stations and to justify special restrictions applying only to radio.

I would like to say that in the earlier years of broadcasting this "scarcity" theory, in my opinion, represented a valid base for operating policies adopted by stations and networks. In the early days there were only a few hundred radio stations. Many years ago when the number of stations was much less than at present, and many years before the Mayflower decision, we at Columbia formulated our own operating policies and voluntarily renounced at that time the right to editorialize. We predicated this decision squarely on the "scarcity" theory.

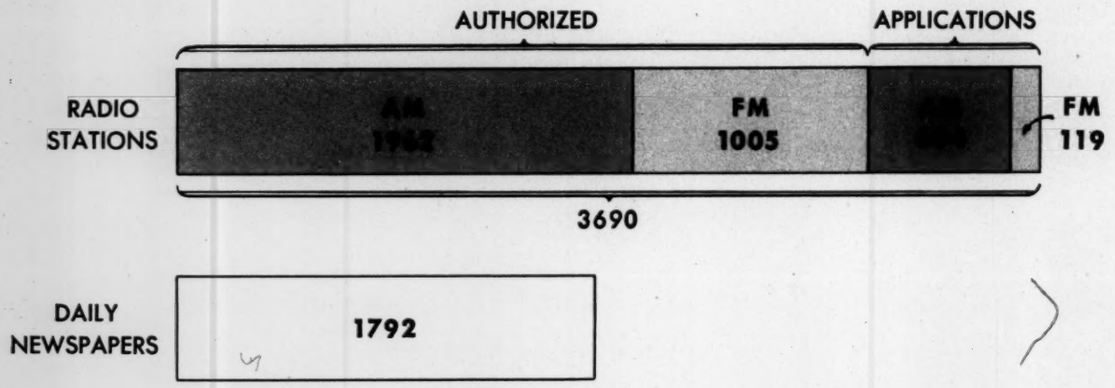
This Theory Has No Validity Today

Today stations are no longer scarce. It is no longer possible to say that radio is a natural monopoly, while the printed press is unlimited and democratic. History has caught up with these theories. We at Columbia, like many others, have accordingly changed our views. Originally we supported the contention, from a purely technological point of view, that the expression of editorial opinions by a radio station would constitute taking unfair advantage of a scarcity. Today we recognize the changed condition, and that the past policy has been outgrown.

The Commission itself, in a study of the economics of standard broadcasting published late in 1947, has marked significantly this transition from a condition of scarcity of radio licenses to one of greater numbers limited only by the laws of economics. The assumption of the study is the possibility of overexpansion of AM radio stations in terms of the economic support available to keep them operating.

As of January 1, 1948, the number of radio stations authorized and applied for in this country exceeds by more than two to one the number of English-language daily newspapers.* The comparison is shown on the following chart.

RADIO STATIONS AND DAILY NEWSPAPERS: U.S. AND POSSESSIONS
JANUARY 1, 1948



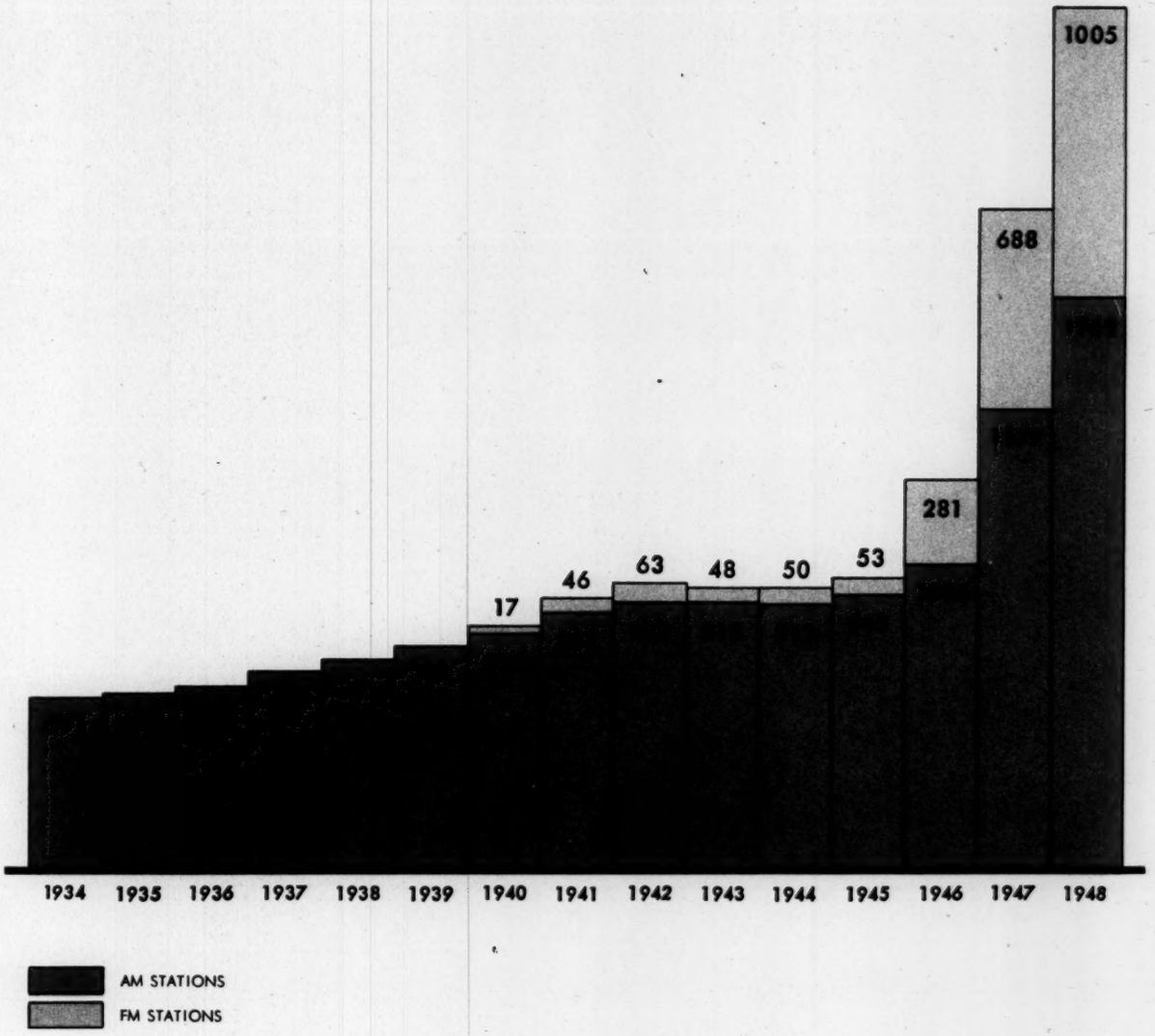
SOURCE: STATIONS – FCC RECORDS, TV DIGEST, AND FM REPORTS – BROADCASTING YEARBOOK
NEWSPAPERS – EDITOR AND PUBLISHER INTERNATIONAL YEARBOOK

*In addition to the English-language newspapers, 85 foreign-language daily newspapers were published as of January 1, 1948. Information on foreign-language newspapers is not available in respect of a number of prior years.

The growth in the number of radio stations has been most significant during the past two years. The following chart represents the trend over the years.

AUTHORIZED AM AND FM STATIONS: U.S. AND POSSESSIONS

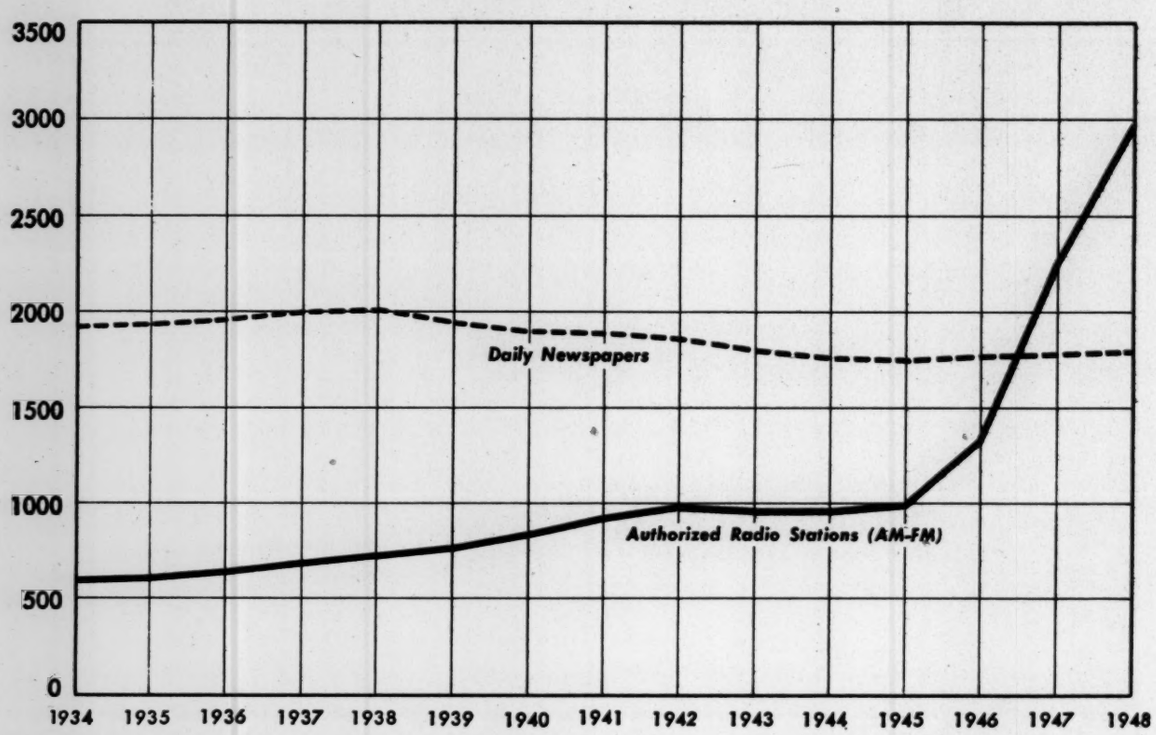
JANUARY 1: 1934-1948



SOURCE: FCC RECORDS, TV DIGEST, AND FM REPORTS – BROADCASTING YEARBOOK

Contrary to the growth trend in numbers of radio broadcasting stations, the experience in the daily newspaper field has shown a slight decrease during this period, the relative records of the two media being depicted on the following chart.

TREND IN NUMBER OF RADIO STATIONS AND DAILY NEWSPAPERS
JANUARY 1: 1934-1948



SOURCE: STATIONS – FCC RECORDS, TV DIGEST, AND FM REPORTS – BROADCASTING YEARBOOK
NEWSPAPERS – EDITOR AND PUBLISHER INTERNATIONAL YEARBOOK

Only the most stubborn die-hards will cling to the "scarcity" theory in the face of this kind of evidence of widespread diversification of radio broadcasting facilities. The argument that a government license is required in the one case and not in the other is wholly

unrealistic when measured against the pragmatic tests of what has actually happened. The plain fact is that today radio stations, compared with daily newspapers, are greater in number, are more widely scattered, and provide greater opportunity for the dissemination of diversified opinion.

All who are interested in seeing a large number of competing units in the information field -- in seeing a free market place for ideas -- can take satisfaction, as I do, from the fact that technology has presented us with the necessary engineering environment for assuring a healthy competition of opinion on the air.

Content of Editorials Cannot Be a Basis of Decision

Aside from arguments based on scarcity, the only argument against the right of stations to editorialize which I have heard is based upon a supposition as to the content of editorials which radio stations would broadcast. Perhaps I can express this position best by quoting from two recent magazine articles. Charles Siepmann writing in "The Nation" for February 21, 1948, said:

> "If the commission reverses its Mayflower decision, one all but certain consequence will be that editorials on the air will approximate in character those of the contemporary press. The group interests of the press barons are reflected in the overwhelmingly conservative if not reactionary tone of their editorial columns.... We can expect a similar trend in radio."

Saul Carson, in the November 24, 1947 issue of the "New Republic," said:

> "Stanley Faulkner, former administrative secretary of the National Lawyers' Guild, now counsel for the Voice of Freedom Committee, insists in a statement prepared for this department that 'broadcasters cannot show any justification' for demanding the right of freedom to editorialize on the air. He charges the industry with operating 'for reactionary propaganda' now,..... This commentator expects to appear before the FCC early next year to argue against revocation of the Mayflower decision."

Without admitting for a moment that editorials on the air will follow a generally reactionary line, I want to say as emphatically as I can that any decision which this Commission may make which is influenced in any way by such considerations will be the antithesis of the principle of freedom of expression. In a word, this line of argument can be epitomized by twisting the quotation attributed to Voltaire, to read:

> "I am afraid that I will not agree with what you are about to say, so I will do what I can to keep you from saying it."

An off-shoot of this argument is the fear conjured up by some individuals or groups that repeal of the Mayflower decision somehow might deprive them of their voice on the radio. A right to editorialize does not change the policy of presenting opposing speakers in an approximately fair balance on controversial issues. The fairness policy was adopted voluntarily by CBS and by broadcasters

generally long before the Mayflower decision, and I am sure that it would continue to be a radio rule if the decision is changed. Broadcasters have found that fairness makes good broadcasting sense, and I cannot take seriously the fear which some profess that radio editorials will destroy their own opportunity of access to a microphone.

I most certainly recognize that no medium of communication is a perfect mirror of conflicting opinions. While the press of this country does not perfectly reflect the diverse opinions on various issues of the day, yet I think no one here will deny that our press is vastly better in this respect than the press of any country in the world where governmental control or influence is exercised. Unless this Commission is willing to take the position that the newspapers of this country should not have the right to editorialize, I do not see how the Commission can say that radio stations should not also have the right.

Does the Commission Distrust American Radio?

What the Mayflower decision comes down to is a distrust of the owners and managers of American radio stations, and indirectly a distrust of the American people themselves. Radio executives, it is implied, would abuse the right to voice their opinions, and their listeners would follow blindly or uncritically. This, I believe, reflects a fundamental misconception of the working of our democracy,

a fundamental lack of confidence in the intelligence and good-will of the American people. I, for one, have more confidence in Americans and in the corrective power of our democracy.

In this country, the citizen is under no obligation to buy a newspaper or read its editorials, or to listen to the programs of a particular station or network. He can dial in or out and from one station to another as he pleases, just as he can choose the papers which he will buy and whether or not he will read the editorial columns. The broadcaster whose over-all program fare does not attract and hold listeners is headed for failure, just as the newspaper publisher whose readers desert him. As the number of radio stations increases, this punishment will fall with greater speed and force on the broadcaster who fails to serve his public's interest.

CBS Experiments in Editorializing

Our special interest in providing the fullest possible service of news and information led us, a little more than a year ago, to an experiment which has not been disclosed in any detail, if at all, until now. We investigated and analyzed various methods of presenting radio editorials in the event the Commission changed its decision so as to allow advocacy by broadcasters.

From December, 1946 until the spring of 1947 we prepared, but did not broadcast, a number of special editorial programs with a view to testing various editorial techniques in our program laboratory.

At that time we created an editorial board, composed of CBS executives representing our operations in news and public affairs and in over-all network management. This group was supplemented by a staff of research assistants. The board held regular meetings at which we discussed the whole subject of editorials on the air and the relative merits of the various test programs which were prepared. As a result, we decided upon a number of specific operating policies which we intended to follow in the event it became possible to proceed with CBS editorials.

CBS Editorials Would Be Offered to Affiliated Stations

We would expect that CBS editorials would be offered to the independently owned stations affiliated with the Columbia network, and these stations would be free to broadcast the programs or not as they might individually decide. CBS editorial opinion would not, of course, bind the independent affiliated stations in any way, or preclude them from broadcasting editorial programs of their own.

News Should Be Kept Non-Partisan and Unbiased

In the next place, Columbia has no intention of giving up its reputation as a trustworthy source of news and information. We will continue to give straight news, just as straight as we have always tried to give it. And the analyses of the news which we broadcast would continue to be given by news analysts who are on our staff, and will be kept as unbiased and unopinionated as humanly possible.

In the event we are given the right to editorialize on the air, we expect that the primary responsibility for preparing CBS editorials would be placed with a special editorial staff, disassociated from the regular news department.

Time for Speakers on Public Issues

The broadcasting of CBS editorials will have no effect whatever upon our long-standing policy of making our facilities available, free of charge, to outstanding spokesmen representing opposing views on issues of interest to the public. In the selection of such spokesmen we shall continue to apply the same standards of fairness which have worked so well over the years.

I would like to point out, however, that fairness among opposing viewpoints cannot be assured by a mathematical formula. Because of a multitude of uncontrollable factors, available listeners and actual listeners vary from hour to hour, day to day and week to week. So, also, are there differences in delivery, content and personality among speakers. This is in the nature of controversy and argument and debate. Americans are habituated to this situation, and further are properly skeptical of many things they read and hear, even in the absence of rebuttal or rejoinder. By keeping abreast of the issues before the public, and personalities involved with issues, we have been able to achieve a balance among opposing speakers which has long been recognized as fully meeting the test of over-all fairness on the air.

Opinion Should Be Separated From News

I believe that responsible broadcasters will see to it, just as responsible newspaper publishers have done, that news is not confused with editorial opinion. Opinion on the air should be clearly labeled as such. A complete and thoroughgoing separation of news and opinion has long been recognized as an essential of a responsible news and information service. The listener should know what he is getting, news or opinion, and if it be opinion, whose opinion. This is the policy which we have always followed at Columbia in broadcasts by speakers on public issues.

CBS Editorials Will Be Clearly Labeled

The same considerations should apply to editorial opinion of the station or network. We intend that our editorials would be clearly marked off from other programs. We will make it clear to our listeners when editorial views are being expressed, and that the views expressed are those of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Presentation of Views Opposed to CBS Editorials

We would expect to provide reply time for the expression of views opposed to our editorials. As a result of our work last year, we decided that a period of time similar to that used for our own editorials would provide the most satisfactory balance of opposing views. This would amount to a radio counterpart of a "letters-to-the-editor" column in a newspaper.

Editorializing Is Not the Easy Course

May I say here that editorializing is not the easy course for broadcasters to take. The status quo defenders can point to an easier road for radio to go. I anticipate a multiplication of difficult policy decisions arising from the assumption of this new responsibility.

But the whole course of radio has been filled with new requirements and new responsibilities. And the history of radio is a history of how these new requirements and responsibilities have been met.

The hundreds of owners and managers of radio stations and networks who will go on the air with radio editorials must work out their particular policies -- each in accord with his own editorial judgment of the interests of his listeners -- which will best put the right of editorializing into effect. To some, it may mean a clear, strong voice for civic improvement, but no participation in discussing the issues of international politics. To others, it may mean editorials on international affairs, or tax policy, or labor, or universal military training. Some may make ringing declarations of their beliefs; others may limit themselves to perspective pieces, without positive opinion. There will, it seems abundantly clear, be many different styles and types of editorials. And many stations, according to surveys, will not avail themselves at all of the privilege.

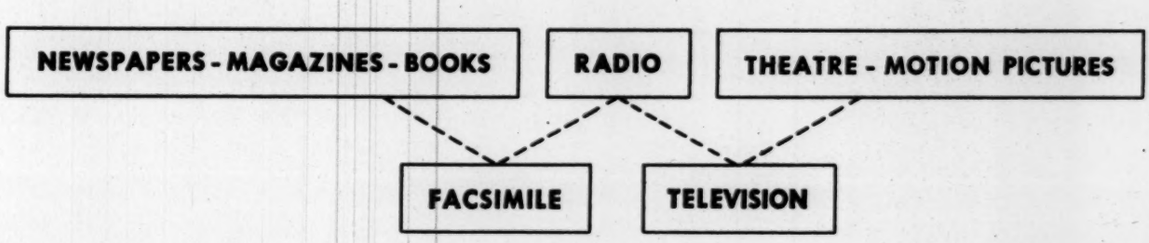
We believe, however, that we can meet the challenge and offer a

significant additional service to our listeners. We would expect, of course, that mistakes will be made at the beginning, and that the new service will show improvement as we gain experience in the actual broadcasting of radio editorials.

We are confident of our ability to do a worthwhile job. Even if we felt we could not fulfill the responsibility and did not intend to exercise the right of editorializing, we would nevertheless want the right, as a matter of principle.

The Kinship of All Media

The time is running out for those who would keep radio in a special compartment of artificial restraint. The rapid rise of television and the advent of facsimile broadcasting are even now demonstrating anew the close kinship between radio and other media of communication. Television and facsimile will serve to tie more closely together the fields of the theatre and motion picture; of newspapers, magazines and books; and of radio. If it continues to perpetuate these artificial restraints, the Commission will find itself confronted by new problems arising from the showing of motion pictures on television, and from the transmitting of newspapers by facsimile. The following shows graphically the new relationships that are fast developing:



Many ingenious compromises will be urged upon the Commission to obviate or vitiate the right to editorialize by stations and networks. No compromise can, in the long run, stand up. Definitions as to subjects that are controversial and subjects that are not controversial will not stand up. Definitions based on geography likewise will not work; local or community issues cannot be admissible subjects for editorializing, and national or international issues inadmissible ones. There should be no lingering limitations on the freedom of speech by radio.

Freedom of Opinion is a Cornerstone of Democracy

We belive that the spoken word of broadcasters -- as it would be used by hundreds of different individuals, many of them competing with each other -- can be made to encourage the competition, exchange, and diversification of ideas, so vital to the democratic process. These new radio voices, hundreds of them, entering the market place of ideas, can help to invigorate democracy. Radio editorials will, we believe, very much encourage public discussion and argument. It is inevitable that many listeners will disagree with the editorial views of a broadcaster on any particular issue. But this, in our view, is a further reason for radio stations to editorialize. Democracy cannot flourish by hiding or avoiding disagreement. On the contrary, it subsists upon the free expression of all kinds of opinions.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Mr. Frank N. Stanton

Edward R. Murrow

on

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

February 11, 1948

Re the attached:

I would like to volunteer this comment: For the past several months I have watched Falk's stuff very carefully and have frequently queried him, either by cable or phone, on material for my own show. I have come to regard him as one of the most careful, able correspondents in the whole CBS organization.

E.R.M.

inter-office memo

from

CBS EXECUTIVE OFFICES

January 20, 1948

to:

Mr. Paley cc Messrs. Taylor, Murrow

As you may know, the Rockefeller Foundation is proceeding with its project of bringing over a group of German broadcasters for indoctrination into the ways of the American system of radio. For your information, I am attaching a preliminary memorandum outlining the program which Columbia University plans for this group of visitors.

This project is under the supervision of the Office of Radio Research of Columbia University, Dr. Paul F. Lazarsfeld, Director.

Frank Stanton

ww

Points for Discussion With the Organising Committee
Of The German Broadcasters Project
(First meeting at Harvard Club, January 15, 1948)

I. Main Areas of Training

1. American language.

2. Current magazine literature in the communication field; academic and trade press.

3. General philosophy of mass communication; discussion of major controversies.

4. Main types of public service broadcasting: news; discussions and forums; children's programs; literature and drama; etc.

5. International broadcasts.

6. Recent technical progress in American broadcasting.

7. Regulations and codes.

8. The other mass media in America (newspapers, movies, etc.)

9. Communications research.

II. General Routine During the Stay in New York

1. Every morning from 10 to 11 a language course and from 11 to 12 browsing in periodicals and other literature.

2. Lunch every other day free, every other day lunch meeting with people prominent in the field to get an idea of the existing personnel.

3. Out of the lunches just mentioned invitations should develop for outsiders to come to the Bureau for a discussion in the afternoon; such discussions to be held in the "clubroom" every other afternoon. The pattern would be similar to that followed by the Niemann fellows.

4. A list of pertinent lectures at the various universities should be prepared every week. There are a considerable number of interesting lectures available and at least two afternoons should be free for voluntary attendance.

5. Facilities for radio listening will be provided and weekly lists of pertinent programs will be prepared.

6. One afternoon a week should be given over to a discussion of their recent listening experiences. It is suggested that Charles Siepmann be asked to conduct these discussions.

7. Visits to broadcasting stations should be organized for about two afternoons a week including discussion of these experiences. It is suggested that Erik Barnouw be put in charge of these discussions.

8. Three evenings a week the fellows should convene after an early supper for systematic instruction. In the course of these evenings, they should get a broad survey of radio research and special lectures on the major areas of broadcasting as outlined above. The fellows should get a thorough picture of such things as the CBS Documentary Unit, the NBC programs with the State Department, and so on.

III. Administration

1. The Bureau will provide a competent staff member who will be in full charge to take care of the fellows, arrange for schedules, make the necessary contact with visiting lecturers, coordinate the activities suggested for Messrs. Siepmann and Barnouw and so on.

2. For the duration of the project, the present committee should meet twice a month, get reports from the project and be asked to make further suggestions. It will be advisable to invite additional participants to these meetings if the occasion calls for it.

3. With the help of the Committee, appropriate invitations to private homes should be organised by the Executive Secretary.

4. Occasional lectures to be given by the fellows to interested groups might be organised.

5. Important Query: Should we follow the Harvard example and try to get a monograph written — "a blueprint for German broadcasting?"

6. During the first day, Messrs. Speier and Lazarsfeld should spend considerable time with the fellows because of their knowledge of German and their acquaintance with the German background.

IV. Plans for Trip to Other Parts of the United States and to Canada — Plans for the Windup in England

V. The present members of the Committee are: Beville (NBC), Bryson (CBS), Lazarsfeld (ex officio), Novik (Educational Broadcasters), Potter (Col. Univ.), Siepmann (NYU), Speier (Washington), Stone (NY Times). This seems to be a manageable and well-balanced group. Should there be other members in the central committee? Who else should be invited as more or less permanent guests?

F 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. William C. Ackerman

From Edward R. Murrow

Station

October 30, 1947

I don't believe this statement should be republished as it is. It rehashes everything, particularly in terms of individuals and old controversies. I would favor something new incorporating perhaps, part of Kesten's language. I think also brevity would be desirable.

E.R.M.

Collingwood, C

Claridge's
Brook Street, W.1
28 January 1965

Dear Ed -

I do wish you were here. No one but you could do justice to Winston and all that is involved.

The funeral will be a very great occasion. They are handling it just right. I wish I could say the same for CBS. The indecision and muddle at the top are going to produce, I'm afraid, a pretty lackluster effort. It looks as though we will wind up running mainly the BBC tape - My God, and they've sent about 30 people over here all running around in circles and getting in everyone's

way - especially mine.

Mustn't make excuses, though - The main trouble is that I just can't find the words. You could! The whole thing is a flood of memories and I find myself thinking constantly of you and of those days and those people.

I wish we could do it all justice, but the event itself is so rich that even our inadequacies can't completely impoverish it.

I had a long difficult afternoon with Randolph the other day - I guess he just wanted someone to talk to and drink with. Poor devil, he looks like hell and he's going to try to walk in the procession. I felt very sorry for him. For the first time in a long time he seemed a sympathetic figure -

I really have missed you like hell these last days - As ever, Charles

COLLINGWOOD

Collingwood, Chas.

2, RUE DU CIRQUE. VIIIe
BAL. 75-73

15 January 1964

Dear Janet and Ed -

I left New York sooner than I had planned. Souza had called, not feeling well, and I was disturbed so I dashed off. She seemed much improved by my appearance on the scene, mostly lonesome, I guess, which is flattering -

Anyway, I didn't get a chance to say good bye or to give you the Lunts address, which is 150 East End Avenue, TR 9-6314. I didn't have time to call them either, so when you do see them give them my love.

It was grand to see you both and made the whole harum-scarum expedition worthwhile. Its wonderful to see you getting your strength back, Ed.

Both Louise and I hope you get to England this spring. I hereby predict good weather — surely the most daring New Year's prognostication of the season — and you would be surrounded in a climate of warm affection, in any case.

We'll be going over in March or April and should be well dug in by the time you would get there.

Our love to you both,

As ever,

Charles

COLLINGWOOD

Charles Collingwood
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22

September 28, 1960

Dear Ed:

I should like very much to join you for lunch with Admiral Smith on October 25th. Should anything take me out of New York on that day I will let you know in good season.

Cordially,

Charles

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

ff

Collingwood, C.

Gladstone
114-122 East 52nd Street at Park Avenue
New York City-22
PLAZA 3-4300
CABLE ADDRESS
"GLADSTO"

7 November 1959

Dear Judge;

This has been the God damdest three weeks I have ever spent. I wish one could credit one's masters in CBS with some subtle, diabolical plot to bleed Person to Person to death — at least one could admire their cleverness — but it isn't that at all. They are simply stupid, afraid, and confused. There is nothing to admire at all.

The latest idiocy is that each program is now prefaced by a solemn rubric about how it had been planned in advance with the guests. This, you may imagine, has reduced some of the guests to purple-faced rage. The purplest has been Averell who finally only consented to go on out of friendship. I myself have gone through the purple phase and now sit hunched at my desk waiting for the next implausible blow to fall.

Johnny and Jesse's departure is going to make it all much more difficult. I've got a new producer who will, I suppose, be all right. But not the same. Kind of a sentimentous

Gladstone
114-122 East 52nd Street at Park Avenue
New York City-22
PLAZA 3-4300
CABLE ADDRESS
"GLADSTO"

fellow, but well-meaning and good enough at his job. Not the same, though — not the same.

We are continuing under forced draft with the European project. He will come to London next week and I shall arrive about the 20th to embark on a hectic series of interviews. I hope you and Janet will still be there and I can give you a fill in on whats been going on. Its all quite mad — Stanton making manly statements in Washington, Cowan plucking Paley at his coverlet, Paley absolutely invisible, and vice presidents and lawyers in endless conferences about everything. I have never known it so foothing and indecisive. You picked a wonderful time to be away and I think I picked a hell of a time to come back.

Nevertheless, there it is, I'll be in London on the 19th and 20th and if you are there I will make your flesh creep with horror stories.

Love to Janet —

As ever,
Charles

P.S. — Wasn't it you who told me that Person to Person would be fun?

July 29, 1959.

Dear Charlie:

I am so sorry to have missed seeing you before your departure for London.

First of all, thanks for giving me the names of the chaps in Stockholm. According to present plans we will spend about a week there before driving to Bergen and Oslo.

I am excited about the prospect of your doing PERSON TO PERSON next year. Jesse and Johnnie have kept me informed of the blow-by-blow proceedings which constitute one of the more bizarre operations I have yet encountered. I don't know whether the thing is yet firmed up, but I certainly hope it works.

Next week Casey and I are off to the West Coast to see my mother for a few days; then three or four days in New York doing links for a few SMALL WORLDS; then maybe a few hours to pack - then we're off!

As you probably know, our modified Jupiter was "destructed" by the Range Safety Officer five seconds after take-off. (We had invested several months' effort and about $150,000 in the project). But they are doing a duplicate shoot some time in September and I will have to fly back for that, so maybe we will see each other after all.

As ever yours,

Mr. Charles Collingwood
C.B.S. Inc.,
26 Hallam Street
London, W.1.

CBS NEWS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

July 9, 1959

Mr. Ed Murrow
Glen Arden Farm
Pauling, New York

Dear Judge:

It looks as though I won't get a chance to see you before I leave for England and probably by the time I get back here, you and Janet and Casey will be in Scandanavia. I hope you have a hell-of-a trip and a wonderful rest.

I remember that I discussed, with you, two men in the Swedish Foreign Office that I felt you might be interested in seeing when you are in Stockholm. One of them is Sven Backlund who runs their information program, and the other is Sverke-Astrom, there are a couple of little marks over the "A" which makes it pronounced Ostrom. He is in charge of their political section and is a very civilized and knowledgeable gent.

Averell is coming back from Russia tonight and I'm going to have dinner with him and we're to do a special show Sunday. It will be interesting to see what he has to say. For once, he'll have something to talk about.

Love to Janet and Casey.

As ever,

Charles Collingwood

CC:sl

Collingwood, Ch

March 19, 1959

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD
COLUMBIA
LONDON

MURROW SAYS
HAVE AGREED LUNCH MOUNTBATTEN WEDNESDAY STOP COCKTAILS FOR SMALL WORLDERS WEDNESDAY OKAY STOP APPRECIATE YOUR TELLING GERALD BARRY WILL TALK FRIDAY HIS CONVENIENCESTOP REGARDS

BURKE
~~Edward R. Murrow~~

514-70

News

Collingwood

March 19, 1959

COLUMBIA
LONDON

MURROW SAYS
COLLINGWOOD FOR MC CLURE PLEASE TELL MOUNTBATTEN DELIGHTED LUNCH

WEDNESDAY MARCH 25 REGARDS

BURKE
[redacted]

514-75

Collingwood

MARCH 16, 1959

PRESS

COLUMBIA LONDON

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD EX MIRROR INFORMATIVELY AM DECLINING ALL RADIO AND TELEVISION INVITATIONS ON GROUNDS MUST CONTINUE RADIO SHOWS STOP WOULD LIKE SEE SIDNEY BERNSTEIN IF AVAILABLE REGARDS

BURKE

514-70
SW

Collingwood, Chas

February 20, 1959

Dear Charlie:

What I really want is for you to be at Isington during the actual filming. I think it is really important that you do so and I am delighted that you will. The dinner on the 27th would be delightful. Anyone you say.

Things have been a little hectic around here the last few days. I am off to Florida for a few days and I hope to do my homework on the Montgomery material you sent me.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Charles Collingwood
CBS News
26 Hallam Street
London W. 1

CBS NEWS
London Bureau
26 Hallam Street, London W1 Langham 1166-1167

Charles Collingwood

12th February, 1959.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, 22,
N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Dear Judge,

I am delighted to hear that you are going to be here in late March. As I cabled you, I will be delighted to do anything I can to help with the interview, but will you really need me at Isington Mill from the 22nd to the 25th? If you aren't actually going to start filming on the 22nd, I would like to be able to appear later; actually I have spent so much time lately with the Old Man, that I do not look forward to it terribly.

Are your plans firm enough so that after we have done this chore I can count on a day for dinner, say the 27th of March, at which I might assemble some interesting characters. Would you like government people or socialists?

I trust that you are out of the sex business now, although vague echoes still reach us. I am surprised to hear your comments about the corporation's ability to run a whorehouse; I thought that was what they had been doing all along.

As ever,

Charles

Chief of London Bureau.

Collingwood, Chas.

February 13, 1959

OVERSEAS

COLUMBIA
LONDON

PRO COLLINGWOOD EX MIRROR PRIVATELY INFORMATIVE MAGNETY SAYS

QUOTE INTERESTED UNQUOTE REGARDS

BURKE

514-75

Collingwood, Chas.

February 13, 1959

Dear Charlie:

Again, I was not sufficiently explicit in my cable about Monty. I do most definitely want you on camera. I think we work that kind of show together very well indeed, because neither of us is inclined to change subjects suddenly or without reason, and I am convinced that the two of us together can make it a better show. My personal affection for you has nothing whatever to do with the suggestion. I just think together we can produce a better product.

I am trying desperately to outline areas of conversation and get them off to Montgomery and to you in the next few days. My own idea is that we would pay very little attention to the sort of thing he did for the B.B.C. and concentrate rather on trying to show the viewer what manner of man is this Montgomery.

I have tried to reach Barrett about the Century matter with no success, but I am certain that your suggestion is wise and workable. If Barrett feels otherwise, you will hear from me again. You must by all means become a member of the Century. It is a real oasis in this miserable city.

As ever yours,

Mr. Charles Collingwood
CBS News
26 Hallam Street
London W. 1

CBS NEWS London Bureau
26 Hallam Street, London W1 Langham 1166-1167

Charles Collingwood

3rd February, 1959.

Edward Murrow, Esq.,
CBS News,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Dear Ed,

I got your cable suggesting that I sit in on your interview with Montgomery. Of course I will be happy to do anything I can to help, but I assume that you don't mean that you want me to actually be on camera. I really think that in an exercise of this sort, the optimum number of questioners is one.

On quite another subject, Brother Ed Barrett has proposed me for membership in the Century, as you will see from the enclosed correspondence, there is a small difficulty, due to my lack of acquaintance with the requisite number of members on the Committee of Admissions. I have written Ed, suggesting that if it is not too great an embarrassment to him, he withhold his efforts on my behalf until my return to New York next fall. If you think this creates any problem for him within the Club, perhaps you could consult with him and then recommend to me what course of action I should take.

As ever,

Charles

CC/sa
enc.

Columbia University
in the City of New York
[NEW YORK 27, N. Y.]
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

January 29, 1959

Mr. Charles Collingwood
Columbia Broadcasting System
26 Hallam Street
London, W. 1, England

Dear Charlie:

I had expected you to get in touch with me while you were here in accordance with our correspondence in the late fall. I made one effort to get in touch with you and left a message, but assume you did not get it during your rushed and brief period here.

In any event, we have a little problem with the Century Club if you still want to pursue the application there. You will find this explained in the attached letter.

All the best to Louise and yourself.

Cordially,

Edward W. Barrett

ewb/ap
attach.

JAN 23 1959

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS.
THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION,
No. 7 WEST 43RD STREET, N. Y.

January Seventeenth
1959

Dean Edward W. Barrett
Greenwich - Connecticut

Dear Dean Barrett:

I am chairman of Admissions Committee # 3. Your candidate for The Century - Charles Collingwood - has the required number of letters, but must also be known to at least two members of the Admissions Committee. Hence I am delayed in presenting his name at the monthly meeting. Perhaps you or the Seconder - Morris Bishop - would have some of the members of the Admissions Committee either to lunch or for cocktails and then his name will be brought up for consideration.

Cordially

George B. Ford

George B. Ford

Collingwood, Ch.

February 5, 1959

to: PRESS COLUMBIA LONDON

COLLINGWOOD EX MURROW STANDING DOWN OTHER COMMONWEALTHERS TELLING THEM WILL SUGGEST SUBSEQUENT DATE APRIL OR MAY SUGGEST YOU DETERMINE AVAILABLE WEEK WHEN DUST SETTLES REGARDS

BURKE

514-75

Collingwood, Chas

February 4, 1959

Dear Charlie:

I have only had time to glance at the documentation contained in yours of January 26, but I will try to do my homework in the course of the next couple of weeks. This merely serves to emphasize again the urgency of my request that you sit in on that session. I really think it is essential to the success of the whole undertaking. Again, many thanks, and do let me have a cable saying you will do most of the work.

The last couple of weeks around here would have amused you. The National Association of Manufacturers uttered a classic blast, including an announcement of their belated support of McCarthy. The Journal-American headlined the sex show as a hoax, whereupon the Company assembled all its well-calloused consciences, debated for a full day about issuing a statement, and finally decided to keep silent. Big sponsors were moaning that I had destroyed their reputation in the community, and I have just informed Miss Campbell and Miss Hogg that the collective wisdom of this corporation is not capable of running even a moderately successful whorehouse.

As ever yours,

KRM:skh

Mr. Charles Collingwood
CBS News
26 Hallam Street
London W. 1

Callingwood, Chas

February 4, 1959

Dear Charlie:

In belated answer to yours of January 20. Things have been a wee might hectic around here.

(1) I appreciate the problem that the B.B.C. confronts on the matter of both topical references and commercial cutaways, but I am damned if I know how to solve it. If they have specific ideas, even though it involves extra shooting, Fred and I are certainly disposed to lay them down a finished and moderately smooth product. Maybe you could ask someone to be a little more specific.

(2) About Montgomery - we are definitely doing him at the mill, and I sent you a cable last week very much hoping that you would be prepared to sit in and carry the weight of the show, as you did with Macmillan.

(3) On the Macmillan business, we now have Macmillan of course, Diefenbaker and Menzies. Nehru declined. I have just talked with Hagerty about the possibility of making it a four-way, with Eisenhower. Hagerty is inclined to think it an excellent idea. I have told him that this has not been cleared with Macmillan. He is checking it out with the President in the course of the next few days and I will send you a cable soonest.

The plan, still tentative, is that I will fly on March 21 and I am due at the mill to film Montgomery on Sunday, March 22, staying there until March 25. I am hoping to stay over for a week or ten days and perhaps make a quick trip to Paris and Bonn.

As ever yours,

CBS NEWS
London Bureau
26 Hallam Street, London W1 Langham 1166-1167

Charles Collingwood

20th January, 1959.

Edward Murrow, Esq.,
CBS News,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Dear Judge,

The first two "Small World" programmes have been shown here and have been very well received. The press comment which was late in appearing because of the weekend appearance, has been uniformly enthusiastic. I think the BBC chose well to begin with the Slonimski and then the Strauss episodes. One thing which disturbs the BBC perhaps more than the viewer, but is nonetheless visible in the end product, is the difficulty of converting the programme geared for commercials into a non-commercial format. The lead-ins and lead-outs that you have to do for commercial purposes necessitate some awkward cuts here. The BBC have made representations, both to me and to McClure, asking for certain extra material to be filmed by you to bridge this gap. They also have a problem with regard to topical references, particularly in the introductions, which rapidly become out-dated. I believe that McClure has written Friendly about this, but I would like to add my own counsel, that if you could conveniently do this, it would not only help them, but make our relations with them even more congenial than they are now. After all, it is to everyones' interest that the programme here be as smooth and as well finished as possible.

I have not heard any more from you about the enterprise with Macmillan and the Commonwealth Prime Ministers. I assume that you have not yet had replies from your letters to them, but when a pattern begins to emerge, I would hope that you could let me know, so that I may tie it up with Downing Street. I gather that you plan to do the Montgomery exercise in Switzerland

cont...

now. I am staying with him this weekend and will pass on your good wishes.

Even if you go to Switzerland, I hope that you will be able to spend a day or two here. When you know your schedule, let me know, and if there is anyone you want to see, perhaps I could arrange a Dinner Party.

As ever,

Charles

CC/sa

Collingwood, Chas.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD COLUMBIA LONDON

COULDST THREE MINUTES TOMORROW FRIDAY UPSURGING BRITISH ATTITUDE FORMOSA PLUS REACTIONS EISENHOWER REGARDS

MURROW

514-70

Collingwood,

January 13, 1959

Dear Charlie:

Many thanks for the clipping for Ducas. I have sent it on to him.

Janet, Casey and I were all delighted that you chose to spend a bit of Christmas with us. Please tell Louise that we really did our damndest to get her on the telephone and give her our love.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Charles Collingwood
CBS News
26 Hallam Street
London W. 1.

Collingwood, Ch
f

November 24, 1958

Dear Charlie:

Thanks for reminding us of Percy Cudlipp. I remember him as a very able and interesting guy.

Good luck in Accra. Please order yourself up and give tongue on the 7:45, whenever you feel so disposed.

I am looking forward with great eagerness to seeing you at Christmas time and hope we can really spend some time together - maybe at the farm.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Charles Collingwood
CBS News
26 Hallam Street
London W. 1.

CBS NEWS
London Bureau
26 Hallam Street, London W1 Langham 1166-1167

Charles Collingwood

14th November, 1958.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
580, Park Avenue,
New York 21, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Dear Judge,

It occurs to me that if you have other programmes coming up dealing with Scientific matters you and Fred might think of Percy Cudlipp, as a participant from this end. You will remember him as the former Editor of the "Daily Herald". He is now editing a very useful weekly magazine called "The New Scientist" and is very au courant with the whole Scientific Community and the problems which exercise them.

It looks as if I am going off to Accra early in December to cover a sort of Pan-African Conference. If there is anything from there that would interest you for the Radio Show, let me know.

As ever,

Charles

Chief of London Bureau.

CC/sa

Collingwood, Chas

November 19, 1958

Dear Charlie:

Thanks for the cable about the Commonwealth deal. I doubt that it ever comes off, but it would be fun to play with. I agree with you completely about Bill Connor and we will certainly keep him in mind.

You know me. I'd love to come to London with the slightest possible excuse. Some time in January would be alright although, on the other hand, maybe I could prolong the visit when we do the piece with Monty.

Your hunch about Averell is entirely correct. I think he may get it. The spectacle of watching the Democrats carve each other up for the next two years will at least be interesting.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Charles Collingwood
CBS News
26 Hallam Street
London W. 1.

CBS NEWS London Bureau
26 Hallam Street, London W1 Langham 1166-1167

Charles Collingwood

7th November, 1958.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Dear Judge,

Thank you again for being so kind to my mother while she was in New York.

The SMALL WORLD operation here is now working much better from my point of view, at least, now that Miss Bernie is able to help McClure with some of the complexities. We miss her but not too desperately, since we have been able to acquire an extremely efficient Miss Abbott.

I don't think it necessary for you to write McClure about his relation to the Bureau, since with some of the pressure taken off all parties everything is now going very well indeed.

Thank you for understanding my comments about political casting. If Caccia has taken up the matter of Macmillan's participation in Downing Street I will try to informally give it a little push from here. This morning I cabled you about Willie Maughn and if you can put up with his stammer which is, I suspect, partly for effect anyway, I think he would be very good and he seems game to go on with anyone. Incidentally, I had lunch with Jock Witney last week and I think we could get him if you would like to do something on the ambassadorial level. Today I lunched with Bill Connor, who is Cassandra of the "DAILY MIRROR". He would play and might be tremendously provocative in the right setting.

I have talked with the B.B.C. T.V. Boys about the possibility of your coming over and perhaps doing a Show

cont...

from here at about the time when they begin carrying it. They were very excited at the idea and if you would like to do it I think it would be possible for you to kill a number of birds with the same stone. It would, I suppose, have to be after the "YEAR-END" Show anyway, and we might talk about it further when I am back there or, if you like, I will push it further with them whenever you give the word.

You were absolutely right - Averell did get beat, worse than I thought. It will be interesting to see how Nelson handles himself and perhaps even more interesting to see what Ave does next. My own guess is that he will start running for Secretary of State for the next Democratic Administration.

I am exhausted, being a combination of logistics expert, reservation clerk and general glad-hander. I never get any reporting done any more, or what is worse, any thinking either. Maybe they are right when they say you can't beat the system.

As ever,

Charles

P.S. After dictating this I have just come back from lunching with Harold Evans of No. 10 to whom I exposed your idea of a Commonwealth Show. I showed him the copy of your letter to Harold Caccia. His initial response was favorable, but he is waiting for the formal approach from the Embassy in Washington.

CC/sa

CC

Collingwood
North Garden, Va.
July 29, 1956

Dear Janet & Ed,

Thank you both for taking time out to come to Dad's memorial service. It meant more to Mother than you will ever realize. Enclosed are two snaps taken after the services.

Mother underwent surgery two weeks after Dad's death and came through marvelously. She continues to gain in strength.

As of August 3, the McHales will be at the above simple address just outside of Charlottesville. Jim has a job with Sperry Piedmont (a division of Sperry Rand) in the tool & die work. I'm pleased by the change because Jim likes the outfit better than J. E.. Well

be only 3 hours drive from D.C. so I'll be able to keep track of Mother a bit better. And, who knows, I might go back to work next year if there is a hospital in need of an "excellent" occupational therapist.

You may be interested in knowing that on July 19 Ellie had a little girl (9# ½ oz) Laura Grinnell Prescott. Both "girls" are doing well.

Lets hope it isn't 13 years again until we see you.

Thank you again for coming.

Best wishes,

Betty Collingwood McHale

APRIL 5, 1958

U.U.C.

TOM P. COLLINGWOOD

MRS. E. MORROW

MRS. G. H. COLLINGWOOD, SR

REV. G. H. COLLINGWOOD, JR.

MRS. B. C. (ELOISE) PRESCOT

CHARLES E. COLLINGWOOD

EDWARD R. MORROW

APRIL 5, 1958

Collingwood, Chas.

London Bureau
26 Hallam Street, London W1 Langham 1166-1167

Charles Collingwood

21st July, 1958.

Dear Ed:

In cleaning out some old files the other day we found masses of pictures from the war-time days. I am sending you a small selection. Some of them will give you a twinge, some will make you laugh and one of them should please Janet, because I never saw her looking prettier.

As ever,

Charles

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS News,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Macmillan

10 Downing Street
Whitehall

June 6, 1958.

F. F.

Dear Mr Murrow

Press comment and letters which I have received have left me in no doubt that the television interview with you and Mr. Collingwood was remarkably well received. This is just to say thank you very much to you both for the way you conducted it. You did a first-class job and I am most grateful.

Yours very sincerely
Harold Macmillan

Mr. Ed Murrow.

Collingwood, Chas

TELEGRAMS:-
AYTEEVEE, ESTRAND, LONDON.
TELEPHONE:-
CHANCERY 4488

TELEVISION HOUSE
KINGSWAY, W.C.2.

28 May 1958.

Dear Charles,

My congratulations on the magnificent interview with the P.M. With it I think Independent Television - and the P.M. - achieved a new high. I am delighted and indebted that we were given the opportunity of carrying it. Please pass on my thanks to New York, not least to Ed.

Best,

Norman

(Norman Collins)

Charles Collingwood, Esq.,
C.B.S.,
26 Hallam Street,
LONDON, W.1.

Collingwood,

May 16, 1958

Dear Charlie:

This is just a note to let you know that Red Barber's wife and daughter Sarah will be in London from May 24 to May 29 at the Hotel Mayfair.

One of the reasons for their visit is that Sarah wants to study at London University, and we have given her the names of some people to contact there. Red will be most grateful if you will give them a nice greeting, since they are, he says, both very shy.

They thought they would like to visit Parliament if that could be arranged. In any case, anything you can do to make their visit a pleasant one will be enormously appreciated.

Greetings to all and best regards!

As ever,

Mr. Charles Collingwood
CBS News
26 Mallam Street
London
W.1,
England

mce

Collingwood Chas.

CBS NEWS London Bureau
26 Hallam Street, London W1 Langham 1166-1167

Charles Collingwood

4 May 1958

Dear Judge;

Thank you for your good counsel on the release of the Macmillan interview. Paley and Merle Jones agreed and Downing Street was vastly relived that we were not going to favor one or the other of the television systems. The IT V people were unhappy because they thought th ey were on to a really good thing when Paley unwittingly let them in on the secret, but I think they realize we are right.

I have not yet told the BBC what we are doing or made any formal offer to them. I have left instructions to tell them if they ask about it, but I would still like to keep it as quiet as possible until after we have shot it and you are here. I would suggest that we offer to make the interview freely available on the Sunday following its showing in the United States, that is, the 25th.

McClure has gone over the ground and everything seems well in hand.

If I shouldn't be back from Copenhagen by the time you and Janet arrive, you might want to give Harold Evans a ring at Downing Street and make sure that no last minute difficulties have arisen.

Our little party on the 13th won't begin until about 10:30 because of Louise's play. If you would like to dine with me that night I would love it, but I can understand that there are many people you will want to see and if you would rather have dinner with someone else beforehand and then bring them along to the party, that would be fine.

We are looking forward to seeing you and Janet very much.

As ever,

Charles

F. F + Mickelson. Land copies

Collingwood

18th

VCBSINC NY

CBS/ACR2/CCD172/TD250

LONDON 25 25 443P

PRESS CBSINC

NY

BURKE FOR MURROW FRIENDLY DOWNIN STREET WANTSXXXX KNOW APPROXIMATE DATE SHOWING MACMILLAN INTERVIEW INFORMATIVELY. THEY HOPE WONT HELD UP UNTIL HIS NEWYORK VISIT REGARDS

COLLINGWOOD

(MAKE 5TH LINE 1 DOWING STREETXXXX RPT DOWNING STREET)

CB 1053 APR 25 1958

ACK

V

Collingwood, Charles.

Charles Collingwood

21 March 1958

Write me

Dear Judge:

Fellow called St. Oswald is coming to the United States next week. He's one of two members of the House of Lords on some sort of Inter-Parliamentary (or maybe its Inter-Planetary) junket. Been talking a lot about foreign policy, especially disengagement. Wants to see you. I said I thought he should. He's never been in America before and since he's become fairly active in the Lords a little missionary work would not be misplaced. Also he's an okay gent, good drinking man, and knows many old pals. If he calls when you aren't too busy maybe you could have a chat with him.

has not called.

As ever,

Charles

Collingwood, Chas

March 20, 1958

Dear Charlie:

Thanks for your note of March 7th about Clem Leslie. I am sorry to say that I missed seeing him while he was here. I was so jammed up on a number of things, it just wasn't possible for me to get in touch with him.

As ever yours,

Mr. Charles Collingwood
CBS News Bureau
26 Hallam Street
London W1
England

mcc

CBS NEWS
London Bureau
26 Hallam Street, London W1 Langham 1166-1167

Charles Collingwood

7th March, 1958.

Dear Judge,

Clem Leslie, whom you will doubtless remember, is the Press Officer at the Treasury and quite the best of the Civil Servants engaged in the Information business. He is to be in New York for the week of March 11th, and is prepared to offer himself for radio and television interviews. Since he is an authoritative source on all matters to do with the British economy, economic policy, balance of payments and foreign trade, I thought you might be interested to know of his impending arrival. Some of these matters might be in the news and he might therefore be useful to you.

Sincerely,

Charles

Charles Collingwood.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS News,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Collingwood, Charles -

March 5, 1958

Dear Charlie:

I am sure the ties must have been at least sixty. Anyway, here's the check.

Had three days of decent quail shooting in South Carolina and then everything froze up. It was at Ruthie Field's place which reminds me of an English country place before the war. Hurry up and find me a legitimate excuse to come to London.

As ever yours,

Mr. Charles Collingwood
CBS News
London Bureau
26 Hallam Street
London W1, England

mec
enc.

CBS NEWS
London Bureau
26 Hallam Street, London W1 Langham 1166-1167

Charles Collingwood

12th February, 1958.

Dear Judge,

I don't know how the hell much the ties were. Fifty or sixty dollars, I think, but I'll take it out in drink the next time we meet.

The boys in New York tell me that you are off to South Carolina for a holiday. I hope you get some shooting in, as well as a little rest.

Louise's play is proving a big success and her own part in it has been much applauded. I am sure it will run for a long time - much longer, I trust, than it will take you to get over here.

As ever,

Charles

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS News,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Collingwood, Ch

February 5, 1958

Dear Charlie:

Janet and I were both disappointed that we could not, after all, be at the opening of Louise' play at the Saville Theatre. We are still hoping to get over in the spring and trust that the play will still be running then. The Sunday Times review, which is the only one I have seen so far, promises well for the success of the play.

Forgive me for not writing sooner to thank you for getting me the ties. I am not the ungrateful "bastard" type that I must seem but am apt to put off writing to the good friends who will I know understand all the reasons for belatedness. The ties are excellent, chosen with your usual impeccable taste. I owe you the money for them. Please tell me how much and where to send the check.

As ever,

Mr. Charles Collingwood
CBS News
26 Hallam Street
London W1
England

mcc

CBS NEWS
26 Hallam Street, London W1 Langham 1166-1167

LONDON BUREAU

Mr. Edward P. Morrow,
CBS News,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
N.Y.,
U.S.A.

January 17, 1958.
CC/GG.

Dear Judge,

Rumour has it that your projected trip to London is still on. I hope it is. Louise' play opens at the Saville Theatre on January 31st. It would be wonderful if you and Janet could be here, but I know that that is a Friday and, therefore, difficult. However, the play promises to be a big hit and will, doubtless, be running for a long time.

How did you like the ties ? I don't know whether anyone can really choose neckwear for anyone else and if they proved to be unwearable, I will not be hurt in the least.

As always, I am in receipt of dozens of messages of goodwill to you from practically everyone I run into in London.

As ever,

Charles

Charles Collingwood.

Collingwood, C

March 12, 1957

Dear Mr. Dunne:

I have known Charles Collingwood since 1940, and have had a chance to observe him professionally both as a combat correspondent and political reporter. He is entirely reliable and a most respected member of his profession. I know his family background and his character is impeccable.

I do not know the precise qualifications your Division looks for in an owner, but if I had a horse I would trust it to Collingwood; indeed, I would trust him with my money or my reputation.

Should you desire more detailed information, I would be more than glad to supply it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Francis P. Dunne, Steward
New York State Racing Commission
745 Fifth Avenue
New York 22, New York

rh
bc: Mr. Collingwood

FRANCIS P. DUNNE
STEWARD

STATE OF NEW YORK
DIVISION OF STATE RACING COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NEW YORK 22

March 6, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Charles Collingwood of 120 East 65th St., New York 21, N. Y., has applied to this Commission for a license to race horses as an owner. On his application he lists you as a personal reference and states that he has known you well for a period of at least ten years.

The Commission will be grateful if you will let us have your opinion as to his desirability as an owner.

Yours sincerely,

Francis P Dunne

c

Mr. E. R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

CBS RADIO

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y. • PLAZA 1-2345

13 March 1954

Dear Ed;

I don't seem to get around the shop as much these days so I haven't had a chance since the historic broadcast to tell you how proud and moved and admiring I am.

Apart from the show, its marvellous timing and tremendous impact which everyone will tell you about, I want you to know how much it meant to everyone who labors in the same vineyard with you. You have fought many battles for all the rest of us in the past, but none bigger nor, I suspect, more difficult to join than this one. Because of what you are and what you have done you can say things that the rest of us may not, and everytime you do, you help all the rest of us. By dignifying the profession you dignify all of us.

I am happier in my work these days because of what you said the other night.

As ever,

Charles

Collingwood, Charles

Ack'd
WM
3/25

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR FOR MUTUAL SECURITY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

March 24, 1952

3/10

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I thought your MacArthur-Eisenhower sequence on "See it Now" yesterday was one of the most effective things I have ever seen. You are really using television as it should be used.

If you need material for future programs, here are a couple of suggestions. First, I can deliver Averell for an interview on any Sunday from now on. Second, Chet Bowles' friends here tell me that he would be delighted to do an interview with you on film. The State Department now has contracts with a camera crew working in India and it would be perfectly feasible to make arrangements for them to shoot from a question and answer script which could be cut into your live questions. If either of these interests you, let me know.

Averell is making a speech in New York on April 17 and I will be going up with him. If I come up a little ahead of time that day, perhaps we could have lunch or a drink together.

Sincerely,

Charlie

~~Charles~~ Collingwood

Collingwood, Chas.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR FOR MUTUAL SECURITY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 16, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing a couple of things which might be grist to your mill. The explanation of the work of the TCC is not a hand-out but rather a background explanation I had prepared for our own use here. It is not an official document but it is authoritative and in view of the importance of the subject for the forthcoming Lisbon Conference, I thought you might be interested in it. The other document is a copy of a speech which Ted Tannenwald is making on Monday and which seems to me to set forth the philosophy of the Mutual Security Program pretty well. Either or both of them might start a train of thought for you on a blank afternoon.

You remember that I mentioned to you the forthcoming Point IV Conference here in Washington which the President will address on April 7 or 8. You thought at the time that it would be an appropriate subject for "See it Now." The following Sunday turns out to be Easter and it occurred to me that you might make quite a good thing out of the symbolic relationship between the Point IV idea and Easter-resurrection, hope, et cetera.

I am sorry I missed you when you were last in Washington, but gather you were laid low by a virus. Joe Short has discussed your project with me and I have urged it very strongly upon him. I haven't talked with him about it within the last few days but when I last did, I had the impression that it would come off. You may remember that when I was at the White House, I discussed the idea with him on several occasions.

I hope the next time you come to Washington, you will be hale and sound and we will get a chance to see you. It would pleasure us very much.

As ever,

Charlie

Charles Collingwood

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Collingwood F 56

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD

From ERM

Station

July 11, 1951

Dear Charlie:

Back in October 20 you sent me a note about one named Landowski. It has just turned up in a suitcase full of correspondence and this is merely to tell you that I never did anything about it. I am shuffling through the whole suitcase on this, my first day of vacation. I am sure if I had done my best for the boy it would have come to nothing anyway. It would give us great pleasure to see you up on Quaker Hill again.

As ever yours,

F 565 C

ON

ERM

HARLES COLLINGWOOD

This is a bright kid whom I met when he was doing some work for Clete Roberts on the Coast. I don't know how you're fixed for stringers in Athens, but he might be useful.

Don't forget Bermuda.

CC

11.

Form 152

Henry Landowski
% Popolanos
5 Adrianou
Athens - Psychico

October 30, 1950.

Dear Mr.Cullingwood:

Somehow I never had the chance to get in touch with you. When I talked to you last time over the phone (at 11:15 PM after your news-roundup from New York) I thought about coming out to Washington and and have a chat with you there. This was a couple of days before your trip with the President to Key West. It was about that time that I decided to go overseas and free-lance from here, and it didn't take me more than a few hours to make up my mind. I guess the constant changing of jobs, while trying at the same time to keep to the news-reporting line, must have gotten on my nerves;

It's now two months that I am here in Athens. I am free-lancing for N.ANN.A. (Nobth American Newspaper Alliance), and did some work for LIFE - the Cretan lovers affair. I was happy to hear that you got a couple of programs sponsored by Ritchfield Gasoline, and I believe if there is anyone who really deserves it to have his own program it is you.

As you probably know, it's not the first time that I am in Greece. In fact I used to come here very often before the last war and stayed here in 1946 about eight months, during which time I worked for Soc Chakales of the AP. My mother has been here for years and somehow I learned to speak Greek fluently.

To make the story short I would like to ask you if there are any possibilities to do (from here) some work for you. I don not mean CBS, I mean personally for you. Realizing that Greece is pretty well covered by the AP, UP and INS as well as by The New York Times' Sedwyck, I still believe that there are certain aspects of interest to the American public, that have not been properly covered, because most of our boys out here look more or less for current news, while overlooking completely "news" that can be brought to the open only by hard digging and research.

Example: Few weeks ago Mr. Porter in his letter to the Greek Prime Minister Venizelos announced the cut of Marshall Plan appropriations to Greece for the 1950 fiscal year. Greeks took it as a heavy blow and the local press begun a campaign venturing as to what he was up to. Some papers would say the cut in ECA funds was caused because Greeks chose Venizelos for Plastiras, and that we thus punished them. Others spoke about our anti-Greek attitude and some would say its was done because we had to give a loan to Yugoslavia. Yet there was no one who looked deeply into Mr. Porters letter in which he said among others:..." more and more American aid is not the cure for the ills of the Greek economy...the execution of...projects should be placed in the hands of technically competent persons, which is not true in all cases, and stocks of materials and equipment already on hand should be used before new supplies are requested..

Of course not one single SPECIFIC case of "shortcomings" has been disclosed by the American Mission, and unfortunately there are hundreds of examples to be cited. All of them put together, will prove that Millions of $$ were

spent because Greek authorities here were not able to cope with such sums. The burden was too big for them, especially in view of their primitive administration, amount of red-tape, and frequent changes of cabinets.

Thus one got results like these:

A $ 200.000 currant plant being completed in Aghion for cleaning and washing of raisins. The plant has a capacity of 100 ton per day, but here according to American experts they won't be able to get through more than 50 tons a day. Since the whole area provides only 15.000 tons of raisins annually and there are thirteen other plants in that same area already, no one here can see how the Cooperation is going to profit with the new machinery equal to the one used in California for the same production. Most material on that very plant is classified, but I happen to go out there the other week and saw for instance a large freight elevator, still being crated. As the plant is only a one-story building, obviously I asked some one competent around - what do you need this elevator for? The answer was that it may come in handy, if by any chance they are going to add a few stories in the future. I can't go into all the details of this plant or another, like the one in Heracleon, Crete, build by the Worthington Pump and Machinary Corporation, N.J. There for instance they have a tremendous big baby coming up - it's a refrigiration plant. It was originally planed for 6.000 cubic meters, and has been reduced by the Mission to 2.000. Of course the Cretans begun a terrific campaign against the scheduled reduction, threatening with all kinds of things, even with a civil war, according to an editorial in a local Cretan paper here in front of me. All material on that very plant is still highly classified. Wouldn't you thing that John Doe is entitled to know where his money went. Unfortunately, as I have said before I could give examples and examples, of stallion barns with floors of marble, of housing projects, still unoccupied were the floors are alread cracking, etc, etc. This is exacly what I have been working on for the last three weeks. I got much cooperation form the Mission here, they were mostly tip-offs, which consequently I followed.

Please do let me know if you could make any use of my material or if I could be of help to you in any other way. Did you hear from Clete? How is his suit against the WKPC coming along?

I am sorry for this long and weary letter but it seems that I got too much excited with local color. I hope to hear from you soon,

Cordially yours,

H. Landowski

Henry Landowski

Collingwood, Charles

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

December 31, 1947

Dear Chollie:

I even recall the address—Coldwater Canyon. In many ways I envy you, particularly when proceeding down Park Avenue for the so-called "repeat". I find that we are doing a hell of a lot of rewrite on it; maybe more than is necessary, but somehow I find it tough to read the same copy twice.

The main purpose of this is to wish you and your bride the best of all New Years and say that sometime we must make a rendezvous before the year is out.

As ever yours,

Mr. Charles Collingwood
1721 Coldwater Canyon
Beverly Hills, California

E. R. M.
F. 1155

1711 Coldwater Canyon
Beverley Hills, California
December 26, 1947

Dear old Judge;

Thanks for your good and informative letter... You make me feel all over again what a backwater this place is... You never see anyone who knows anything or has been anywhere or is doing anything important... Its a wonderful world -- climate's good, people are fun nothing is too demanding, but, oh brother, it a long, long way away.

The most interesting political thing out here is, of course, the Third Party.... They are going to get it on the ballot, all right, and it is going to be the most explosive thing in the West since Upton Sinclair's EPIC put the Democratic Party on its feet... This year they are going to work mainly through the Democratic Party and are not depending on large registrations in their own party. They just want to get it on the ballot and hope for a ground swell throughout the nation as coffin-nailed the Whigs in 1860.... They think a lot about Lincoln; its their one good historical parallel..... They plan to back Wallace in the Democratic Primary and actually think they have a good chance of winning it with him.... The Democrats will tell you they are crazy, but you can see they have a queasy feeling when they say it..... I have been away from here for a long time and I can't understand the reasons for Warren's popularity, but there is no doubt he is popular.... A Trumanesque little bastard, though, for my money..... Eisenhower is very strong out here... Recent polls put him higher that either Truman or Warren.

The next biggest political story is the growing political power of the West... Redistribution in 1950 will refelct the phenomenal population growth since 1940 and will give California, Oregon and Washington a flock of new Congressmen and convention delegates.... Since all states tend to stick together on certain issues this will make them, on these, at any rate, the strongest political bloc outside the Solid South.... Out here they think this is the reason the Republicans did a back flip on the Reclamation appropriations... They've got an edge out here now and if they can keep it through 1950 they will be a lot stronger.

What else can I tell you?..... The motion picture industry is really hit hard, although no one knows why.... One thing is that big, expensive prestige pictures with big stars are losing money for the first time in modern memory... It used to be that if you took a best seller, made it in Technicolor with big stars, it was sure to make money no matter how bad it was.... This is no longer true... The biggest flop in town is Life With Father, which was all those things and a good picture, too... Now Gallop Poll says Forever Amber, Captain From Castile and even Gentlemen's Agreement are going to lose money... They can't understand it..... However, the big downhold is coming not from producers out here but from banks in New York who also forced the Communist blacklist.

My show continues to do well... A nice fat boost in rating has kept the sponsors and CBS quiet and, at the moment, I can do any God damn thing I want.... How long it will last, I don't know, but if I can get it up another point or two and hold it at a 7 or 8 rating I don't think they'll scream too loud..... Its still a lot of fun to rar back

and have at 'em once in a while, and you can say anything about the show, but, by God, its colorful.

Christmas has just passed leaving the customary physical and mental dyspepsia, but, being a resilient type, I shall doubtless recover.... Louise is very glowing these days, bustling about the house and doing foolish housewifely things and we are happier than is reasonable.

We both send our love to you and Janet and Casey.

As ever,

Charlie

P.S. My gal is readying some recent opuses and you will have to read them, like it or not.

CB

Collingwood, Charlie

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
PACIFIC NETWORK
COLUMBIA SQUARE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

8 December 1947

Dear old Judge;

Thank you for the check which Brother Seward sent on. I confess to a guilty conscience about it, because I was the one who got you into the God damned game and that weren't no way to treat a friend.... And then to make matters worse I ran ~~inx~~ out on you without giving you a chance to get even. The only thing I can say is that when you come out here I will try to assemble some lambs ready for the shearing and we'll go to work on them.

Things are going surprisingly well out here. Most of the qualms I had had proved to be without foundation. There seem to be enough things to talk about even 6 days a week and people seem to be appreciative of a new slant. As for me I am getting a big kick out of busting the traces and talking about what I feel like rather than about what the exignecies of the day's news budget require.

We have found a place to live which is, if not actually the Dream House, ~~w~~ at least comfortable enough and commodious enough to give me that Country Squire feeling on my day off. We've even got a dog that came with it and we are having a lot of fun getting out own dirt in our fingernails.

I should tell you that I usually h~~ear~~ear you of an evening and that it seems to me that it is getting better and better. The things you pick to talk about seem to me to be better chosen

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
PACIFIC NETWORK
COLUMBIA SQUARE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

and both the language and the manner of their presentation are quite first rate. I know you will forgive me these gratuitous remarks because, as a fellow laborer in the vineyard, I know how hard it is to make them good all the time. I think you do.

Louise, who has just finished a picture called "Sitting Pretty", sends her love. If Janet and Casey are back, tell them that we miss them both and hope that one day you will make a jaunt out here.

All the best,

Charlie

Mr. Murrow replied 12/16
(typed himself - no copy)

Collingwood, Becky

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

[redacted]

October 14, 1947

Dear Becky:

You were very kind to send me the card. I hope the shows won't bore you too much.

Right now, I am distressed that Brother Charles is going to the west coast. My distress is personal rather than professional because I am convinced he is doing the right thing, but I shall miss him muchly. Janet and I are going to London for a week in mid November. Maybe we can look forward to seeing you during the Christmas holidays.

As ever yours,

CBS

Miss Becky Collingwood
743 Minor Avenue
Kalamazoo, Michigan

E. R. M.

October 1, 1947

Dear Ed,

It's good to hear you again on the air. Your program tonight bowing to C. Hull was a grand piece of work. Thank you.

Say hello to Janet for me. I hope soon I can see you all again and meet your son.

I'm up here at Western Michigan starting in on the study of Occupational Therapy. Sorry this is just a card but you know how tongue tangles.

Becky Collingwood

3 Minor Ave.
Kalamazoo, Mich.

KALAMAZOO
OCT 3
1:30 PM
1947
MICH

SAVE THE EASY WAY
BUY U.S. BONDS ON
PAYROLL SAVINGS

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o C. B. S.
New York City
New York

Collingwood, C.

January 2, 1946

Dear Charley:

Your communication of Christmas night caused the "judge" to lose completely the remnants of his judicial manner. It is one of the few pieces of paper acquired during the past few years that I shall keep. If I could write as well as you do, I would attempt a longer and probably revealing reply.

I suppose with an end of an era many men will be doing different things. That is inevitable. For my own part, I shall look back on the last six years with a sense of deep personal satisfaction and gratitude. For a few brief years a few men attempted to do an honest job of reporting under difficult and sometimes hazardous conditions and they did not altogether fail. Maybe it is a combination of age and little faith in the future, but I cannot believe that I shall again have the high privilege of working intimately and harmoniously with a crew such as the one we gathered together in Europe.

I should like to raise my small voice along with a few million others in expressions of gratitude for the job you have done and to add my personal opinion and complete confidence that your contribution to this thing called radio is just beginning. In other words, I thank you not only for your letter but for the last six years.

Like always,

Mr. Charles Collingwood
1234 Crittenden Street, N. W.
Washington 11, D. C.

1234 CRITTENDEN STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON 11, D. C.

Christmas Night

Dear Ed,

I doubt if I told you, either at lunch or at the cocktail party, how much I respect the decision you made concerning your relation to broadcasting. I daresay it is none of my business, but I couldn't help thinking how difficult it must have been to turn down what you had been offered. I suppose that I am still enough of a Puritan and a sentimentalist to think that the rocky road is somehow nobler and more worthy than the smooth, but anyway, I am sure that you were right — and if I may, I should like to congratulate you, not on the new job itself, but on the fact that you took it at all.

I mean this in a surprisingly sincere way.

Also let me congratulate you on last Sunday's broadcast, which was

terrific — and thank you for the Christmas wire which arrived in the midst of the day's festivities and elicited loud crys from one and all.

I don't know why, but my family seem idiotically fond of you.

As for my own plans, I wired KNX that I would take the job if it is still open, but have had no response. In any event I am coming up to New York, January 2 and something should be settled by then.

I spent the afternoon with Jimmy Gavin yesterday and he sent his best to you. He is going up to New York shortly to prepare for the parade, which I still hope to plug. He is really a remarkable citizen.

The greetings of the season to you and I will see you shortly.

As always,

Charlie

Downs, Bill

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Bill Downs

from: Ed Murrow

December 15, 1958

I got a real chuckle out of your piece in QUILL, but I find nothing at all funny in what is happening to the CBS news organization. Maybe we should all take up singing lessons. I will be down shortly after the first of the year.

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Ed Murrow

from: Bill Downs

8 Dec. 1958

Okay so I didn't reveal all. Anyway, they cut out the part about being a "pimp to a black box." When are you coming to Washington?

Bill

Callas Rubin

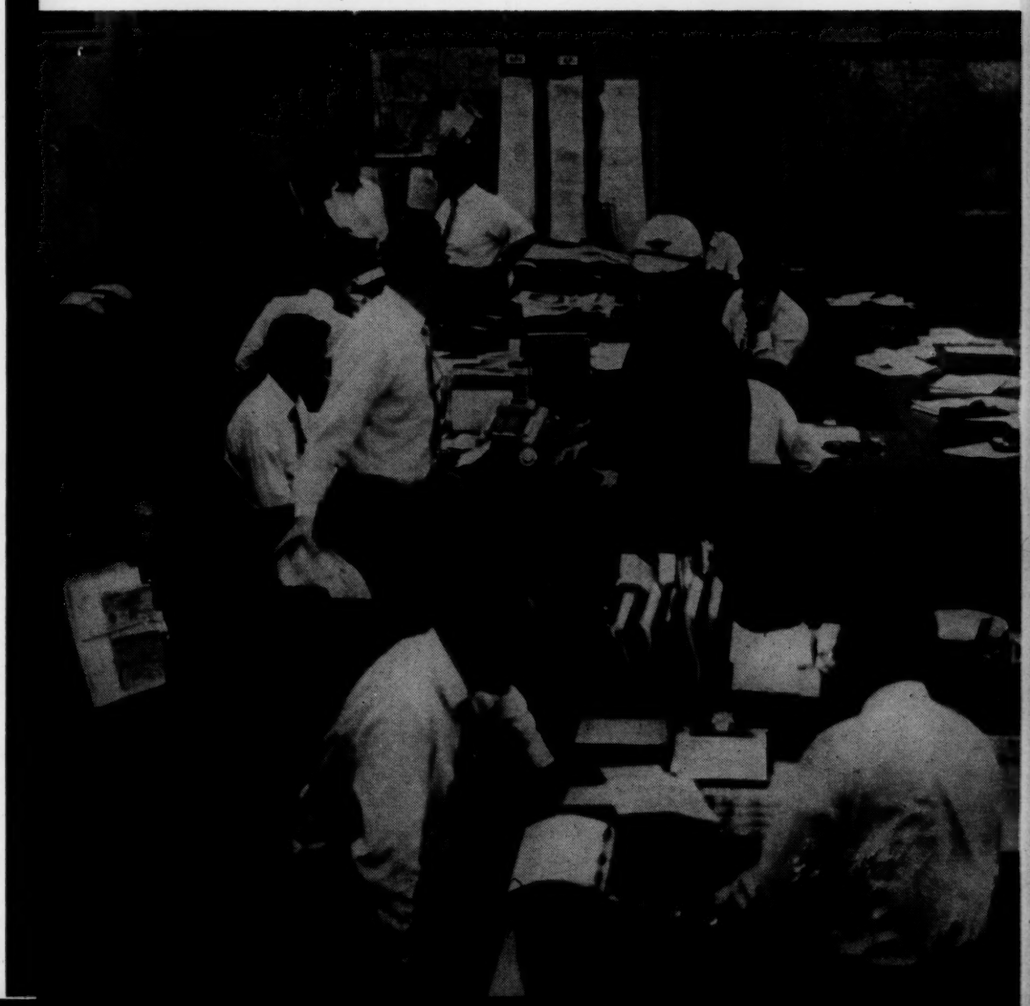
QUILL

December, 1958

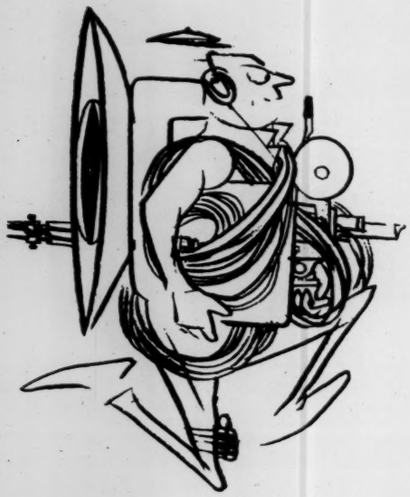
New Breed of Reporters
Page 8

Opportunity Knocking
Page 12

Industrial Press Blueprint
Page 7



A MAGAZINE FOR JOURNALISTS



Pack Horse Journalism

Television Breeds New Type Reporter

BY BILL DOWNS

SOME twenty years ago a newspaper reporter would not admit knowingly that there was any such thing as a radio newsman. And even those of us who left newspapers and press associations to take up this exciting new medium were scorned by our colleagues as ranking somewhere between peddlers of snake oil and fallen chorus boys.

Ed Murrow, Hans Kaltenborn, Ray Swing, Bill Shirer and others brought responsibility and respectability to radio journalism—along with the realization among the Gutenberg boys that the radio reporter could broadcast to more people in a two-minute pickup on the morning world roundup of the news than most of them would write for the rest of their lives.

● The television news reporter has had a similar but shorter journalistic purgatory to endure. Much of it was his own fault as he learned to use and adapt the sound camera to the news conference or the fast-breaking story. Much of the deserved criticism of early TV reporting was the fault of employers. Some thought handing an announcer a microphone to stick in front of a victim's face and asking an inane or meaningless question automatically made that reader-of-commercials a reporter.

The staff of *CBS* News has compiled some of this early history of television's growth in a book which must eventually become a basic primer on TV news as this particular field of electronic journalism continues to change and expand.

Edited by the director of *CBS* News, John Day, the book **"Television News Reporting"** explains the collective experience of what every TV news show actually is—a collective effort by an increasingly expert group of people pioneering together among the cathode rays and decibels of a marvelous and sometimes frightening medium of immediate communication.

● The mere organization of the scores of people whose efforts go into a single fifteen-minute report of, say, "Douglas Edwards and the News" might involve an Egyptian delivery boy rushing to get some Nasser film on an airliner to New York . . . a cameraman like Cyril Bliss arguing with Polish police to prevent his film from being confiscated. *CBS* News Correspondent David Schoenbrun in Algeria or Peter Kalischer off Quemoy risking gunfire to get an eyewitness report. After which the material must get to the editors, cutters, writers, artists and fitted into the day's format to be matter-of-factly introduced by Edwards . . . or Murrow, Collingwood, Cronkite, Sevareid, Trout or Smith.

How all of this is done is explained in **"Television News Reporting."**

However, the book does leave something out. And that is the evolution—the conversion, if you will—of the TV news reporter. As of now he is just out of the larva stage.

● Any close observer of the species would have discovered that even the hard-bitten members of the press began accepting television as a bona fide news reporting medium at the 1948 national political conventions in Philadelphia. One had only to count the number of political pundits from across the country who spent so much time covering the Dewey and Truman nominations from in front of the TV tubes established in the air-conditioned Convention Hall press lounge of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

From then on, there was no stopping television news. But for the radio reporter, the transition produced growing pains that sometimes were very acute . . . other times they hurt only when you laughed.

CBS News sent me to Berlin after the 1948 elections. The Russian blockade had just begun, and the air lift which was to save the isolated city was just getting under way.

● My predecessor, Allan Jackson, left the *CBS* News Berlin bureau a Stancil-Hoffman tape recorder—the main tool of the radio broadcaster at that time. Shortly afterward there arrived by air mail a 16 mm Bell and Howell magazine camera, a supply of film—and a book. The book was a Kodak Company volume with a title something like "how to make amateur movies the easy way." It was good.

It was also at this time that electronic schizophrenia set in. And it was the beginning of what was then called the "pack-horse school of reporting."

● *CBS* News foreign correspondents became badly split personalities. To carry and operate a portable tape recorder and a 16 mm camera simultaneously was obviously impossible. So began the job of trying to second guess a story. A riot by East Berlin Communists was easy. You took the camera. A statement by the Berlin commander, General Lucius Clay, was obviously a job for the tape recorder.

The only trouble was that *CBS* Radio News wanted to know where were the sound tapes of the rioting. And *CBS* TV News always demanded why were there not silent shots of General Clay to be played behind Doug Edwards as he read the statement.

● The Stancil-Hoffman recorder weighs only some twelve pounds, but there also had to be another bag to carry spare reels of tape and two kinds of batteries. The 16 mm silent camera also was not heavy. But add it to a half dozen additional film packs, and the shoulders begin to sag.

The new-style electronic reporter had to take his portable typewriter on out-of-town stories, with log forms, carbon paper, shipping labels, and the usual notebooks, typing paper and other incumbrances.

Consequently, ten years ago the fully equipped *CBS* News radio and TV foreign correspondent had a camera and an accessories bag slung over one shoulder, a tape recorder and an equipment kit over the other, his typewriter in one hand and a briefcase containing a portable office (with

flask) in the other. Cover a story? It was enough to just move.

● At first, all of this was exciting. Learning about lens changes, film speeds, establishing shots, exposures, panning and the need to eschew cocktail parties if you want to make hand-held long-range shots with a four-inch lens.

But then came the professional—and psychic—shock. As radio reporting and reporters matured, there had developed a personal pride in putting the story into perspective, studying and analyzing its meaning, or just broadcasting the excitement of a noteworthy event.

But as a tyro television journalist with his brand new camera, the same reporter suddenly came to realize that this job mostly is done automatically through the camera lens—and without a word being said.

Trying to learn something about TV news overseas in 1949 was handicapped by the fact that the industry was barely getting underway in Europe. Also the reporter-cameraman operated blind—he seldom if ever got to see his own stuff. The whole experience was a little like trying to catch a flying bat with a butterfly net in a blacked out Madison Square Garden.

● Still spot television film was so rare in those days that a surprisingly large amount of the Berlin bureau's blockade film got used. It was the same when I was transferred from Berlin back to Washington in 1950 and made the mistake of voluntering to "help out" with the new Korean War coverage. Six days later I was on my way to the Far East.

In the early days of the sticky retreat down the Korean peninsula there were no broadcast lines or facilities available. For the broadcaster, it meant repeated flying from Tokyo to Pusan or Taegu and then hitch-hiking to the front—if the front didn't beat you to it.

● Again *CBS* TV News programs were starving for spot film. Almost anything would be used even if it were badly exposed or out of focus. And in the early days of war, a lot of that kind of film got on the network. However our skill was developing somewhat and it is with considerable pride that we occasionally humble our photographer friends by pointing to a *Newsweek* story of the times. *Newsweek* describes Downs as "a natural born cameraman." We were going to have a shoulder flash made up to wear on our uniform sleeve with that label. However, the bona fide photographers in the Tokyo press club threatened to tear the sleeve off and return it to us with the arm inside.

By this time, *CBS* Television News had expanded and grown. Newsfilm Syndication was formed. Ed Murrow and Fred Friendly had already set the pattern for the industry's news documentary by their superb weekly "See It Now" series.

But it was in setting up a television operation in Rome in 1953 that I really learned about the facts of postwar international communication. We were fortunate to locate an excellent cameraman in Joe Falletta, a former GI from New York City whose Italian parents had given him a language background which enabled him to marry one of Italy's most beautiful operetta stars.

● However, since *CBS* News standard film development procedures and other factors demanded that American 16 mm film be shipped into the Rome bureau, our troubles with the Italian bureaucracy began.

Italian law is designed to protect that nation's resurgent film industry. It is one of the Government's greatest dollar earners. So to control every phase of this business, you need both import and export licenses to ship American manufactured film. Also the footage is strictly controlled. So involved are the bureaucratic details of this operation that a pair of enterprising Italian exporters set up an agency just to deal with these matters for the U. S., British, French and other foreign television and movie companies shipping film in and out of the country. At last report they were making a good thing of it.

● That was only part of the job. Your new-style electronic foreign correspondent must not only be able to circumvent bureaucratic red tape, but he also must be an expert shipping agent. This means knowing what planes are going from Rome to New York and at which of the twenty-four hours of the day they will land and take off. He must be able to navigate his Fiat with the most reckless of Italian drivers in the race to Ciampino airport to get film aboard Pan American, TWA or any other airliner which goes directly to New York. But he must also make sure that planes are not changed in Paris, London or Brussels because film inevitably gets lost in the jumble of a foreign airport.

When the New York office finally sent over the latest Auricon sound camera—brand new—Falletta stood with us gazing in silent admiration when we first hoisted it on its shiny tripod. The camera's three lenses stared back and sneered.

What we discovered was that the big Auricon with its 1,200-foot film magazines weighs more than half a ton with all its various independent power packs, lights, zizz wheels, microphones and purtoins. We also had forgotten that Falletta did not have a sound man.

● So back to the operating manual and the mimeographed instructions

(Turn to page 14)

BILL DOWNS

BEHIND THE BYLINE

During the last twenty years *CBS* Newsman **Bill Downs** has covered much of the globe. He joined *CBS* News in London in 1942, soon went to Moscow as head of the *CBS* Bureau for two years, made the D-Day landing with British forces in Normandy, then covered the entire European campaign. He received the National Headliners' Club Award for the "outstanding foreign exclusive broadcast of 1944-45," his eye-witness account of the surrender of all German forces in Northwestern Germany, Holland and Denmark, to Field Marshal Montgomery. Moving to the Pacific theatre he entered Tokyo with occupation forces, covered the Japanese surrender, and made the first on-the-spot broadcast from Hong Kong September 19, 1945. In 1946 he made the pool broadcast to all American networks of historic atomic bomb tests off Bikini. In 1949 he received the Overseas Press Club award for best foreign news reporting. His globe-circling at-the-scene reporting has included the Mediterranean and Middle East areas in recent years.

The drawing on page eight is by cartoonist Robert Osborn.

son, dean of the College of Journalism and Communications, University of Illinois, there are three broad types of editors:

● *The emphatic editor*—one who has a high degree of rapport with his readers. He publishes pretty much what interests himself and by so doing, attracts a large reader-following. In this category, Dr. Peterson lists Ray Long of *Cosmopolitan,* DeWitt Wallace of *Reader's Digest,* Hugh Heifner of *Playboy.*

The intellectual editor—one who chooses not that which interests him, but logically and coldly publishes material that will interest his readers as did Edward W. Bok of *Ladies Home Journal.*

The research-guided editor—one who uses audience studies, readership findings, and similar material in his editing as, for example, Ben Hibbs of *Saturday Evening Post.*

It takes a long time, though, to become a farm editor. But if you're planning a career in agricultural journalism, that's the goal to shoot at.

In this connection, perhaps you will be interested in the job planning advice offered by John L. Handy, president of Handy Associates, one of the nation's leading specialists in executive placement.

1959 WARNING
from The Wall Street Journal

During the next three months, you will need to keep up to the minute on news affecting your future and the future of your business.

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Speaking for a Sylvia Porter column, Mr. Handy said: "Feel yourself out in your job between the ages of 22 and 28; set your goal and try to determine your ceiling by age 36; consolidate your position between ages 38 and 42; then while you continue to improve at your career, enjoy the years of realization until age 65."

I know not what course others may choose, but as for me, give me an editorial job on a farm publication, and I'll have fewer ulcers, greater job interest and more security than my contemporaries in other fields of journalism.

Television Breeds—

(Continued from page 9)

from the *CBS* News technical experts. I became a sound man—maybe not the best—but there was always noise of one kind or another on the film.

The arrival of the sound camera also meant that some of our editorial frustration could be worked off. Then it was possible to write oneself a piece of "what it means" copy, grab the microphone, set the sound level, rush around to the front of the camera and tell Falletta to let it roll. We talked a lot like that, looking into the wide-angled lens with the Piazza Venezia or St. Peters in the background, giving profound analyses of the latest Italian political, social or economic crisis. I suspect that not much of this stuff was used. But, as I said, it was good for the journalistic soul.

Television news directors and assignment editors dream of the perfect foreign correspondent—the reporter-cameraman. They might as well stop, or start experimental breeding.

● Under present conditions he would have to be at least twelve feet tall, three ax handles across the shoulders, possess at least three pairs of arms and have a highly controlled prehensile tail for twisting knobs. This paragon also would find it useful if he could be especially bred to develop a pair of marsupial pouches—a la kangaroo—but preferable located on each hip. He also would need a pair of eyes mounted on antennas with a full 360 degree swivel so he could raise them to look over the camera magazine to see what the opposition is doing—or to watch for the Rome or Athens—or Istanbul or Cairo—police if he did not have a municipal permit to set up his tripod in the streets.

Today, it is generally becoming accepted that the reporter, the cameraman and the soundman all have different but equally important jobs to do. Most *CBS* News bureaus domestic and overseas have so divided the labor. It's expensive but in the long run it pays off.

● However, the electronic reporter must know the tools of his trade. It's vitally important to have a working knowledge of the camera and what it can do; the limitations of light and sound and the requirements of the cutters and editors who eventually must put together the story.

I got the experience the hard way. Eventually I suppose some genius will invent a gadget which will pick up the brain waves of the leg man on the spot and transmit the picture from the reporter's eye directly to the screen—with perhaps a censor's switch at hand.

This future electronic reporter will have it easier and live longer. But he won't have as much fun.

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Downs, Bill

Broadcast House, Washington 16 Emerson 2-9300

WASHINGTON BUREAU

Dear Ed,

We'll try to keep setting them up in the other alley while you're on leave -- al tho god knows how long they'll abide it. More pins will be dropped -- like broadcast standards -- while you're away, I'm sure. But we'll try to keep the game going.

Suggest 115 (or is it 112) Rue Provence might be an ideal place to lose the smell of Madison avenue. Or perhaps a spell with a shovel in some nice, ripe Norman manure pile.

Anyway, I'm envious as hell and think your decision to say hell-with-it for a year is a good one.

When you've worked out an itinerary, let me know and maybe I can steer you on to some jolly fellows who also know what they are talking about in the Middle East, Greece and elsewhere.

And if by any chance (this has nothing to do with Rue Provence) you find a better hole that's big enough to shelter all the better types in this shrinking, stinking world -- buy a gate for it and charge admission.

I know you're not going anywhere until July -- but for once I felt like writing a note.

Let us know when you head down this way again.

Bill

April 16, 1957

Dear Bill:

Thanks for sending me your suggestion for a possible piece about the Hungarians. It's damned interesting and I wish we had an opportunity to use it, but since SEE IT NOW is committed for the rest of the season, I'll pass the stuff along to Bob Skedgell and Mac Johnson.

All the best,

As ever yours,

Mr. Bill Downs
WTOP
Washington, D.C.

fc

ED MURROW from Bill Downs

SEE IT NOW NEWHYORK.

9 April 1957

The attached memo I originally thought of sending into the limbo of the news desk.....but got to thinking that this looks more like your meat.

I called Fred and told him about the idea and he suggested I pass it along to you.....that you had in mind a possible peace about Hungarians in Austria anyway and that this angle may fit.

So please give it a look.....and if you don't particularly like it, pass the suggestion along to Mac Johnson and Bob Skedgell because I think it should be done by someone.

You remember Welde as the guy who has always been so helpful in organizing things in Berlin. He's back and goin g to work for USIA, again in German y, I gather. He's our main source on the exploiters.....so let me know if you want the addresses as soon as you can while I'm in direct contact with him.

thine

Bill

Washington

1) Bob Skedgell
~~ROPER, JOHNSON, SKEDGELL~~ 2) Mac Johnson

I have been talking with the State Department refugee program officials and suggest that there is a good follow-up story in what has been happening to the hapless Hungarians. It would take some organizing but should be comparatively simple to do for both radio and TV.

George Welide, head PIO for the refugee program in Germany and Europe, reports that he has received a number of letters from Hungarian refugees who claim they are being exploited. Actually out of the 30-thousand or so Hungarians which came to this country under the program, there have been comparatively few who have complained. But the number is large enough to be interesting.....and the circumstances are often pretty revolting.. For example, people showed up at Camp Kilmer asking "is this the place where we get maids?" One manager of a US restaurant and hotel chain actually made a trip to Austria to line up a score or so of dish-washers for his establishments for which he was offering $20.00 a week. There have been other complaints about people who have taken on Hungarian workmen and then tell them that "refugees should not get any salaries."

This, of course, is pretty hot stuff and we can get the names and addresses of such exploiters scattered over the country and could do some good stuff on them.

To balance the story, there is the other side which in its way is as magnificent as the exploiters are lousey.

I believe the Seabrook Farms frozen foods concern in New Jersey has hired a large number of Hungarians to work for them and that they are being paid standard US wages and the owner ~~xxx~~ or operator has built a village for the refugees. Also there is a concern in Wisconsin who has ~~done~~ DONE something similar.

If anyone is interested, I think ~~I~~ can arrange to get the names and addresses of a dozen exploiters and their Hungarian~~xx~~ employes for stories. This would have to come from Germany and I could get it directly or have Ernie Leiser locate them for us. I suggest the direct report the most practical.

I can also run down some of the model employment cases as well. How please?

Bill Downs

Downs, Bill

JANUARY 26, 1956

DOWNS
40 VIA PAISIELLO
ROME

MURROW SAYS HE, JANET WILL DINE JANUARY 29th

THANKS.

BURKE

414-43

Downs, Bill

JANUARY 24, 1956

BILL DOWNS
40 VIA PAISIELLO
ROME

MURROW SAYS ARRIVING ROME JAN. 29 AND LEAVING JAN. 30 STOP JANET ARRIVES ROME JAN. 28 3:00 pm PAN AM FLIGHT 64 STOP LEAVES ROME JAN.30 AT 5:00 pm STOP WOULDST MAKE RESERVATION AT HASSLER FOR DOUBLE ROOM WITH BATH AND SITTING ROOM STOP PLEASE CONFIRM STOP THANKS.

BURKE

52-043

Downs, Bill

CBS NEWS ROME BUREAU
40 Via Paisiello, Rome Rome 8-41637

BILL DOWNS

8 December 1955

Dear John,

I hadn't forgotten you Year-End memo of Oct. 21st but simply have been stumped as to the theme of the show. Suggestions that the name of the show should be changed from "Years of Crisis" seems to be a good idea, but the change is not consistent with my beat in the Middle East where the crisis seems set to last for years anyway.

Last year I think we hit it on the head with co-existance. Perhaps this year we should call it "The Long Haul." Or "The hard-way peace." In this connection, the Catholic newspaper Il Popolo prints a dispatch from its London correspondent today which is pertinent -- thought you might be interested as it applies to our year-end thinking. Commenting on the announcement of the Eden-Eisenhower meeting, the correspondent says:

"the admitted impossibility of an armed conflagration between the two blocs of Powers which can now destroy each other has closed an epoch and has opened a new one, which is not exactly one of peaceful co-existance as thought at the time of the Geneva Conference but one of 'competitive co-existence or of militant competition.' In other words an era of open, hard and day-to-day struggle which excludes no weapon short of the thermo-nuclear ones and which is waged simultaneously on the political, diplomatic, economic and technical plane -- with neutral Asia and Germany as the main objectives. From the meeting between Eisenhower and Eden next January must emerge a new line of policy and a plan of systematic action which will enable the West to meet this competition with the Communist world."

On the same subject, here is the report of the Communist Unita London correspondent: "...the Eden visit is a symptom of the serious crisis which is undermining Western policy in every sector." He reports that British commentators agree in recognizing the urgency of the Eden-Eisenhower meeting is due "firstly to the slow but continuous disruption of the Atlantic Pact program; secondly to the complete failure of the method of negotiation from positions of strength as regards the German problem; and thirdly to the rapid evolution of the

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BILL DOWNS 2-2-2

situation in the Middle East and Asia where an anti-imperialist and neutralist front -- undermining the foundations of colonial exploitation by the Western Powers and their strategic-political control in dependent or semi-dependent African and Asian countries -- is beginning to take more definite shape."

I quote the above because they happened to coincide in publication with the writing of this letter and also happen to represent the general thinking of the two camps in this part of the world.

What has struck me personally during these past 12 months is the atmosphere of "unreality" in which the world is living.

We had the Geneva spirit which no one has yet defined. All the world's leaders talk of the dangers of obliterating civilization and the hydrogen bomb experiments continue to be pushed on an emergency basis. Special commissions in the UN convene to talk disarmament and the Czechs sell arms to Egypt and we increase our committments to Iran. Both blocs declare their support of democracy and the Communists say free elections in Germany would endanger it in the center of Europe. At the same time, Britain fights a civil war with Cypriot Greeks who seek self-determination. The United States deplores the "neutralism" of India but refuses to take sides in the Middle East. Western foreign ministries recognize the struggle for the uncommitted peoples of the world -- and their parliaments cut appropriations aimed at winning these peoples. Communist leaders establish relationships with Bonn, Belgrade and tell the ~~middle~~ Far East nations that the west sicked Hitler onto Russia. The US Secretary of State takes time off from the Geneva conference to visit such diverse dictators as Tito and Franco and then attend Fidelio in Vienna. Egypt maintains that the new shipments of Communist arms leads to peace instead of war and opens negotiations to prove it.

Maybe the new title of the Year End show should be "years of confusion" -- or "damn it, what the hell is going on?" If I get a clue before I arrive on Dec. 27, I'll let you know.

thine

Bill

co-Ed Murrow

Downs, Bill

Tel Aviv 16 Nov. 1955

BILL DOWNS

Dear Doctor,

Things look like quieting down here to the extent that I even have time to write a letter. Meant to do it earlier -- but when in Geneva during the conference picked up a number of stories which may or may not serve to delight the milliards whose ears you bend -- otherwise you can dine off them. The question would seem to be: "Does neutralism enhance humor?" For during the conference, the Yugoslav correspondents came up with some dillies...at the cost of the Russians. Viz:

Q. -- Do you know where Stalin is buried?
A. -- Of course, next to Lenin in Red Square.
Q. -- Wrong. At Belgrade airport.

Kruschev when visiting Tito asked if the Marshal could recommend a tailor for some fine English cloth he had picked up. Tito gave the name of his man and K. asked the tailor if he could make up a suit. The tailor said yes -- not only a suit but also a vest and an extra pair of trousers. K. was astounded. "My tailor in Moscow gets only a jacket and trousers out of the same amount of material," he said. The Belgrade tailor replied: "Yes, but Mr. Kruschev, in Moscow you are a much bigger man."

In Moscow a divorce case was up before a People's court. The wife was suing her husband for adultry. In here testimony she told a lurid story of the number of women who visited her apartment while she worked in the factory. The husband went to the stand in his own defense saying "she claims I was unfaithful, but while I was in the mines she entertained Pavel, Sacha, Viacheslav, Gregor etc etc and besides they drank my vodka." The judge was astounded. "This is unprecedented," he said, "that such lust should enter into socialist life. It certainly violates the principles of Marx but there is no instruction in Lenin as to what should be done. Now, just who is guilty?" A deep voice from the back of the courtroom intoned -- "Beria."

The last one concerns a future mythical meeting between Eisenhower, Bulganin and Tito. They were cutting up the universe this time and the question came up as to whether or not there is life on Mars. Bulganin said he didn't think so otherwise he would have received reports from Communist headquarters there. Eisenhower said he wasn't sure but that U S scientists were investigating and preparing an expedition to find out.. Tito declared flatly: "I know for certain there is no life on Mars -- otherwise I would have received an invitation."

Take it easy, Bill

Downs, Bill

October 19, 1955

Dear Bill:

I don't know what's happening around here anymore. The latest I heard was that you were coming home. I learned this by reading a copy of Day's recent letter to you. The situation is not good; but I hear, again via the grapevine, you are to be situated in Washington.

I agree with you about the Middle West assignment and I gather the idea of that has been dropped. I think maybe we can do something to stop the rot when everybody gets home at Christmas, and we have a chance to talk to the "big boss." Meanwhile, take care of yourself and I'll see you at Christmas or maybe even before.

As ever yours,

Mr. Bill Downs
CBS News
40 Via Paisiello
Rome, Italy

rh

CBS NEWS ROME BUREAU
40 Via Paisiello, Rome · Rome 8-41637

BILL DOWNS

26 Sept. 1955

Dear Doctor,

I've just had a rather definitive trans-Atlantic telephone conference with Mickelson and Day. I phoned them when I returned from the Middle East swing to find that Georgina had the whole town gossipping about how Winston replacing me in Rome in January.

It seems that her information is partly right -- that Winston probably will come here altho Sig says it isn't definite. Anyway I agreed to return around the first of March -- a reasonable time after the birth of whatever breed we pup early in January.

That's about as definitive as anything got. I asked what is to be my new assignment and got no hard answer. Day says they're one man short in New York and there's plenty of work to do. Mickelson said I could work either in New York or Washington.

I don't like to bother you with any of my problems -- but I wondered if you could kind of keep an ear open and if possible let me know just what the hell is going on. With the campaigns and conventions coming up, I'm looking forward to getting home. But I don't want to get back and find myself an orphan or sweeping out an office.

Ted Church wrote me that he had heard rumors that I might go to the mid-west on some such job as I did in Detroit for radio in 1947. That's for the birds. We got young guys who should know about life in the middle west.

I also talked with Mickelson last year when the subject of Koop came up -- and his possible replacement. I don't know the status of that or whether I would be interested.

Anyway, I'd appreciate any patrol action you can make for me. They tell me I'll be back for the Year End show. We can talk then. It's just that I don't like to be infiltrated -- at least without being kissed.

Thine

Bill

Downs, Bill

SEPTEMBER 13, 1955

BILL DOWNS
c/o HOTEL MINERVA
ATHENS, GREECE

MURROW SAYS THINK YOUR INFORMATIVE CABLE GREEK SITUATION ADEQUATE WOULD APPRECIATE SIMILAR FILL-IN EX ISTANBUL PARTICULARLY WHETHER GREEKS LIKE TURKS LOOK TO AMERICA. REGARDS.

DUKE

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UWS739 SVR273 ATHINAI 35 13 NIL RCA

COLUMBIA NEWYORK

13131 BURKE SKEDGELL IS MURROW INTERESTED GREEK SITUATIONER

CAN RECORD UP TO TEN MINUTES ALSO MORNING SPOT PARA PLEASE

ADVISE CARE HOTEL MINERVA SOONEST STOP PLAN ISTANBUL
Athens

WEDNESDAY OR THURSDAY REGARDS

BILL DOWNS

Burke has copy of this x E.B.

K

SENT 737AMEST PSE ACK TKS

Downs, Bill

CBS NEWS ROME BUREAU
40 Via Paisiello, Rome Rome 8-41637

BILL DOWNS

TO Ed Murrow, Fred Friendly

FROM Bill Downs Rome

Thanks for the advance cable on the plans for SIN. However the news that the show is going off the regular weekly schedule was disturbing. Does this mean that any honest attempt to present timely and controversial documentaries and discussions will fail to find sponsorship or what?

I meant to write you earlier when ALCOA terminated. The idea is that if there are budget troubles on your end I'm perfectly willing to do any assignment you have for free. I also think the other gents feel the same way and that SIN should be kept on the air.

I would like to suggest a possible story which should make an interesting takeout. Or possibly two, if you wanted. The story involves the Nile and the Jordan. Both Israel and Egypt have embarked on extensive desert reclamation projects. Both are young nations -- technically at war with each other -- but both attempting to do the same thing for their people -- raise the standard of living and build a future.

We would have to do both stories -- either in one program or in successive shows. But the background of ancient and conflicting cultures -- of modern pioneering in historic wildernesses -- and a kind of triangular struggle between the Jews and Arabs with both of them fighting an uncommon battle with nature seems to me the kind of stuff which SIN is made of.

I gather that we'll not be seeing you this summer -- although I don't know why. Everyone else has been or is coming to Rome.

We hope to take our 2 and 1/3 children to Ischia for the first two weeks in August. Reachable there at the Hotel Mediterranee.

Thine
Bill

25 July 1955

Downs, Bill

CBS RADIO

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Sulzing

26 June 1955

TO John Day, Ed Murrow, Jim Burke

FROM Bill Downs, Rome

In a recent cable I mentioned the fact that a young group of Greek army officers are rumored to be considering staging a military coup in Athens to replace the government of the aging Marshall Papagos. This tip came from an extremely good source in NATO headquarters in Naples. I later discovered that the same report was being circulated in Paris. During my recent visit to Greece for SIN, I tried to check up -- the following is what I could find out about the general situation there.

US diplomatic and military authorities tend to discount the imminence of any attempted coup -- although they admit that such a thing is possible. During the war when there was a Greek government in exile in Cairo, a group of young officers formed a secret military society called "IDEA" -- Eee-dee-ah -- in which they pledged their lives to the reestablishment of Greek independence and the honor of Greecian arms. The organization is still functioning. Apparently, the current rumors of coup stem fromthe fact that some of the younger members believe that the Marshall, who is about 78, is too old -- that his grip on the government is slipping and that the nation's divided political parties and leaders threaten to let Greece slip back into quarrelling limbo.

Greeks with whom I talked also discount the coup possibility. They point out that Papagos shows no sign of relaxing his grip on the government -- that anyway new elections will be held in the fall of 1956. However, as of last week, Papagos had not reported to his office for two weeks. American diplomats have seen him personally during this time and say that he just appears tired -- that he is not ill -- although fatigue can be called an illness for a man of his age. They also point out that when such an absense occurs, all Greek politicians become restive. The Marshal has not designated a successor, which also makes everyone nervous. Since politics is the avocation of every coffee drinker in the country, it's said that the country "has a million and a half prime ministers." Man most mentioned as a possibility to be Greece's new strong man is the present chief of staff -- Davos (but check this as my files are skimpy on Greek politics) Davos though is about 60 and not considered to be one of the young hotheads -- thus he would not participate in any coup but might wind up as the choice if such a coup was tried and was successful.

How much part IDEA is playing in the current campaign of terrorism against the British in Cyprus is unclear. However there is no question but that the Greek government is master-minding, supplying and sending agents to the island. Ambassador Cannon told me that the US position is to keep hands off the dispute -- that it's purely amatter between Athens and London. However, Greek policy is to get

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us involved as quickly and deeply as possible. I had my ears bent for more than an hour by the foreign ministry press officer who got more and more excited and insulting concerning US aims and intentions regarding Cyprus. He claimed that America is backing "British fascism" on the island -- thus we are fascist. The rest of the tirade followed the same extremism. This spokesman declared that "if the British want to try to live among a hostile people, we say let them try" -- thus hinting at an increase and continuation of the present bomb and grenade throwing. He charged that Britain also is working behind the scenes in Ankara and trying to alienate the good relations between Greece and Turkey.

I asked Gannon what his interpretation of the reasons why the British are so insistant on keeping their flag on the island. He admitted that militarily in these days of nuclear warfare, Cyprus has little value. Mostly, he said, it is a matter of national pride and prestige. The British pulled out of Suez in not the best posture. They are concerned about keeping the supply lines to the Far East open -- this is the only reason for British bases in Gibraltar, Malta -- and now Cyprus. Gannon gave the impression that he thought Eden made a big mistake when he stated in parliament recently that Britain would "never" give up the island -- that there is some formula for settling Greek demands for independence and still keep British bases there. Also last month there was another incident due to a military communications snafu. A group of Greek fighter-bombers flying home from Korea landed unexpectedly at the Cyprus airport. The British treated the fliers courteously -- but refused to let them go off the base to a party organized for them in Nicosia. This infuriated the Greeks. As you know, the Orthodox Church is up to its cassocks in the whole thing -- working unofficially, at least, with the Communist "patriots" which doesn't exactly tend to make things simple.

The Greek armed forces currently number about 106,000 -- US military advisors have recommended that the total be raised to 120,000. The issue has become a political one for a number of reasons. Although it would be met with a comperable increase in American aid, it also would mean an increase in Greek taxes. And although it would take more men off the inadequate labor market, leftist politicians are using the present peace campaign and demanding to know why Greece needs more soldiers when peace is breaking out all over.

Greek authorities are meeting the present Russian campaign to woo Athens into at least partial neutrality with realism. Much of their natural market is to the north and east of them and they want to reestablish contact. But they are not fooled by the round of receptions, banquets and invitations to visit Moscow now being offered by the Soviet embassy. Greece's geographical position places her at the southern end of the projected neutral corridor of nations the Soviets

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presumably are attempting to establish across Europe. The Greeks, being expert politicians, will attempt to use the Kremlin overtures to put pressure on the US and her other allies. But she won't go too far.

For example, the Greeks have a long list of reparations billed against Bulgaria and which Bulgaria thusfar has ignored. Also the sudden offer to return some 25,000 kk children kidnaped by the Communists and sent across the borders of Albania and Bulgaria is received with suspicion. These kids, most of them now in their teens, are believed to be fully indoctrinated in Communist schools -- their ties with their parents severed -- and if they return in large numbers there are fears that they will become a menace to the government. Recently, both Bulgaria and Albania have sent out feelers basing the new era of good relations on the return of these kids. The Greeks are morally and politically bound to accept them -- but they want them in small lots and want to establish places for them to live and work. Among the returnees -- a few thousand who have come back -- have written back to friends behind the curtain telling of beatings, misery and poverty in Greece. For awhile, the Communists used the letters as propaganda. With the new diplomatic line, however, this has stopped. Actually, the returnees find themselves crowded in billets, badly fed -- and worst of all, with no jobs or opportunity to better their plight. They are not accepted in the communities where they live because since the civil war, anything with the taint of Red is feared.

The Greek army is well disciplined, trained and tough. The situation along Greece's northern borders is quiet and there is a minimum of smuggling or border crossing.

Perhaps the most encouraging single thing to develop in the Balkans currently is the Yugoslav - Greek - Turkish pact. Inadvertantly, the Kruschev visit to Belgrade did the most to strengthen this new alliance. At first, you remember, when it was announced that Tito would receive the Kremlin delegation, the Turks announced that this finished the pact. However, Greek staff chief Davos (I think the name is correct) was in Belgrade as well as a Turkish mission. Evidently Tito kept these men posted play-by-play on everything that happened. Turkish suspicions were somewhat allayed -- altho they still don't trust the Yugos -- and the result has been a much closer military working relationship. US military mission members say that this pact is really something more than just a piece of paper. There already have been detailed studies and plans for cooperative military movement in event of aggression and communications worked out and preliminary manoeuvers staged which apparently have scared the pants off the Iron Curtain Balkan nations.

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4-4-4 Downs 26 June 1955

American authorities told me that there is no question at this time of putting any pressure on Albania to divorce herm from the Soviet bloc. Apparently this isolated nation is not taken too seriously -- and also any dealings over Albania is bound to revive old disputes between Yugoslavia and Greece concerning rival claims to territory.

Also the proposed entry of Italy into the Balkan pact is not now being considered -- mostly because it simply is not judged necessary.

Hope you find something in this that's useful.

Downs, Bill

Swing

27 May 1955

TO Ed Murrow, Jim Burke -- extra copy for distribution

FROM Bill Downs, Rome

Here's some background dope on the upcoming Sicilian elections.

Some 2 and a h alf million Sicilians will go to the polls on June 5 to elect 90 members to the regional parliament. The island of Sicily was given autonomy in 1948 under a law which provides for the ~~[illegible]~~ partial independence of Sicily within the Italian constitution. The assemb ly, its president and his cabinet deals with such local matters as agriculture, industry, education, public works, health and social legislation and tourism. However the island does not have its own juridical system and such matters as national defense and foreign policy come under the rule of the Rome government.

The assembly is elected every four years. In the 1951 elections, more than 80 per cent of the eligible voters cast their ballots. Similar high p rcentages voted in 1947 showing the interest and the political vigor of the people.

There are some 18 parties now campaigning ranging from the extreme rightist MSI neo-fascists and the Monarchists to the extreme left Communists and Nenni Socialists. The large number of parties is due to splinter organizations with local issues and support organized in individual towns.

The constitution of the present parliament (elected in 1951) breaks down this way.

Middle-road Christian Democrats	30 deputies
Communists -- Nenni Socialists	30 deputies
Social Democrats (anti-Nenni Socialists)	4 deputies
Liberals (slightly right of C. Demos)	5 deputies
Monarchists (favor natn'l referendum on issue of reinstituting a constitutional monarchy in pattern of Britain, Swede n, Denmark)	10 deputies
MSI (Movement Sociale Independenza -- neo-fascists, ultra-nationalists who try keep ghost of Musso's movement alive)	11 deputies.

The Christian Democrats control the government, elected one of their party president -- but only through a coalition with the Liberals, Social Demos. and the Monarchists. They officially have nothing to do with the MSI -- but depend upon the neo-fascists to abstain on critical issues. Such votes are called "coffee vot es" because when a parliamentar ballot is called, t he MSI goes out for coffee.

This year's election campaign is, as usual, complicated by many local issues and warring personalities. But boiled down, the major fight continues to be between the Demochristians and the Social Communists.

The recent signs of Communist weakness in Northern Italy has been reflected in growing confidence within the non-Communist parties in Sicily that they can continue the anti-Red trend.

As late as two months ago when I was in Sicily, the feeling was that the coming elections might reveal some -- but not much -- increase in Communist strength. However now the talk is the other way -- some but not much increase in the middle of the road strength.

No one can tell, but the reason for this optimism seems to be that for the first time since the war, all anti-Communist parties are really campaigning.

At the same time, the Communists and Nenni Socialists appear to be playing it quiet. In the 47 and '51 elections, the Reds made tremendous amounts of noise with mass meetings, demonstrations etc. However this year, the Nennites and Communists are not running on a "popular bloc" ticket -- both are campaigning separately. Orders evidently have gone out to soft pedal the rough stuff and the red-flag waving. The Communists -- who have the best and most efficient political organization -- are concentrating on door-bell pushing, personal contacts and membership discipline. The idea seems to be that they want to do nothing which will give them a "dangerous" label. The Nenni Socialists are following the same tactic.

This situation makes the other parties unhappy -- because if the "threat" refuses to threaten, then some of the anti-Red wind is taken from their sails -- to mix a metaphore.

Consequently there appears to be some apathy among Sicilians to this election. It is generally credited to the hard work of the Left that the high 80 plus percentage of voters cast ballots. Some are predicting that it will be less this year. The Communists are attempting to work it two ways. To take the emotion out of the Anti-Red campaign even to the point of trying to lower the number of votes cast. They also make snide appeals to voters NOT to ballot for the Demochristians -- vote for any of the other parties, but not the CD. The Reds are sure of their own disciplined vote -- if they can weaken the Demochristians by strengthening the other parties, then the Leftists may end up with a majority -- or at least become the biggest single bloc to emerge in the assembly. It's an interesting experiment in negative politics.

However the non-Communist parties are attacking the campaign with vigor. Money -- from God knows where -- is being thrown into the fight. The Demochristians have plenty of posters and pamphlets. Even the Social Democrats are going after Nenni votes. The Monarchists -- split recently by the revolt of Sen. Lauro, the millionaire mayor of Naples -- also are running hard. Lauro is attempting to mix a give-away campaign with his ballot appeals giving away sandwiches and pasta to people who attend his meetings.

The usual dirty politics also is beginning to emerge. The Communists will circulate little cards describing the secret love-life of Marquisa so-and-so urging that people vote for this prominent Christian Democrat so that he can continue to keep his mistress.

In Palermo, a National Citizens Committee came up with something new. They circulated pamphlets and got published in newspapers throughout the island the "million lira answer." The committee challanged the Sicilian communists to prove that certain anti-religious dogma was not CP policy. They promised to pay 800,000 lira to the party member who could produce a Comm. Party official to disprove any one of five statements -- the official providing the proof would get 200,000 lira. The statements listed were --

1 -- Lenin: "Religion and its priests are for us a danger which we will fight until their complete elimination."

2-- Stalin: "There shall be no neutrality towards religion. Against the propagators of religious absurdities; against the clericals who poison the working masses; against these the Party cannot but continue its war."

3-- Art. 13, Russian CP statute: "Anti-religious activity is a duty for each member."

4-- Art. 122 Russ. Criminal Code: "The teaching of religious doctrine to children and to minor age persons in the public or private schools or institutes, or the trespassing of the regulations relative to this, will be punished with correctional labors up to one year."

Thusfar the committee got no takers.

The main issues are for the most part economic. There are 4.5 million Sicilians comprising about 10 per cent of the Italian population. They consume but 5 per cent of Italy's food.

Generally speaking, the anti-Communists are pointing up the advancements made in the island's living standards. This is a true fact -- but after centuries of fuedalism and neglect -- ignorance and poverty -- there was no way to go but up. Postwar reconstruction has advanced -- a road-building program has made progress. But the Communists have plenty of material and support from the poverty stricken farmers, miners fishermen and laborers.

The Demochristians are far to the left on the land reform program. They in effect support the program first presented by the Nenni socialists which would limit individual land holdings to 200 hectares -- 400 acres. But there still are many large estates with absentee owners basking in Naples, Rome or Milan still not broken up.

The Communists are attempting to make a nationalist bug-a-boo over oil rights. The discovery of oil in southern Sicily and the granting of wildcat concessions to Gulf and Anglo-Iranian oil companies has caused a great sensation on the island. The Communists charge that this means foreign control and economic piracy by the American and foreign oil companies. They appeal to Sicilian nationalism saying that these riches belong to the Sicilian people. The Demochristians reply that the Reds themselves voted for the law which allows private exploration -- that the government oil monopoly has the biggest concession and that the govt. stopped exploration and it took private

enterprise and risk capital to find the stuff.

The commies, of course, are trying to exploit their peace propaganda -- but the latest Kremlin gambit of buffer neutrality does not yet seem to be an issue. The comrades have a problem in trying to sell neutrality while the Kremlin is negotiating with their feared neighbor, Tito.

Here's the way the optimists read the results.

The Demochristians may pick up a half-dozen parliamentary seats. If they do this or more it will be judged as a solid victory. The Social Democrats think they have a chance of picking up a seat. The Liberals -- always a shakey minority -- may drop a seat -- also the MSI, whose biggest issue was Trieste, may drop a couple. And it's hoped that the Commie-Socialist vote will be cut down.

No one is predicting -- and it may be that the Communist's negative campaign will work.

But the Scelba govt. -- and incidentally our own Embassy experts -- will be satisfied if the Demochristians hold their own.

endit

Bill downs

Downs, Bill

Broadcast House, Washington 16 Emerson 2-9300

WASHINGTON BUREAU

FROM Bill Downs

TO Ed Murrow

Doctor -- Here's a roundup on possible political repercussions on the Demo. and GOP parties which I thought you might be able to kick around in one of your deep thinking days. Stuff is about as authentic as I could get from the Natn'l Committees and on the Hill. Not many would prognosticate because it's a little early. But the basic dope is here.

Zero

Bill Downs CBS News [redacted] 15 March

The issue of de-segregation has hit the Democratic party like a political earthquake -- shaken its foundations and threatened its basic structure.....but many party leaders feel that the building can be saved before its southern wing cracks off or collapses.

The Republican party, too, has felt the tremors in the ground -- where all good politicians have their ears planted these days. As an over-riding sociological issue with the most profound political ramifications, GOP leaders see in the issue a possible boomerang wherein they too can be caught up in the Negro reaction which could be damaging in the November elections.

It is no secret that the Democrats are seeking a path of moderation between the Northern and Southern wings of the party. One Democratic official pointed out that the moderates already have scored a significant point in watering down the socalled "Southern manifesto" signed last week by 100 Dixie congressmen. The original draft of this manifesto was red hot, it is understood -- and called for "nullification" and worse of the Supreme Court decision. However cooler heads prevailed and the final document proclaimed that "all legal means would be used to combat the high court decision.

Reports that Northern Democratic Congressmen might compose a "counter-manifesto" in support of the Court action are still current -- but thusfar there has been little support for the move. Northern Senators such as Humphrey of Minnesota, Douglas of Illinois and Lehman of New York have gone on record condemning the action of their colleagues from the South.

However in an election year, no Democrat wants to split the party when there might be a chance to preserve unity.

Consequently, ~~the Democrats are~~ Democratic National Committee ~~is~~ will be working to minimize the threat of another Dixiecrat third party move from now until convention time.

However, most politicians agree that it will take a political miracle to keep the de-segregation and civil rights issue from ~~participating~~ precipitating a bitter convention fight in August.

The Republicans see the Democratic fight over de-segregation as an opportunity to pick up some votes particularly from Negroes in the North. Former GOP national chairman Rep. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, said the other day that President Eisenhower got about 22 per cent of ~~the~~ this vote in the 1952 elections. Scott predicted that the crisis in the Democratic party would swing 50

per cent of the Negro vote in the North to the GOP Republicans.

However GOP leaders do not want to give the impression that the party or the Administration is "playing politics" with so serious and deeply rooted an issue.

Violence in the South or anything growing out of de-segregation amounting to a national disaster would put the issue squarely in the hands of the Administration which already is being criticized for not taking a firm hand in the matter.

Also Negro leaders already are talking about the possibility of their race forming a separate party to vote or abstain voting in protest.

However, in Congress the attitude of the Republican leadership is to sit back and let the Democrats sweat over their Southern political problem. As one politician explained to me yesterday -- "After all, that's what the Democrats did to the Republicans when they were wrestling with McCarthyism."

The Republicans feel that they will have few problems to face when it comes to writing their civil rights plank in the party platform to be formulated at the San Francisco convention. "It probably will be couched in broad enough language to satisfy the potential Northern Negro vote

and still x not offend the Eisenhower Democrats in the South," one GOP politican told me.

The Democrats are seeking solace from the fact that although 11 southern states were represented in the Southern manifesto, that no Congressmen from the border states signed the document -- that Kentucky, Maryland, West Virginia, Delaware, Oklahoma or Missouri were not represented on the manifesto.

Democratic leaders also claim that Republican congressmen are giving undercover support to the Powell measure which would withhold federal funds from schools in states which did not comply with the Supreme Court de-segregation order.....thus assuring defeat of the federal school aid program which the GOP would then blame on the Democratic party.

Republicans deny such cynicism.

Election year politics are the roughest ever -- but there is a point where national politics can encroach on national welfare. It would appear that that point has just about been reached.

Downs, Bill

CBS NEWS
Broadcast House, Washington 16 Emerson 2-9300

WASHINGTON BUREAU

March 7 —

Dear Doctor —
thought this might be helpful on your mid-East project. Supposed to be the latest State Dept. thinking

Bill

Bill Downs (Following is from a state department background session with members of the Middle East desk. No other reporters were present and the following information is not for attribution to specific state department persons.)

There has been a significant change in the US diplomatic estimate of Egyptian strong-man Gamel Abdel Nasser during the past two months that is carrying great weight in the current Three-Power conferences dealing with the crisis in the Middle East.

The Nasser charm, which early in the Cairo revolution captivated many high American officials, now is wearing thin. Authorities here have gradually been discarding the view that the aim of the Egyptian revolution was primarily for the advancement of the miserable lot of the neglected populace. Now the inclination is to view the 40-year-old Egyptian army colonel as an inspired and ambitious leader intent on making his country the keystone of the Arab world with little interest in playing with either the east or the west but willing to play either of these groups against the other.

By making the deal for Communist arms last fall, Nasser scored a major coup which has elevated him to heroic proportions in the estimate of the Arab world.

The West's undisguised dismay at this move plus the ANGUISH IN ~~agitation of~~ Israel has served to feed Nasser's prestige. And there are signs that the Egyptian president now is beginning to believe his own propaganda.

Washington officials say that one of the real dangers in the present Middle East situation is that the new Egyptian revolutionary government LEADERS -- through inexperience or enthusiasm -- may come to believe that they are stronger than they actually are. There ~~there~~ is a definite tendency in Cairo particularly to be what is called "power happy."

Certainly there is solid basis for the new and growing confidence ~~now being flaunted by~~ IN THE Egyptian and Arab WORLD ~~leaders~~. The Baghdad Pact formed a convenient springboard for leaders of Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia to dive into a revitallized anti-Western campaign. For the past year Colonel Nasser has been ~~arranging~~ negotiating a series of bi-lateral mutual defense treaties aimed at Israel, ~~and~~ Significantly the reins end up at Cairo. Nasser has always recognized the ridiculousness of a situation wherein five Moslem nations are technically at war with Israel yet do not have a common or unified command.

Early estimates by Western military experts that it would take at least another year for the Communist arms

to become effective have been somewhat revised. Authorities now say that the Egyptians have made rapid progress in their development of a jet airforce based on the Ilyushin and Mig planes -- but that the development of a ground army has not been above normal. They now estimate that a situation may be developing where the Egyptians this year may attain air superiority in the Middle East while the Israeli army will maintain its ground superiority.

Highly significant was (MARCH 7) today's statement by Syrian Ambassador Dr. Farid Zeineddine, a sober and respected member of the Washington diplomatic corps. Dr. Zeineddine spent more than an hour and a half with State department officials discussing what he called "the very dangerous situation in the Middle East which now has increasingly wide ramifications." The Syrian ambassador denied that any of the Arab states had any aggressive intentions regarding Israel but added "if hostilities begin, it will not be a conflict of short duration nor will such a struggle be localized."

Three months ago, no Arab diplomat would have spoken so confidently or with the assurance that the Moslem states surrounding Israel could or would act in concert.

With both the Arabs and Israel anxious to avoid

the onus and penalities which would follow outright aggression, the hottest spot with the most ominous threat of sparking hostility this spring is along the Jordan river in northern Israel. With the breakdown of Negotiations for the US sponsored five-nation Jordan river development plan, there are indications that the Israelis may go ahead with an independent irrigation project which would tap the Jordan waters to serve the Israel coastal plain.

Dr. Zeineddine said today that his government was seriously concerned over the possibilities of "such unilateral action in a demilitarized zone" and that his government and its Moslem allies would oppose such action. It is significant that the Syrian ambassador was careful not to say that his country would go to war over the Israel irrigation project if it is reactivated.

Western diplomats are of the opinion that Colonel Nasser would advise Syria not to seek a military decision over Jordan river waters. Thus the possibility is that if such a problem arises this spring, Syria and Jordan would protest through the United Nations. However, there is always the danger that if the Israelis began work on their JORDAN VALLEY canal that shooting would begin and that it could

spread into a major conflict.

Although it is too early to make a comprehensive assessment of the dismissal of Gen. John Glubb, officials here say that undoubtedly it means that direction of the 20,000-man Arab Legion will now go into less temperate hands. However they say that King HUSSIEN by sacrificing Glubb's leadership has very likely sacrificed the efficiency and much of the power of this most modern Arab fighting unit. Washington experts say there is no Arab leader who comes close to matching the stature of Glubb Pasha and that they expect deterioration of the Legion as a cohesive and disciplined force. However it is this very lack of discipline that may again inflame the Israel-Jordan border -- a border that has been relatively quiet for the past year-and-a-half through an unofficial truce agreement between Glubb and Israel commanders.

Recent reports that Britain might reverse her substantially pro-Arab policy for A PREPONDERATELY pro-Zionist ONE are strongly and definitely discounted here in Washington. Diplomatic officials say that there is absolutely no chance for the United States, Britain and France to swing to full diplomatic, economic and military support of Israel to the detriment of relationships with the Arab world.

The reasons, according to these authorities,

center around Middle East oil where two-thirds of the world's reserves are located. Such an "overboard" pro-Israel policy would be handing the Middle East to the Soviet Union on a platter — a platter which would be snatched not in a matter of weeks but in a matter of days. Western intelligence has long been aware that Russia and her Iron Curtain satellites have been striving for a solid foothold in the Middle East. In addition to solving the Israel-Arab problem, Western diplomacy also has the task of protecting its oil interests. Economists point out that virtually all of Western Europe lives on Middle East oil.

The present ~~diplomatic~~ WASHINGTON conferences on the Middle East being held by experts from the US, Britain and France recognize their dilemma but believe that no matter how difficult the solution, such a solution is not impossible to find. No hard and fast formula or neat answer is possible, so say Washington diplomats. The immediate goal is to prevent dangerous incidents and attempt to maintain a measure of stability in the area. Eventually it is hoped that a border settlement can be reached possibly through United Nations intervention.

The most hopeful sign here in Washington is that

all nations involved -- Moslem and Jewish -- recognize the dangers confronting the Middle East this spring. This cognizance in itself acts as a stabilizing factor built into an otherwise explosive situation.

Downs, Bill

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March 3, 1955

Swing

TO Ed Murrow, John Day, Jim Burke

FROM Bill Downs, Rome

Following are off-the-record notes from a private lunch with Italian Foreign Minister Gaetano Martino. The lunch was at the instigation of myself, Arthur Hutchinson of London Times, Steve House of Exchange Telegraph and George LaValle (?) of Agence France Presse. FYI, Martino has an allergy for cheese. Literally can't touch the stuff.

Martino is a sophisticated type who speaks careful and halting English and whose pedagogical background in medicine shows through. He gave an interesting insight into the workings of the coalition government of Premier Scelba. Martino is a member of the Liberal Party. Scelba, of course, is a Demochristian. Both are Sicilians. However politically they often disagree.

Martino quoted as an example the recent visit to Rome of then French Premier and Foreign Minister Mendes-France. In discussing the problems relating to Western European security, Mendes was all for making at least a minimum gesture to get together with the Russians for some kind of negotiations to end the cold war. However, Scelba followed the US-British line that any such gesture would be interpreted as a sign of weakness and disunity among the Western Allies and was against it. The Italian foreign minister Martino however tended to side with Mendes on the theory that the West should take the initiative towards peace and not leave this issue at the mercy of Communist propaganda. Martino commented that Mendes-France should have rightly been slightly confused by the Italian position when he left town.

One of the growing issues, getting bigger all the time, is the question of oil exploration and exploitation in this country. It already has been proved that oil is under Italian soil in substantial quantities in Sicily and the Abruzzi -- and some oil men say that it is possible that the whole of the north Italian coast facing on the Adriatic might have substantial quantities of the stuff.

Oil -- like salt and matches -- has long been considered a government monopoly. The question of allowing foreign companies into the country to drill and wildcat has brought great protests from the conservative wing of the Demochritian party as well as from the Socialists, fellow travelling Nenni boys as well as the Communists who are resisting American "economic imperialism." Martino said that on this question he also disagrees with Scelba. Scelba is all for maintaining government control. Martino says he is more interestee in getting the oil out and into the Italian economy than just who does the job.

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~~exactly will~~ AND risks the capital. The Foreign Minister also said he is not too sure just how far-sighted the present policy of the quasi-government ENIT monopoly is in extracting the butane gas from the Po valley basins which now supply a major source of power to Milan-Torino-Bologna factories. This gas, he said, may be needed in later oil extraction although very little exploration is being done in the Po area where American engineers say there are vast oil deposits.

Getting further into domestic politics, the election of the new President by the Parliament will come sometime between the first week in April to the first week in May. Martino, who seemed undisturbed by the prospect that he might lose his job, said that at present the possibilities are that present President Enaudi might be re-elected or that Sgr. Malagodi, secretary of the Liberal party, might win the job. Malagodi is an extreme right-wing politician whose kicking upstairs would be welcome to men like Martino and the more liberal party members.

It is after this election that any immediate change in government, if it comes, will take place. Martino regards Scelba as the leading candidate to succeed himself. However another strong possibility, the forn minister said, is Christian Democrat party secretary Amintore Fanfani. Fanfani is now engaged in working out a re-organization for the party and ostensibly has said he would not have this job done until around August. Martino says that if Fanfani does not seize the opportunity in May, he may miss it altogether. He agreed that the Scelba-Martino trip to the US will enhance the political prestige of the present regime.

Martino predicted passage of Western European Union on March 8th or 9th with a minimum of 60 votes.

Regarding the Italian Communist party, Martino says he has noticed no change in Togliatti's position since the Malenkov crisis or since the shakeup in the Italian CP.

Regarding the upcoming trip to America, the Foreign Minister said the talks would be general -- that the visit is more in the nature of a courtesy call than anything else -- but admitted that the question of US investments in Italy plus the question of oil would come up.

He said that is it premature to talk now concerning Italy's entrance into the Yugoslav-Greece-Turkish defense pact. He said that economic talks with the Tito government are progressing satisfactorily except for one issue -- the question of Italian fishing rights in the Adriatic. It so happens that most of the fish in that sea live along the deeper and rocky faults off the Balkan coast. Much of the maritime economy

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of that part of Italy depends upon these fish. The Yugoslavs presently are attempting to enforce a 10 mile off-shore fishing preserve. This includes all of the good fishing grounds in that part of the Adriatic. The Italians are plugging for them to reduce the limit to six miles. The Yugoslavs currently are not having any. Thus practically every day Yugoslav patrol boats pick up Italian fishing boats which mean weeks of negotiation and trouble before property and personnel is returned and settlement is made. Martino said that until such problems are solved and there is mutual confidence between the two nations, such things as the Balkan pact will have no meaning. He added that negotiations to reopen air lines between Italian and Yugoslav cities is proceeding smoothly and should be completed soon.

The Foreign Minister related a curious incident in a visit he had Wednesday (March 2) with Soviet Ambassador Bogomolov. Bogomolov had just returned from Moscow where, with Russia's other major diplomatic representatives he had been called for the Malenkov debacle. Among the things he brought up with Martino was a story or stories attacking or ridiculing him in the Italian press. He asked that the Italian government do something about these attacks. Martino said he sympathized but that he was helpless because of the free press in Italy. He also said that B. should tell his Italian communist friends that they should stop opposing a new press law which would place close government regulations on the newspapers. Also, Martino said, I told him that not only would he like to stop such attacks on the Russian Ambassador but he also would like to stop certain sections of the Italian press from saying much worse things about the United States Ambassador.

Sorry to be so wordy but I thought you might want something detailedon Martino before he arrives. Hope it's useful.

Thine

Bill

40 via Paisiello

Downs, Bill

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March 1, 1955

Swing

TO Ed Murrow, John Day, Jim Burke

FROM Bill Downs, Rome

Just had a long talk with Ambassador Luce over the general situation in Italy. Speaking off the record (altho I didn't see why) she seemed fairly optimistic and says that since passage of the Western European Union program by the Bundestag that there should be little trouble getting the program ratified by the Roman Senate. There are signs that the Togliatti boys will make some noise before the present debate is concluded -- but she believes this will be for the benefit of Moscow and to get the party on the record in the public mind here. Mrs. Luce does not believe Togliatti will go all out on an issue which he knows in advance he has little chance of winning.

Italian political leaders in Premier Scelba's coalition government are back playing with their knives again. The right-wing Liberal leaders deliberately brought up the agricultural law issue just the day Scelba and Martino returned from the London and Paris trips. The gambit apparently was to embarass the Premier and grab the headlines from him. Foreign Minister Martino, who is a Liberal party member, finally brought the dissidents into line but gained only a three month respite when the issue will come up again. The Liberals, who include many wealthy land owners, want to modify the present law which prevents them from being able to discharge share-croppers or tenant farmers and change the regulations to get people off their property after a set notice time. As you can see, it is a perfect issue for Communist propaganda.

Scelba and Martino will arrive in America about the 23rd of March. The exact itinerary is still being made up but present plans call for a visit first to Ottawa, then Washington, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. Scelba will return to Rome ahead of Martino who is likely to extend his tour to San Francisco returning east via Texas. They want to go to Washington with ratification of WEU behind them and the agenda of the formal talks with Eisenhower and Dulles will include the usual mutual defense and economic problems with emphasis on increased trade and immigration. Incidentally, Mrs. Luce is leaving for the US on about March 18 ahead of the Scelba party. She's going to get an honorary degree from Georgetown University.

I also am pressing for the exact dates on the Scelba-Martino itinerary with a view to getting Martino on some of our shows. Martino speaks fairly good english.

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Downs 2-2-2

Mrs. Luce does not expect much that will cheer the West to come out of the Sicilian elections which probably will be held in June. The Communists and extreme left are expected to make further gains. The moderate and right wing political situation is complicated by splits in all parties, a proposed majority election law to replace P.R. which is being fought by the minor parties, a controversial issue over oil exploration and exploitation and the usual personnality battles for power. In other words the Left is expected to make gains.

The Ambassadress continues to insist, however, that generally the Communists are losing some of their punch. She admits that she has little proof of this except scattered factory elections where the Red CGIL unions have lost votes. She admits that it may be all a farce to get US military contracts "or it may be done with mirrors" but, she continued, "if I'm being fooled over this, I must say it's the way I want to be fooled." The biggest problem, she says, is to find a way to get the government off dead center. But even under the present "immobilissimo" government, things generally get slightly better from day to day. This progress by osmosis has already precipitated a split in the Communist leadership and she says that if this sonombulant state of affairs can be continued, the West will stand to win in the long run.

The crisis period in Italian politics will come after the presidential election this summer. Depending on who gets the job -- in the running are Martino, ex-Premier Pella and possibly even Demochristian party secretary Fanfani -- will depend the men who will try to upset the Scelba government. Some gossip has it that Fanfani has been setting back developing his own organization and will emerge with the power to give the country strong leadership of a New Deal kind. Another candidate being mentioned is Finance Minister Vanoni, the creator of the Vanonni plan to give Italy full employment in the next ten years. Just about any man who emerges with personality enough to capture the imagination of the people can do the job. But not to beforgotten is Scelba himself who seems to creep up on power or inherits it by default.

La Luce says that elections anytime within the next two years would force a real polarization of the vote with both the right and the left gaining at the expense of the center. The Demochristians have no agreed program to present to the electorate and have little in the way of a positive record to point to as their past accomplishments.

In other words, politically things are normal here and we may have a government crisis in the summer if not before.

Regards,

Bill

Bill Downs

40 via Paisiello

Swing Downs, Bill

Jan. 28, 1954

TO Mssrs. Day, Murrow, Burke (please pass on to interested persons)

FROM Bill Downs, Rome

SUBJECT -- Report on Developments in the Italian Communist Party

PART ONE

The Italian Communists have just finished their 4th National Party Conference. Since the 2.1 million members form the largest CP outside the iron curtain, I thought an exhaustive run-down on the latest developments might be valuable for guidance and a possible future story.

Red Boss Palmiro Togliatti made a 3 and a half hour opening speech which set the theme of the conference. Following are some pertinent quotations about which you can draw your own conclusions.

".....Among our main recent successes was the electoral victory of June 7, 1953 when we blocked the way to the totalitarian clerical regime which would have resulted from an application of the election swindle law. Next to this success, I desire to make mention -- for its importance in contributing to the right orientation of the country's opinion on such matters as war and peace -- of the 1951 movement for peace and its 16 millions of signatures petitioing a meeting of the five Big Powers for a general pact of peace.

".....The labor struggles also have given, even if through a long line of total or partial successes or failures, many and remarkable economic results, and above all a proof of the permanent capacity for organization and fight of the industrial and agricultural proletariate, of the civil servants and state officials in the interest of the defense and bettering of their conditions of existance.

".....In the South and the Islands, the working class has awakened to a demand for an economic and political regeneration of that part of Italy bring about the beginning of a democratic and social transformation of its masses which it will be impossible to stop.

".....The unity of action during our fight has been reached and maintained through a cooperation between our Party and the Italian socialist party -- a cooperation which is one of the permanent elements of the picture of the Italian political and classist situatim

".....So much for the past. Today we are facing a situation which gradually went worse and worse until, by sudden leaps, it precipitated with the proposed signature of the Western European Union into the menace of a new German militarism and an atomic war on the continent. Likewise on the internal front, the flag of anti-communism is being hoisted higher in a regime of repression and persecution which brings back to life some of the most revolting aspects of fascism.

2-2-2 Downs Rome

".....I must point out that all this does not find us unprepared. The masses...have evolved to the point that....they are ready to be called to harder tests and fights. The conditions for new successes still exist, if we will be capable to work -- together with our fellow socialists -- at the head of a great front of all democratic working classes.

".....Before the present aggravation of the international situation there had been a few evident and remarkable successes in the campaign for peace. (Togliatti listed the presense of Red China at Geneva, rejection of EDC by the French, and the partial progress in plans to outlaw the neuclear weapons.)

".... The so-called western powers have stated that they are willing to accept any proposal for peace and negotiate with the East when they feel strong enough to do it. Such ambiguous and openly contradictory positions are a poor masking of the truth -- the the policy of preparation for war and aggression. They have been talking peace for years now and at the same time bringing more and more pressure and distress on the countryies' economies in the made drive for rearmament.

"..... War and atomic war is now labelled "defense plans." But since when are atomic bombs defense weapons?

".....Some say the use of atomic weapons will be ultimately decided by governments and not by their respective military leaders. But history teaches and we know well that situations automatically come into existance at the moment in which a war is provoked.

".....It is also useless to object that the terrible power of the atomic weapons is in itself a limitation to any decision to use them. We well remember in fact that twice in the last few years the exponents of the American imperialism gave a precise hint of the start of an atomic war -- in 1951 by MacArthur in Korea and in 1954 by Dulles in IndoChina. On the fear of strong popular reaction stopped the hand of these criminals.

".....Since about 30 years, capitalism is in the grip of a crisis from which it will be impossible to escape. Two terrible wars in a generation have been the origin and the expression of this crisis. The first World War brought the first break in the capitalistic chain with the birth of Soviet Russia. The 2nd WW terminated with the downfall of the colonial capitalistic system in Asia and the construction of the great popular republic of China -- a light and guidance to a liberation struggle for all the other oppressed peoples.

".....Meanwhile, in the other countries, as in our own for example, capitalism has created a permanent economic stagnation; it has been and is proving inadequate to stimulate the world progress satisfying the necessities of existance of the great masses of men. On the other side, the immense socialist field, an immense new young world where people work, produce and progress continuously because they have a new faith -- socialism.

3-3-3 Downs Rome

".....No matter what plans made by the atomic brass -- these war criminals of today and tomorrow -- the socialist world is on the ~~mxx~~ march and an inversion or an arrest of this historical march is unthinkable. It therefore arises the question of co-existance. Some has said this term to be too limited and they we must rather speak of 'convivenza' -- living together not merely existing together. We have no objection to this criticism, in fact we too do not think as possible a conception of co-existence picturing the world as plit in two halves; inasmuch as the existing civilizations, no matter what their social and political core may be, need contact and integration.

".....It would be absurd to claim that the socialist world is only existing behind the so-called iron curtain or bamboo curtain. No. The Socialist world is alive and operating in the conscience of millions and millions of men on this side as well in their endless struggle toward socialism.

".....What conditions are necessary to make this "convivenza" possible in international relations? First, the banning of all atomic weapons if not through the will of the imperialist leaders then through a movement embracing the whole people and all other peoples. Secondly, non-intervention of one state in the matters of another state. Thirdly, a policy in favor of peace.....we say peace is socialism.

".....On the Italian home front, the truth is that today we have a government which does not have a majority in the country, hence its immobilism on burocratic positions. Its main nd sole interest seems to be the one of "lasting," living it out.

".....The government is now flirting with the parties of the fascist and monarchic right and begs for their votes, as it last happened on the occasion of the WEU treaty. And also the government thinks to find a solution in throwing its dead weight in the anti-communist campaign in the attempt to snowball a united front of all reactionary forces.

".....The anti-Communist campaign is not a mere episode but part of a vast and detailed government plan. (T. then charges that the govt's declaration of Dec. 4, 1954 violates the constitution, hampers the right of free political belief and attacks the cooperatives.) "Why not draw the public attention instead to the financial relations existing between the parties of the government today, their organizations, their press organs and some of the big industrials enterprises such as Confindustria and FIAT?

".....This present government is but a ghost; the real power behind it is Confindustria -- that is the union of all the big companies like FIAT, Montecatini, Snia Viscosa -- an overwhelming power aimed at absolute dominance of the country at the expense of the national economy and the workers welfare. We therefore must fight against monopolies and at least we will demand limitations and democratic control of the same.

End exerpts from Togliatti speech

This, gentlemen, is the communist party line laid down here on Jan..9. I have not seen it carried anywhere in detailx and thought you might want exerpts just for the record. I'll follow up in a day or so with the reported split in the party. Enough of this for now.

Regards, Bill

Downs, Bill

Jan. 29, 1955

TO Mssrs. Day, Murrow, Burke (Pls pass on to interested persons)

FROM Bill Downs, Rome

SUBJECT -- Report on Developments in the Italian Communist Party

PART TWO

During the course of the 4th National Conference of the Italian Communist Party a number of incidents and reports were made which prompted widespread speculation as to whether or not Togliatti's close-knit organization might be falling apart. This speculation is still going on and US Embassy experts admit they simply don't know. You may have noticed that the NY Times correspondent, Arnoldo Cortesi, went overboard on a "serious split" based initially on the fact that some members of Togliatti's politburo didn't applaude enthusiastically during the Red Boss's 3 1/2 hour speech. Such conclusions based on such evidence seem to me to be exaggerated. However there is ample evidence that the Communists have their problems and that the momentum evident during the 1953 elections has lost much of its weight.

It would appear that the Italian CP organization is peculiar in that the so-called "self-criticism" which is part of the ritual is much more open and above-board than in similar organizations in other countries. For example, the Italian politburo's annual report appears to call a spade a spade in discussing the shortcomings in party activities during 1954.

The main point of the annual report was that there is a trend toward dis-interest and over-optimism among the Italian comrades. The recruiting of young people into the movement has fallen off and after the "victories" of the 1953 elections "there has been a certain optimistic demobilization" in the party.

Other complaints listed by the Rome politburo include admission of grave deficiences in the party work in the labor unions -- the shoving to the background of agitation for ~~agrarian~~ agrarian reform -- too few comrades are now devoting all their activities to the party -- that there have been errors in the drive to attract the great mass of Catholic workers. Also that the party's internal security protection had not dedicated enough effort to combat Italian police and fight against "the espionage and provocation services of other countries which try to corrupt individual comrades, intimidate them, separate them from the party, set them against the party and urge them to act as spies and to cause the party to crumble from within."

Since this report is presumably the product of all members of the politburo, there can be detected at least one internal ideological contradiction which now is the basis for the speculation of a split. The report complains of the lessening of the hard core of dedicated comrades and at the same time deplores the lack of success of a wide appeal to the Catholic workers.

In this contradiction, some observers see a ~~xxxxx~~ schism. Togliatti's "co-existance" policy went into effect in 1953 following the successful elections. Although there has been no definitive nation-wide test of strength since, it has been assumed that this "soft" policy was paying dividends. The Communists generally have been holding their own in local elections except for a few isolated and ~~xxxxxxx~~ inconclusive examples the past several months. However, lately there have been

the Communist unions of several ~~formerly~~ isolated industrial plants who have shifted allegiance from the Red-led CGIL to the free CSIL union group.

However, Togliatti's troubles would appear to be more psychological than real. The post-war history of the movement helps in understanding this. The Communists formed the core of the toughest and most efficient guerilla movement fighting the Nazis and Fascists. They were of immense help to the Allies in liberating the country. Because of the revolutionary nature of their movement, they made the most noise and promised the greatest reforms for shattered Italy and their appeal among the great mass of poor and demoralized people was tremendous. The Communists promised a "democratic revolution" to these people which would punish the rich who supported the fascists and reform the government which for centuries had been corrupt. All this, of course, would be done with the cooperation of the Demochristians whose Catholic character would be respected and together Italy would march forward into the future. This talk even convinced DeGasperi for awhile until Togliatti's tough policies and Moscow-dictated line became to patently unpalatable.

With successive Christian Democratic governments forced to inaction by internal struggles, economic re-adjustment and the rise of the revived monopolies, cartels and a new (or old) wealthy class, the Communists launched a series of strikes, protests and demonstrations which won their unions economic gains which workers could not ignore. The old bureaucracy again set up shop, unemployment plagued an economy simply too rickety to provide new jobs, housing lagged and the long-promised land reform only caused greater demands for its expansion.

The Communists exploited and dramatized this and won great support. The "tough policy" won great Red gains throughout the country -- but it also forced the Demochristians likewise to get tough. Scelba, then Interior Minister, organized his riot police throughout the country and when Togliatti again attempted to call a general strike in early 1953, the demonstrators got their heads bashed in.

After the elections it was estimated that there had only to be a change of something like 3 per cent of the vote for the Communists to come into power legally. T. evidently thought he could simply stand by and wait for the vote to drop in his lap. Thus "co-existance" was born -- the reasoning being that with the Demochristian government caught on dead center, the vote would polarize in his direction with the extreme right also picking up support and sabotaging the middle-of-the-road.

For awhile, it looked like T. was right. And he still may be. However in the meantime, the government was able to hold unemployment steady despite some 40 to 60 thousand newcomers to the labor market each year. Wage increases were paid, industrial production went up, some housing was built, crops generally were pretty good, the nation enjoyed two of the most successful tourist seasons in its history and as the CP report admits, there was "a certain optimistic demobilization in the party."

Also last fall the Scelba government really began to move in on the Reds, announcing that all labor unions had to find their own headquarters outside of government buildings they had seized from the fascists. The US announced that Communist union factories would not get off-shore procurement contracts which would provide millions of man-hours in work for the country. In December, the government moved again, ruling that no Communist bureaucrat could hold a sensitive job or get promotion into one. It also cracked down on the CP import-export monopoly which handled trade behind the Iron Curtain.

Although there is some cynicism concerning the sudden change of heart in some labor unions who work for factories due to receive off-shore procurement contracts, there is no doubt that the US restrictions have contributed to the general weight of anti-communist argument.

Italian government officials sincerely believe that for the first time their new restrictions have hurt the CP economically particularly on the town and provincial level where local Red leaders find themselves house hunting and forced to demand contributions for rent etc. Also moving against the comrades who hold jobs in the governments huge bureaucracy has caused serious doubts about promotion and job security which is about all such positions have to offer.

Thus at the recent CP conference, Togliatti had to admit that political initiative had been lost but not completely -- but at the same time, following the new Malenkov line of co-existance, he is forced to continue and support the "soft " policy.

And unprecedented thing happened at the Rome conference, something unheard of in the Communist apparatus in any country and therefore slightly suspect. Leaflets signed by a group calling themselves "Azione Communists" -- Activist Communists -- were circulated among the 2,000 delegates personally attacking Togliatti. The leaflets accused T. of leading the party from "failure to failure" -- achieving only "statistical successes" and "Electoral illusions". Togliatti was accused of "political tyranny and personal rule" and declared that "revolutionary vigilance has been transformed into police vigilance intent only on stifling and controlling any criticism or doubt concerning the policy followed by the party or the pretended infallibility of its leaders."

No one seems to know how genuine this phamphlet was (or whether it was a daring CIA or other secret service attempt to disrupt the party from within.) However some confirmation of its validity can be read in what happened next.

One of the wheel-horses in the party organization is Pietro Secchia, a dour, dedicated and hardworking comrade who served several years in fascist jails. He is vice-secretary general and director of organization for the party. Secchia, 52 and an old revolutionary, has previously been outspoken about the trend toward "democratism" in the present policy and favors the tactic of "quality" over "quantity" -- in other words, not a party based on broad membership in the organization but cadre of dedicated men working underground to keep workers and peasants agitated and moving toward the day when the cadre would take over leading the proletarian dictatorship.

Secchia supposedly is the head of a group of dissidents who are having trouble enforcing discipline in the heavily Red sections of Florence, Bologna, Turin and Milan -- the north's "Red triangle" area. The outcome, according to one version of the story, is that Secchia was accused of "deviationism" and kicked out of his job. He was assigned to be regional secretary for Lombardy which includes Milan and Turin.

Such treatment for such a sin also is unprecedented even in Italian party politics. The question is -- "why wasn't Secchia read out of the party?" and "is there truly a split or is this a new tactic to mend communist fences in the north?"

No one, including American experts, can agree.

The pro-government press, all of which have former Communists and well-informed experts on their staffs, also are uncertain of the meaning of the Togliatti move.

The independent "Il Messaggero" says "Secchia is in exile....his new job is important but he has no freedom of action, no opportunity to annex personal popularity or power....his only salvation lies in the growing discontent of the mass of the industrial workers which not even Togliatti's able manoeuver will be able to counter."

The pro-govt, "Il Giornale d'Italia" has another view: "Seccia's ousting is only a simulated dismissal. The whole thing is an able manoeuver to mislead the bourgeois opinion and dis-prepare them for a new Communist drive. Secchia may well be an extremist, a toughie, but that he fell into disgrace for this reason is highly questionable. The CP finds it necessary to play two decks of cards; In the south, the territory marked for conquest, the Reds must play it soft. In the north, they must be tough."

The neo-fascist "Il Secolo" says Secchia has been banished and that his ouster "will be reason for more discontent and criticism from the factory workers on party policy."

The independent "Il Tempo" supports the exile theory but speculates that if Secchia ever is completely banished from the party the north may see the creation of another Communist party.

The left-wing press reacted as usual. The fellow-travelling Socialist paper "Avanti" commented that the speculation about Secchia is an "excellent means for the bourgeois press to divert the attention from demochristian internal frictions and currents."

The Communist official paper "Unita" said the bourgeois press comments show their fear of communist unity and pointed out that Secchia, the alleged leader of the party revolt, was assigned to control the party organization in those very areas where according to the same press, the fire is smouldering under the ashes."

That Togliatti himself had some advance knowledge of policy dissent now can be read into the closing of his initial speech. "Let these geese honk, these donkeys bray, these troubadors tell their stories about us. Once more they have discovered, and make much noise about it, our fierce internal contrasts and intestinal crises -- the struggle between the toughs and the softies. They also have discovered that poor Togliatti is not any good for much anymore after he was shot -- that he constantly suffers headaches, that he is getting old and nearing his end.... the inexhaustible capability of this rabble to dish out bubbles and baloney and yet to find still someone who would believe them. The truth is that we do not shun self criticism. We say, for example, that there was some slackness in our ranks after the elections....that the strikes in the factories often were split in isolated episodes, that not always adequate was the support given us by our labor organizations.....but this criticism is all for the benefit of the unity of the party. In no way shall we let the force and root of our party in the factories grow less great or less strong. We want it understood that there are other endless possibilities for the party to establish contact with the people wherever the people live and work."

5-5-5 Downs

This, gentlemen, is the picture as it developed at the 4th national conference. Togliatti is still firmly in power, following the Moscow line but recognizing a growing dissidence. I understand that he has sent an envoy to Moscow to explain the situation.

The Scelba government seems to have seized some of the initiative possessed by the comrades but by no means has slowed or stopped the party progress.

Psychologically, the old-line activists in the party seem to be suffering from inactivity which has taken the form of a minor policy protest.

Togliatti appears confident that he still has Pietro Nenni and his fellow-travelling socialists in the party pocket. In this connection, the April Socialist party congress in Turin should be most interesting to see if there is any official repercussions to Togliatti's troubles.

I hope the above has been of some help in understanding what's happening here. And possibly in Moscow.

Regards

Bill

Bill downs

Downs, Bill

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Jan 20, 1955

TO Ed Murrow, Fred Friendly

FROM Bill Downs, Rome

I gather that you gents are just as disappointed as were we over the snafu on the Porgy and Bess story. The pieces were just beginning to fall into place when the Equity torpedo came -- and for your information, the cast was hurt and sick over the whole thing. From what I saw of them, they are a fine group of people and needed no selling on the job we were trying to do.

Funny thing about it, but the P and B project has turned into something of a cause. I still think we should try to do something about it. I cabled a story to Cronkite one the company's plans. You might look up the cable slugged 20100 to Burke for the details.

Briefly they are this: Bob Breen plans to put the show under canvas as the first opera to get the circus treatment that I know of. The idea is to avoid the opera house problem regarding schedules, adequate space and location. Also his idea is to get the show to more people and avoid the "snob appeal" of the traditional opera. This also is a story -- as good in its way as La Scala. Present plans call for the show to open under canvas in Rome early in April. Are we still interested?

The other project concerns renewed Russian interest to get the Porgy and Bess company into the Soviet Union. If this materializes, Breen says he could include a CBS SIN cameraman and assistant in the company to keep a record of it. I suggest you contact him about the possibilities as soon as possible.

I'm sorry the story didn't work out. Lets have another go later.

Regretfully,

Bill

Downs Bill

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Dec. 2, 1954 Rome

TO Sig Mickelson, Ed Murrow, Ed Morgan

FROM Bill Downs, Rome

This is intended as a run-down of impressions, observations and news I picked up during my recent 12 days in Egypt. I talked with U.S. Embassy officials, resident newsmen and, of course, had the 2 and a half hours with Prime Minist er Nasser during the lengthy filming of the interview (which I hope someone has seen by this time.) I also travelled in the desert some 60 miles north of Cairo on the western edge of the delta to look over their model reclamation project and over to the Suez canal zone to talk with the British concerning their evacuation. My impressions are limited to government spokesmen and, of course, I did not get to any of the Moslem Brotherhood who form the biggest question mark in the new regime. I gather that there is little point in getting the spot interviews with the fellahin, since their ignorance and superstition are now augmented by fear of the police. Anyway, they still are mainly interested only in the next meal and their politics are based on that one important fact.

My impression of the young men who now are running Egypt is that they are an extremely confident group of army officers, dedicated to the furtherence of the country into the 20th century but also nervous concerning the Moslem Brotherhood and its threat to their own persons and the future of their n tional program. They have been shocked at the revelations concerning the Brotherhood plot to seize the country -- it was extremely well organized and involved fanatical cadres assembled a ong military lines assigned to assassinate the Revolutionary Command Council, take over and bomb and burn government buildings and ins tallations with carefully hidden chaches of arms, ammunition and explosives in every major city in the country. At least 1,000 leaders of this counter-revolution have officially been incarcerated and will go on trial. The bumphf has it that upwards of 4,000 conspirators and suspects actually have been arrested and jailed. The plot was so well designed that some government officials suspect that professional revolutionaries might have had a hand -- which is the main basis for the claims that the Communists are collaborating with with Brotherhood. Another obstacle to assessing the danger is that no one, not even Nasser, is exactly sure how large the secret organization is -- or the state of its discipline, the extent of its fanaticism or the loyalty of its membership to the Moslem cause. It has been stated at various times by various officials that the Brotherhood membership is 100,000 or 250,000 or 400,000.

Nasser, when I saw him, appeared to be extremely careless of his perso nal safety. We met in the offices of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, a building across the street from the old Parliament in which he does

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much of his work. The Colonel laughed when he pointed out that Army troops had been placed around the Revolutionary Command Council headquarters, around his own billets and the presidential palace. But someone forgot about the Office of the Council Presidency -- it was discovered that across the street in an apartment building, the Brotherhood had staked out an observation post. They intended to move in and take the entire cabinet including the Prime Minister with some 50 troops dressed in MP uniforms. The plot didn't come off but they found the uniforms. And at the time, only two policemen were on the gate.

Still, the nervousness was evident particularly when I asked him about rumors that his wife and four children had been threatened. What disturbs all of the Nasser regime is that they keep turning up belts of galegnite (sp?) designed to be worn around the waist. The idea is that a fanatical member of the group will put on this explosive, and at some propitious moment advance smiling to embrace the PM, and then touch off the stuff theoretically blowing assassin and assassinee to perdition. There is no way to assess such fanaticism -- and the leaders of the Brotherhood have money and the mosques behind them.

In a way, Egypt's is the strangest revolution in years. It had all the traditional aspects when Farouk was kicked out. The aristocracy fled, hangers on were jailed, property confiscated and all the rest. However, throughout it has been comparatively free of blood and one of the features of this regime is its intentness to avoid bloodshed wherever possible. Thus the speculation is that in the current treason trials, there will be few if any death sentences. And the handling of the problem of General Naguib is typical of the attitude.

As I wrote you earlier on the Egyptian situation, Gen. Naguib is a sincere Egyptian patriot. But he apparently is not even now willing to go along with even the present mild RCC dictatorship. This was evident when they kicked him upstairs last Spring and made him president. However the General's personal popularity is tremendous (something like MacArthur's) and it was not politic to move against him at that time. The unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Nasser provided the excuse and apparently the Nasser boys are going to get away with it.

In my interview with Nasser I submitted questions beforehand. His English is not too good and the answers were prepared for him. One of my questions read: "Since the recent attempt on your life, the world has been wondering as to the future place of Gen. Naguib in Egypt. Also what effect does your government's banishment of the Moslem Brotherhood have on your relations with the other Arab countries?". Nasser struck the first part of the question but the answer had been supplied by his staff -- and I used it as coming from a government source (at least I hope to use it by the time you get this). The unused answer was: " General Naguib was prepared to listen to false promises, made by subversive and extremist elements, under the illusion that they would invest him with full power. While we are advancing toward real democracy, Naguib wanted to become an absolute dictator

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3-3-3

Unfortunately, he did not realize that they intended to utilize him to serve their end and then get rid of him." As to the second part of the question, which you may by now have seen, Nasser replied that "the suppression of the Moslem Brethern and the Communists in Egypt will serve the security and stability, not only of Egypt, but throughout the world." I suspect the Communist angle was inserted for American consumption. However it is typical of the conciliatory attitude of this "revolution" that Naguib now has been given the use of two automobiles and a pension which I hear adds up to about $800 a month.

The RCC is being attacked on two fronts by its friendly critics. One group says that it should make up its mind to be a revolutionary dictatorship -- since it is a dictatorship anyway -- and move in on its opposition, attack frontally the superstitions and customs which the Moslem Religion imposes and which impedes progress, t ake over industries and businesses which refuse to cooperate and get along with the job of modernizing the country. The other group -- comprised mostly of the wealthy and established families -- are shocked by the RCC's treatment and the charges against General Naguib. They admit the facts of life about Farouk and Co. and applaud generally the agreement with the British on Suez, but they cannot believe that Naguib was a conspirator in the Moslem Brotherhood plot as charged.

Neither does the RCC, apparently, as per the PM's reply above. But they felt Naguib had to be gotten out of their government so that they could operate freely. They are conscious of the fact that Naguib is still alive and a symbol of opposition. But they choose to do nothing about it -- yet.

The "revolution" can yet become bloody. But the resent policy is to avoid bloodshed and attempt to build up confidence in the regime to promote foreign investment, increase tourism and most of all un-scare domestic capital to risk new industry and business in the country. This, I believe, is the key to the present policy. If it doesn't work, or if the Brethern make an all-out attempt to take over the country, then watch out.

What you have then is a group of young milit ary men -- they are all under 40 -- who are determinted to make something of their country but on the surface a little embarassed about how to do it. Many have been educated in British schools and have inherited something of the British attitude of "not being beastly." Nasser continually speaks of the time which will come when "we can have real democracy in Egypt." One gets the impression that he is embarassed by his dictatorial powers and wants to get rid of them. To this end, the RCC is about to set up an Advisory Council which will act as a kind of parliament advising the government. They hope to draw in the best brains in the country from all phases of national life. The problem is to make the country secure so that anyone accepting such a position will not automatically become an assassin's target.

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4-4-4

However, the Revolution is there even though the RCC is treading carefully and slowly. They speak with pride of "getting rid of the British" and one of their big agricultural project that I visited, the "Liberation district" some 60 miles north of Cairo reflects what has become a rote kind of dislike for the British. The new villages in this reclamation are a are being named after heroes who died in the running fight with the English troops preceding the Suez agreement.

There also is a national pride arising and on any project underway where it applies, the officials ~~speak~~ take care to point out that "this is an entirely Egyptian effort." Nasser talked in terms of "the uneven distribution of wealth that prevailed before the revolution" and says the revolution "is responsible for overturning a system which made for the wide differentation between classes and the fuedalist system of trade industry and agriculture in which a privileged few enriched themselve at the expense of those who have only their labour to sell."

The RCC claims that land reform -- the law specifies that no person can own more than 200 acres -- has been eminately successful. The Monarchist estates seized and cut up amount to a small portion of the country but officials claim that the psychological effect on the population has been tremendous. For the first time in centuries, if ever, someone has concerned himself with the plight of the fellah. He has worked under slave conditions for hundreds of years with no hope of improvement for himself and his family. The mere fact of making it possible for such a man to own land is an tremendously important political fact in the new Egypt. I gathered that this revolution will be extended to industry where eventually there might be such things as labor unions, child labor laws and industrially sponsored social benefit schemes. At present, such things are unheard of and hardly contemplatable in that primitive society.

The RCC's big project right now is harnassing the Nile -- incidentally something comparable to the building of the pyramids. The aim is to not only make more acreage tillable -- and they can increase their agriculture about 1/5th by 1.5 million acres -- but the idea also is to industrialize.

Toward this end the RCC is electrifying the Aswan Dam which will be accomplished in 1959 and produce something like 345,000 Kilowatt hours. But the big project, now awaiting an international study and some financing from the World Bank and other sources is the "High Dam" cutting across a narrow pass some four miles south of Aswan and which will be four times the size of our Hoover Dam producing the largest artificial lake in the world. This project, if it comes off, might be said to be the true revolution in Egypt.

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5-5-5

The High Dam is now being studied by international experts and the Cairo government is applying to the World Bank for financing as well as seeking loans elsewhere. It will be an electrification project as well a one controlling the annual floods of the Nile. Economic planning experts already have laid out the places for future industry to build its iron and steel plants, nitrate and fertilizer industries and others. The High Dam will produce 10 billion kilowatt hours per year, enough to supply these industries and also to give power to Cairo.

Behind all of this is a sincere desire to raise the standard of living for the fellahin and one way is to industrialize and get the people out of the villages and plots and into factories. With this in view, the Revolutionary planners are attempting to lure foreign firms to establish spare-parts and machine tool industries there. There also are plans for rubber, sugar beet, Jute and paper industries. A survey is underway to study the existing Egyptian industry with a view towards expansion and allying it to the national economy as a whole.

Exactly what pattern of socio-economy of the new Egypt will take is not yet clear. There has been no seizure of business or industry -- but also Egyptian risk capital is still mightily scared and is in hiding. It may be that the government itself will have to institute the new industries unless foreign companies come in. I think the RCC would prefer capitalists do the job -- but if they do not, then the government probably will move in.

The RCC is particularly proud of its record of social betterment. A slum-clearing program is underway in major cities. In the past 2 and 1/2 years the government has built some 230 schools as against only seven built by the former regime in the same period immediately preceding. Over 200-million dollars has been earmarked for such projects since the RCC came to power.

However in the land distribution and land reclamation programs, the system being set up is quasi-socialistic. People given land usually are organized into settlements similar to the Israeli system. Each new farmer has the right to buy and own a few acres of land of his own as well as his house. But he must raise the crops assigned to him, work on the larger acreage owned by the settlement. His children will attend the village nursery and school. His marketing will be done for him on a cooperative basis. He must buy his bread from the village bakery. He will not be allowed to keep his animals in the house, as is the tradition. He must learn and observe the rudimentary rules of hygene. And in some cases he will wear the distinctive uniform of his village -- perhaps dark trousers with blue shirts. These projects are intended to build up a generation of modern Egyptians and to get away from the traditions

~~Already woman turbosh and the fez beard and the appearing nightgown on the street,~~

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6-6-6

In the field of foreign policy, there seems almost to be a deliberate attempt to ignore Israel. One gets the idea that the Egyptians wish somehow the whole mess would go away. Nasser's reply to questions about the "little war" to the north is automatic. He says Israel must first abide by the 1947-48 decisions of the United Nations. Any recognition of the Israeli state would be a fait accompli and thus impair the effectiveness of the UN and establish a precedent wherein conquest by arms is recognized. However one gets the impression that the RCC would like a face-saving solution. One feeler put out concerns giving assurance of communication between Egypt and the other Arab states now cut in two by the Jewish occupation of the Negev.

But the most fascinating phase of Egyptian foreign policy now underway concerns the Moslem Brotherhood visavis the other Arab states to the north. The Brotherhood is strong in each of the governments of Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Iraq and Egypt's banishment of the Brotherhood is bound to be considered an affront. How deeply this will affect the relations between the countries remains to be seen. But it's also significant that many Egyptians with Brotherhood connections have received asylum in these countries.

This is about all of it. Apologize for the length -- but you can always read this stuff in the can.

Regards

40 via Paisiello

Downs, Bill

Jerusalem, Nov. 10, 1954

TO Ed Murrow Ed Morgan
FROM Bill Downs, Jerusalem

The following is a report and briefing given the UJA Study Mission by Israel Prime Minister Sharett. It was completely off the record and I pass it along for background. There are certain portions which obviously are top secret and I trust that we won't let the information get into Egyptian or Arab hands even indirectly. I'll paraphrase the briefing from my notes and memory -- no direct quotes.

Sharett said that the biggewst unsolved problem still facing the new Israeli state is an Arab settlement. There still are many other social and economic tasks to be performed and much has been accomplished despite the atmosphere of hostility. But that even the establishment of a new nation without war would have created a dynamic period of adjustment by the surrounding area before the revolutionary reality would be recognized. He said that a great deal of wounded pride and lost prestige must be lived down in the middle east before there can be trust and confidence.

Under what he calls the present armistice regimes, the original purpose was to stop the fighting and provide for a peace treaty within a reasonable time. However it has turned out that the Arabs see the armistice not as a way of establishing peace but as a temporary measure of stopping their losses and of limiting and stabilizing their defeat. It is a completely negative situation wherein the Arabs are using the armistice to promote active warfare -- not only by the succession of border incidents which is a kind of guerrilla war, but also through an active blockade and an international economic conspiracy against Israel abroad.

However Sharett is strongly against abandoning the armistice regime as has been suggested in some quarters. These suggestions have called for cancelling the UN supervision of relationships and starting all over. The prime minister says such talk is dangerous because there is no clear alternative. The present armistice system, he says, is the lesser evil but better than nothing. Present Israeli policy is to stick to the present agreements and let the Arabs be guilty of violation. And Israel is prepared to defend herself on this basis no matter how long it will take.

2-2-2 Downs Jerusalem

As to the active little-war now being fought on Israel's borders, Sharett says he realizes that often the country is put in an embarassing light abroad by the reprisal actions. However he pointed out that such firm action is absolutely necessary for the security of the state. More than half of the past incidents have been along the long stretch of border facing Jordan. This area also happens to comprise some of the best and most valuable agricultural area Isreal has and it is impossible to allow it to be under constant attack. Thus when Israel takes counter- action, it appears that she is the aggressor state.

Sharett for the first time revealed that Isreal since the first of September has attempted a peace program. It has had several facets. On the military side, the government has been carrying on a deliberate policy of NOT retaliating against infiltrations, murders and thefts. But he said this policy experiment -- incidentally in answer to both internal and external criticisms that his govt.. might be getting too tough -- this policy experiment has NOT been successful. A count of the number of border incidents have shown no slackening and have even increased particularly along the Gaza strip. Sharett said it requires great moral effort not to hit back and always there is the danger that the Arab states will believe it a sign of weakness and thus be encouraged to make more attacks. (He did not specifically say so, but I gathered that the policy of non-retaliation is now coming to an end.)

Future government policy to assure greater security for the state is to fill up the empty spaces along the Israeli border with agricultural communities who also will serve as defensive outposts. Fortunately, this policy coincides with the planned acceptance of some 30-thousand North African Jews who have applied for entry to the country. (I'll report on this situation in another report.) This policy poses a test of strength, morale and discipline on the population and the government.

Sharett said his government not only has to defend itself against the Arab attacks -- militarily, politically and diplomatically -- but also against the attitudes of the Great Powers. In dealing with the Mid East problems, he says he finds these powers often apologetic for their pro-Arab attitudes simply because Israel is an organized and responsible state and the Arab countries are not. He added that he has had to struggle against a more aggressive attitude in the UN missions here -- i.e. the Mixed Armistice Commission sometimes attempts to move in on functions which under the agreement they have no right to act and which creates additional friction.

The Prime Minister said that the present state of precarious balance may go on for a long time, maybe five years maybe 20 years. Israel must be in a position to say a firm "no " when it is necessary yet not get herself into a position where she will not be able to compromise .

In addition to being ready to endure a long, drawn-out stalemate, the nation must also be ready for a full-scale outbreak of war which, he emphasized, no one wants. He said there is no cut and dried solution. The current peace campaign was conducted more to win public sympathy locally and throughout the world than in the expectant hope that peace would result. Sharett said if peace does come as a result of this campaign then it will be surprising.

However the peace campaign has produced other fruits. There has been the Eden statement assuring British armed support in event Isr ael is attacked and a British offer to mediate the conflict anew.

Israeli broadcasts in Arabic to her neighbors is having a beneficial impact on the Arab population according to intelligence being received. Sharett said that the Israeli broadcasts have gained a reputation for presenting reliable and factual statements of the situation which Arab censorship does not allow.

Most important, the Israeli action in unfreezing some $10 million in Arab bank deposits has been received as a great international one-sided gesture that has paid off in favorable public opinion. He also pointed out that this move was made after a great deal of skillful negotiation in which his government made a good deal and did not come off badly. Also for the first time it meant direct contact with an Arab group in any kind of negotiation.

And of course, the anti-reprisal policy was part of the campaign.

At present one of Israel's major efforts is to force the Egyptians to open the Suez canal to Jewish shipping. The PM declared that his government could not listen to U. S. advice not to raise the issue at this time. It is an impossible situation wherein the longer this blockade maintains, the more the chances that it will be accepted as an international right of the Cairo government. Israel, he said, already has proved what pressure can do. Originally the Egyptians were stopping all cargoes to Israel. However the protests of cargo seizures from foreign ships have been so effective that such ships now are allowed through. But this is not enough. The case of the Bat Galin was a deliberate test whereby an Israeli crew was flown to man this ship. Egyptian claims of shooting and violence are outright lies and the govt. intends to so prove before the UN. The Egyptians, he said, have changed their story of the Bat Galin incident at least twice. The next move will be to send an Israeli oil tanker through the canal and to invite aboard a group of prominent foreign correspondents to witness what happens. (I don't feel very prominent in this operation.)

The opening of the Suez, Sharett said, is vitally important for expsnding his nation's economy. The Haifa oil refineries are now working at only 30% capacity. Also there have been indications of the possibilities of profitable trade with southeast Asia, particularly Burma and also with South Korea.

In conclusion, Sharett said that it appears that the very unreliability of the Arabs is their greatest asset. People have asked him why the Israeli Prime Minister cannot talk back to the U.S. with the same temerity which Mendes France did at Geneva and London. MY reply is that if I had 30 per cent of my country Communist as is France, I could be just as tough. Sharett explained that the US attitude is that Israel is okay, democratic and independent. It is the Arabs which are the problem and the ones to be wooed. Thus Israel is completely left out without even international treaties.

On the question of giving arms to the Arabs, Sharett's view is that it is useless as a measure to contain communist aggression in the middle east. He maintained that the Arabs have no heart for defending democracy because they have no democracy to defend. Sharett said that in the East-West conflict the Arabs feel that it is an internal quarrel within the occidental world and feel no part of it.

They and some peoples of Southeast Asia, feel they can stand by. Thus any arms given to the Arabs can only be expected to be employed eventually against Israel.

Meanwhile, he said, democratic Israel stands by ready to be with the West in this matter. And the US begs the Arabs to accept arms and Britain gives away Suez.

Israel has no choice but to continue the fight diplomatically and politically. In these fields it is a positional war as well as a war of movement requiring large goals and long-range strategy. But at the same time hard and bitter small battles must be won. Israel, he said must strengthen her position militarily and economically. This means an increase in the population -- but no new call for mass immigration. The 30,000 North African Jews will probably be absorbed over a period of two years unless the situation transforms itself into an emergency.

This concludes the pertinent remarks of Prime Minister Sharett. The speech ran for 1 hour 45 minutes and wandered far and wide. But this is the guts of it.

The following day we had a military briefing by the Israeli G-3 which revealed very little but provides some interesting strategical comparisons. The chief of Staff, Gen. Dyan, was among the speakers.

The military problem includes these fadtors:

Israel's frontiers stretch 750 miles protecting some 8,000 sq. miles. Compared with the US it means Israel has 16 times more frontier to protect on a geographical ratio. That is, Israel has 1 mile of frontier for every 11 square miles of territory while the US has 1 mile of border for every 170 sq. miles of territory.

Every major city in the country is 20 miles or less from the border. Tel Aviv and Haifa are about 20 miles away. Beersheba is less than 15 miles and Jerusalem forms part of the frontier.

Thus it is clear the geographical situation could lure the Arabs into believing they might gain a quick victory by surprise attack.

At the same time it is impossible to garrison the frontier for obvious political, economic and population reasons. Building a standing army from a melting pot of people from 60 different nations is hard enough. Basic training in Isreal might include language, hygene, table manners, simple geography, zionism, as well as drill weapons etc.

Although it was not revealed what the present standing army of Israel is, the briefing officer said that the aim is to be able under emergency total mobilization to must 25,000 men and women. It is now estimated this is about the fighting strength of all the Arab nations under total mobilization with the possibility of the Arabs eventually building their strength to 1 million men.

The Israeli soldier -- man and woman -- goes into the army for an initial period of two years. After that he is in the Reserve. A Reservist was defined as a soldier on 11 month leave. That is he must serve one month with his unit each year and in addition take refresher training one day of each of the other 11 months.

The entire nation can be mobilized in 48 hours which includes operation of the public utilities, transportation, food supply and everything else. Even private automobiles are registered with the government to perform military duty in conjunction, if possible, with their owners.

Consequently, since the difficult border cannot be permanently manned by the army, the front-line settlements form the initial screen. It must be remembered these people are civilians engaged in the work of farming, dairying and otherwise making a living. But at the same time they are armed and fortified in a national plan for supplying ammunition, equipment and training. The idea is that in case of emergency, each settlement and settler will fight for his family and property and thus his country. However in areas where there is constant Arab harassment, there also is a constant question of morale and of holding the people steady.

The military experts say their records show that from 1951 to 1954, 600 Israeli citizens have been killed by marauding Arabs. There have been some 6,000 cases of infiltration -- 4,000 of these incidents across the Jordan-Israeli frontier. The loss in property runs into millions of pounds.

And the military leaders say there is every evidence that in most cases these infiltrations are planned and conducted on the highest Arab military and political levels.

The way the military sees itself is that Israel is a nati on of a million and a half surrounded by 40 million Arabs. In some cases, such as the Gaza strip where some 350,000 Arab refugees are crowded, there is no government, no attempt at dispersion, no hope for the

refugee to get out and nothing to prevent him from making sorties across the border or making a mass attack. However the Israeli military believes in the superior quality of its manpower and the superiority of its training. Also they point out that the Arabs -- and few other nations -- can match the experience and quality of its officers and non-commissioned officers.

Future defense plans, as mentioned before, point to filling up the empty spaces. This means that North African Jews now arriving will eventually take over agriculture and other jobs now ~~tying~~ TYING up trained Israeli youth who will be moved to new border defense settlements. I gathered that with this increase in population that eventually the country hopes to be able to mobilize an army -- modernly equipped -- of twice its present potential -- or at least a half-million men and maybe eventually even a million.

Equipment needs now run to jet planes and tanks. And in appealing for UJA assistance, the military pointed out that a dollar for the refugees ~~xxxxx~~ given in the USA would free a dollar for military procurement.

Questioned about the possible military threat posed by the British withdrawal from Suez, Israeli officers said that it is not clear yet what if any, British equipment will be left or sold to Nasser. Or just what military use the Cairo govt. intends to make of the British installations.

However he also pointed out that it was fear of contact with the British troops and their "protection" which prevented the Israeli army from inflicting full punishment on the Egyptians when they fled southward and that this protection has now been removed.

Naturally, the military opposed US and British arms aid to the Arabs saying such new power in Arab hands may precipitate another crisis. However despite such fears on all hands there seems to be no lack of confidence in this rather remarkable country.

Finally, sigh, endit.

Thing'

Bill

Downs, Bill

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Oct 29, 1954

TO ED MURROW ED MORGAN

FROM Bill Downs, Rome

Attached are a couple of documents and an AP story on one of the strangest stories I've bumped into in a long time. I don't know what we can do with it -- but it has all the earmarks of Orwell's doublethink plus a large helping of Alice's wonderland.

The background (not for attribution to the Rome embassy or to the State Dept.) is this. As you know the Congress last year attached a rider to the foreign aid bill making it against the law to spend American funds in plants where the majority of workers or the labor union are communist. I'm not clear on all the details but you probably are. Anyway, this vitally affects Italy and our off-shore procurement program which now is the major source of foreign aid to this country.

The trouble is that the red-led CGIL labor union is so powerful and there are so many communist workers in Italy that US officials are having a hard time finding plants which meet the anti-communist qualifications and there definitely is a kind of "crisis within a crisis" building over this situation.

American officials in Rome naturally are trying to keep within the law and follow state dept. directives on policy. At the same time, la Luce and her team, as she calls it, are trying to utilize off-shore procurement as a dynamic weapon for the western cause and against Togliatti and co. Apparently the law is so worded that there is considerable scope in interpreting its application.

Now hold on to your grey cells. What happens -- has and is happening-is this. The Nati nal Security Council -- or someone in Washington -- decides that X number of tons of shells shall be made in Italy for NATO forces. Bids are taken. The lowest bidders are then investigated. An military procurement officer -- army, navy or airforce -- investigates to see

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if the plant is equipped and physically capable of handling the order. An economic expert investigates the finances of the company. Then in compliance with the law, the political investigators go to work. I was not able to determine just who exactly makes the political investigation but I presume it's the FBI. All of this rightly is to protect the American taxpayer and US policy.

However, if the lowest bidder happens to have a labor staff that is completely communist or so dominated, then his bid cannot be accepted. However it has happened that, say, the only plant in Italy that is capable of making fuses for those shells is completely communist, then this plant gets the order anyway to fullfill the larger objective.

This is not all. The way the Luce team is working it -- as I said trying to make this a "dynamic anti-Communist policy" -- they look for labor trends in each plant. For example, say a plant bids on a contract for OSP and the union history shows that there are 70 per cent Communists and 30 per cent non. If the history of the plant's union elections shows that previously the balance was 80-20 then the plant, under the Luce system, would be qualified to get the contract because it would encourage the "trend" toward the free unions. (If you think this is complicated, stick around.)

However, the embassy has been distressed by the fact that off-shore procurement has not produced the great rush from CGIL unions to the CSIL free unions even in plants where millions of dollars have been spent. Consequently the announcement yesterday of cancellation of two OSP contracts amounting to 25 million dollars.

In the case of the Paggio shipyards at Palermo, the $7.5 million contract was let and then cancelled because Di Vittorio, Communist head of the CFTU, called on the workers not to be tools of the American capitalists. The result was that the union elected 7 of 8 factory council members who are Red while previously there had only been four. It means that some 400 families who would have had 2 years work in Palermo now won't have it.

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The announcement of the withdrawal of the $18 million ammo contract from the Vittorio Meccanica of Milan was withheld for 2 months although most everyone knew about it. (Incidentally, Lew Gordon has some details on this but I don't know how many of them are true. They are strictly the Italian industrialist's version.) What happened was that 2 years ago the Vittorio firm's workers were about 7 to 1 Communist. In 1953, they were about 5 to 3 with 1 part independent. The investigators spotted a "trend" and the contract was granted. A bare 2 weeks or so after the contract was let, another plant election was held and sure enough, it was back to 7 to 1 procommunist. The embassy ordered the contract withdrawn. The management claims that they had contracted for 1.5 million dollars worth of materials and other expansion and is suing.

Thus does US policy find itself in a dilemma. The basic purpose of off-shore procurement is to aid the defense of the western world and the US. The law says these funds should not be used to employ communists (except in unavoidable circumstances,,as it turns out). American officials in Italy have figured out that if OSP proceeded without the non-communist stipulation that the American taxpayer would be directly contributing between 3 and 5 million dollars a year to the Italian communist organization and apparatus. This is figured on the basis that each Italian CP worker contributes about 3 per cent of his salary to the party.

Present law and state department policy thus is alienating one hell of a lot of goodwill -- actual or potential. The Italian government doesn't like this off-again on-again operation because the industrialists scream to them.

The Italian industrialists hate the policy because of the jeopardy.

And Italian labor -- non communist -- see only the loss of jobs in their local areas. And apparently they are buying the Communist argument that the US is trying to tell them how to think, vote and which labor union to join -- which has more than a basis of truth in it.

Apparently the embassy decided to announce the two large contract cancellations as a warning to future Nato contractors.

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But I doubt whether this threat to the industrialists is going to cause the Italian workingman to rush to join the CSIL.

American officials admit that the problem is one for the Italians to solve. The non-Communist CSIL has done little or nothing in the two cases mentioned. Neither did the company directors concerned -- which is normal since Italy has the worst management-labor relations in the world.

There have been increasing reports -- but none which the embassy has been able to confirm -- that management is making deals all over the place. They will go to the Red boss of their plant's labor organization, explain the OSP contract situation to him. The plant "trends" toward the CSIL -- the contract is awarded and everybody is happy. This also figures in this country where I say they don't have an economy -- they have the greatest conspiracy economically the world has ever known.

Frankly, the law being what it is, I don't know what the solution would be. It's clear now that off-shore procurement is not the answer to communist strength in Italy any more than was Marshall Plan spending. And somehow I feel that we are getting our dollars mixed up into an area where they shouldn't be. Not that the argument isn't true that democracy exist s on a full stomach, but the <u>hope</u> of democracy lies in the idea of freedom, not in whether your plant gets an OSP contract so your family can eat for the next two years.

Actually, what Italy needs is a damn good social and economic revolution -- and the commies are the only ones offering it. We, unfortunately, are forced to play ball with the status quo. And thusfar not even Fanfani has been able to come up with a "new deal" to get the popular support and capture the imagination of the average Italian which would keep him on our side. And if you can tell me what's to be done with the Catholic church ~~in~~ in this sit uation, I'll dedicate my left testicle to Christine Jorgenson. Sorry to be so wordy.

thine

Bill

40 via Paisiello

Downs, Bill

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PRESS CBSINC

NEWYORK

25122 BURKE FOR MURROW ROOM BATH RESERVED HASSLER HOPE HAVE SITTING ROOM BY SATURDAY REGARDS

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Downs, Bill

OCTOBER 28, 1954

PRESS

BILL DOWNS
40 VIA PAISIELLO
ROME, ITALY

THIS PURELY PROVISIONAL INQUIRY STOP COULDST ARRANGE ANYTHING USEFUL FOR SENATOR SMITH IF SHE ARRIVED ROME MONDAY OR TUESDAY NEXT WEEK FOR THREE OR FOUR DAYS STAY STOP INFORMATIVELY SHE ARRIVES PARIS EVENING TWENTY-NINTH AND HER VISIT MADRID THEN CANCELLED STOP WHAT YOU THINK.

REGARDS MURROW

EDWARD P. MORGAN

414-710-43

Downs, Bill

October 26, 1954

Dear Bill:

Very many thanks for the cocktail shaker which Fred finally managed to remember to give me - a couple of days ago. I'm glad to have it and greatly appreciate your thought.

All the best to you and Roz and the kids.

As ever yours,

Mr. Bill Downs
40 Via Paisiello
Rome, Italy

Downs, Bill

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Sept. 30, 1954

FROM Bill Downs

TO Ed Murrow

Attached you will find correspondence relating to a character which I believe we once discussed regarding a tribal chieftain's attempt to bring common law to his African empire. It is gratifying to receive Smith's intelligence that he still is running, if not through courtrooms, through conferences.

Coincident with Howard's timely note, information has reached Rome concerning the latest activities of the Chieftain himself. It seems that the Chief decided that along with British justice he should also institute democracy. The symbol of his monarchy was the ornate throne which dominated his royal residence -- an immense grass hutment built in the circular conical style of architecture indigent to that part of Africa.

It was decided that the throne would be hoisted by ropes up to the attic-like space which formed a place of symbolic banishment for the people to see. After this act of resignation - and perhaps after celebrating too extravagently - the former Chief and his favorite wife also decided they should concieve a child which for obvious reasons would be named Demos. In their enthusiasm to achieve this end, the structure was so rocked that the throne in the attic became dislodged. It fell to the ground, crushing the ex-Chief and his wife.

Moral: People who live in grass houses shouldn't stow thrones.

I hope this is new to you. If not here's a sacreligious limerick now going the rounds here.

"In Vatican circles I hear
Of a Monsegnior quite without fear
Who made a new life
With a common-law wife
For this is the Marian year."

As you can see from the above, we in Rome are doing a grand job.

thine

Bill

CBS London.
Sep. 24.

Bill Downs.

Dear Bill:

An item in the Times today consoles us that though TV may supplant radio, + the H bomb displace the A bomb, there remains one fine old functionary no one has found a substitute for:

Vienna and Berlin were among them.
A titter ran through the conference when M. Sartre said that the performance of his play was all the more inopportune in view

Howard

Nov. 6

Dear Ed,

Bill sent this report out a month ago but Ed Morgan says it was un-received.

Sorry for the delay. Hope it still might be useful.

Picked you & Eric up election night up Verde of America. Sounded fine.

Love to you & Carey. Ray

Downs, Bill

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Oct. 6, 1954

TO: Ed Murrow, Ed Morgan

FROM: Bill Downs, Rome

Thought you gents might like an up-dating on some strange political thoughts circulating in the Italian capital these days -- most of it pronostication, but none-the-less interesting. Confidentially, sources are Madame Luce, spokesmen for the foreign office and some brain picking from Italian newsmen.

Even with the Trieste settlement and Scelba riding out a confidence vote on the Montesi scandal, these experts agree that the present government is on dead center. As long as present Christian-Democratic policy follows the DeGasperi pattern, it's considered likely that this condition will maintain. In other words, the middle-of-the-road coalition appears stuck in its tracks without a working majority enabling such a regime to embark on positive policy. Everyone agrees that this stagnated political situation is enabling the extreme right and left to whittle away at the popular vote. The Communist and Neo-Fascist exploitation of the Montesi scandals is part of this process of undermining public confidence in the centers.

Consequently, Mrs. Luce and some of the other sources believe that something has to give soon. In other words, a government crisis or re-shuffle which will mean the fall of Scelba -- or at least a re-shuffle. Best guess is that Demochristian party secretary Amintore Fanfani will take over decidely shifting the government to the left.

However, to do this Fanfani must make a deal with Pietro Nenni. (Let me point out that there is no solid evidence that he is making such overtures at this time but that this is one theory of getting the government off its present spot.) The theory is that despite Nenni's abject fellow-travelling and subservience to Togliatti, he has managed to maintain the fiction of independece among most of the Socialist followers. In other words, Fanfani might attempt to play ball with Nenni and its bloc of 75 Chamber votes and 28 Senate seats and form a solidly left-wing government.

The rationalization of the left-center politicians now talking about such a move, is that no matter how deep in the Communist pocket Nenni happens to be, if he ever shows himself openly or attempts too formally to take his Socialists into the C.P., then he will lose his pop

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lose his popular following. Nenni's strength is from the old-line, traditional, anti-clerical Socialists who were forced into liaison with the Communists because of the predominantly Catholic character of the DeGasperi group.

The speculation is that the Fanfani hopes to minimize the clericalism and offer to cooperate with the Socialists on an economic program which would coincide with many Socialist aims.

The question --and the danger --, from the Western viewpoint is whether Nenni (who was an invited, honored guest at Stalin's funeral) is not already so owned by the Communists that he would merely be their agent in such a coalition. In other words, who would end up manipulating who?

Under the present Demochristian leadership of Fanfani's professors, a liaison with the right seems out of the question. However, if Fanfani does attempt to make a deal with Nenni, he can expect to lose some support from the extreme right of his own party -- but the numbers would be small compared with what he would gain.

Another rumor -- repeat rumor -- that is making the rounds is that Fanfani and some of his followers believe that Italy's salvation lays in the strongest possible central government within the boundaries of the Constitution. (It must be pointed out that the constitution has yet to be tested in specific court cases mostly because no one has yet appointed or confirmed a Supreme Court.) The constitution as it exists today is as elastic as a prostitute's conscience and any "strong man" or "strong central government" would have little trouble on the legal question. There are those who say Fanfani sees himself in the role of an "Italian Salazar" -- that under his wing he could marshall the socialists, the catholics, at least 50 percent of the labor unions and through such government controlled instruments as the railroads, the electric power system and the natural resources semi-government monopolies to bring the nation's leading capitalists under his thumb.

As I said, this is speculation but speculation that is coming from some pretty high places which makes it interesting. Thought you would like to know and pass it along to whomseever is interested but for crissakes no attribution or sources.

How are you kids doing anyway?

bill

40 Via Paisiello
Rome

Downs, Bill

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File

Sept. 30

VIA AIR MAIL

TO Ed Murrow, Fred Friendly

FROM Bill Downs

I've just read the transcript of your excellent four-way show and the Sen. Smith announcement which wound it up. Since the Senator's trip has been post-poned a month, maybe we can lay it out a little more in detail on this end.

Scelba's man says the Primex Minister definitely is interested. Apparently Scelba will still be around for another month unless someone else dopes up a playgirl.

Mrs. Luce also is agreeable and there should be no trouble there. All we need are the exact arrival dates for both sessions.

The Communist farmers should present no difficulties except locating them, getting there and getting back and, of course, having a power source of some kind. We'll take care of that.

However in both the case of Scelba and the farmers the language difficulty stands in the way. I presume you want to shoot rather fully with the translator so that you can edit out on your side.

I think it would be possible to get Togliatti, but again there is the language difficulty. Also in discussing arrangements with Mrs. Luce the subject of such an interview came up and she is against it. Says it will only add to Palmiro's prestige here and be embarassing to the United States. In view of the fact she probably will convince the Senator of the same possibility, I suggest we forget him.

However the Communist farmers should be used. And if you feel you need a good philosophical discussion of the subject (and you don't get it in France or elsewhere) there is a party functionary here who speaks good English and in the past has been most reasonable and interesting. His name is Mele. He's one of the party's leading advisors on foreign affairs and quite

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VIA AIR MAIL

high up in the Italian apparatus.

Let me know when the Smith trip firms up again.

I apologize for not flooding you with ideas from Italy for SIN shows. Politically, there seems to be an atmosphere of dead center here with the Scelba margin so narrow that nothing has happened.

I have pressured but received no answer from Harry Zinder regarding a suggestion for a Jordan river takeout in the Middle East. Got a couple of telegrams but no followup letter as promised. In that part of the world, too, things seem to be on dead center.

Both Morgan and Mickelson agree that I should make a survey trip in a couple of weeks to Greece and Turkey. I want to get down to Cyprus and will investigate the possibility of a SIN show there. But again it appears that the British will have nothing of the Cypriot independence movement and apparently US policy backs this need for a military base on the island.

Reports of a Trieste settlement are again rampant and it may come off. Until we see what happens, I see little in the story which wasn't covered by Calmer and McClure a year ago.

In other words, chums, let me know if you have any ideas for this area. Later this year I want to go to Pakistan, Iran and Iraq. There might be something out that way. Suggest Bill Costello be consulted when he returns from his world junket in a few weeks.

We've been enjoying Rome. Roz and the kids send their best to thee and ~~kiss~~ thine.

Bill

Downs, Bill

July 30, 1954

Dear Bill:

I am now officially on vacation, so this is just a quick note to acknowledge your letter of May 21, which I read with great interest.

So far as I know, the re-integration of the news operation is not yet taking place. However I still have every reason to hope that it will do so before long.

Janet and Casey join me in sending greetings to you, Roz and the kids.

As ever yours,

Mr. Bill Downs
40 Via Paisiello
Rome, Italy

fc

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9

May 21, 1954

Dear Doctor,

I'm just recovering from a three week trip that took me to the Middle East and then up to Paris for the meeting with Stanton. I hope you got a look at the long reports I did on the Arab-Israeli situation. Nothing much new in them but should bring you up to date. I sent them, incidentally, to Church for the edification of all. If they give you any ~~xxxx~~ ideas for a broadcast and you want any additional information, please advise.

However what I'm concerned about -- and the reason I marked this letter personal and confidential -- is that Stanton has confused me almost, I suspect, as much as we confused him. It was a friendly and informative conference. In effect, these points were made:

Stanton said the decision had been made last February to permanently and definitely split radio and tv. However, in informing us of this decision, he wanted to talk about the foreign news coverage aspects of it.

His first pitch was that we were, naturally, radio. However, after hearing our arguments about the identification of CBS as a single unit overseas, the fact that the establishment of separate bureaus and correspondents would be inefficient and expensive and that if we were to work in competition with our own company, it would only damage both sections -- it was agreed that somehow the foreign operation could not be split. (I'm writing you in detail because it may help to clear my own mind on the situation.)

He never abandoned the position that the two operations are ~~split~~ separated -- but he did <u>inferentially</u> agree that where it is impossible to provide additional staff in a single office, (such as Rome) then the correspondent would wear two hats.

The difficulty, he said, is an administrative one in New York. Church has direct control of us through our Radio contracts, altho TV pay half the freight. However, when Mickelson wants to make an assignment, he has to get Church's permission. We agreed that this is hard on the ego of a news director. Consequently, we gathered, Mickelson is getting damn tired of the situation and is bent upon setting up separate and distinct correspondents to do his bidding -- for which you cannot blame him.

Then

more

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in the course of the discussion, it came out that Radio is in extremely bad shape economically. TV is getting the billings, Radio will have a difficult time surviving under the pressure. (At one point, Stanton said that the time may come when only one radio network can survive in the country. I discount this, remembering that during his Berlin visit in 1949 he predicted that TV, to survive, would have to promote government subsidy.) But in any event, he said that TV is interested in developing a news reputation and responsibility such as radio built and he wanted our ideas as to what to do.

I pointed out that most of us felt that we did not want to be done out of an opportunity of working for TV as well as Radio merely through an administrative and personal fight in New York. The fact is that at least 50 per cent of my time is spent working for television, assigning our stringer, arranging permits and shipment of film and that whether it is on the books or not, we all are working for TV and damn hard.

He said he would put up the proposition that perhaps a lot of the administrative squabbling could be by-passed by putting an administrator in London under Howard to take the heat and argument out of Church and Mickelson. As I understand it, when a big story breaks which would involve the services of additional staff, the "adminstrator" would call in men from Rome, Vienna or whereever to fill the gap. It was also suggested that foreign news be made a separate entity available to the needs of whatever radio and tv could demand. And also, Stanton was asked how about re-jiggering our contracts to keep us overseas from being in the embarassing position of acting as legal pawns in an administrative-personality battle in New York about which we have nothing to say.

In other words, we minced the subject to hamburger but I don't think we came up even with a meat-loaf.

I have been thinking about the situation -- but I'm damned if I know who to discuss it with -- hence my bothering you. Church would cry heresy and Mickelson would not be impressed. But I think, if we (meaning Howard, Dick, Alex, Dave et al) are to remain in the picture, preserving any reputation and prestige we've managed to build up over the years, then there have to be certain basic changes.

First, I think, we have got to get out of the position of being

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3-3-3

tied to the whims of Church. (I'm still apologizing for Ted's operations on his trip through here, as you probably know.) I want to make the point that this does not mean abandoning any loyalty or feeling of responsibility to one man or division of CBS. It merely means expanding these qualities. Consequently, I think our official status has to be re-definied on an administrative level -- and contract level -- to include both radio and television.

Second, if Staton is sincere in his expression that he wants to build up television news to the level and prestige of radio's record, that the present correspondents on the spot be put in charge of the operation of their areas. This would mean coordination of stringers and staff men working for both radio and television and efficient use of all hands for both organizations. If TV feels it needs a specialist in any bureau, then we could work together, splitting if necessary radio and tv chores.

Third, I think that there has to be someone to report to who is divorced -- or above -- the back-log of recrimination, jealousy and frustration which has marked the relationships between the two divisions in the past. Perhaps the "administrator" in London or elsewhere would be the answer. I don't know.

I've tried to put this proposition as frankly and bluntly as possible. It is by no means an ultimatum but an attempt to find a solution. Five years and two children ago, I might have said screw the whole thing -- and still take an option on the statement -- but I'm getting to be 40 in August and don't want to throw a dozen years of seniority (no such thing according to my contract) out the window.

Also, thanks to you, CBS-TV already is inheriting the RADIO tradition and I wonder just how safe this would be in the hands of eager young strangers. (ask Pierpoint about TV's Bingham joining CIA in the Far East.)

We are just grand and our stuff is getting great play in the states. Kids have now recovered from flu as well as measles. Took Roz to Paris and thusfar she, for once, escaped pregnancy in that town. Our best to Janet and Case -- and you. Let me know what, if anything happens.

Thine Bill

40 via Paisiello
Rome

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April 8, 1954

Dear Doctor,

Just picked up a new story -- stop reading if you've heard this one.

An army historian was collecting the famous sayings of military heroes. Stuff like "Damn the torpedoes", "Old Soldiers never die" etcetera. However when it came to General Custer there was nothing. So the historian went out to the Dakotas and searched down an old Indian who claimed to be one of the participants in the battle of the Little Big Horn.

Historian asked if he remembered any last words of Custer. Indian thought awhile said: (with gestures)

"As I remember it, we were closing in. The General had his carbine, fired bang bang bang until all bullets gone. Killed every third man. Then he threw carbine at us, hit friend of mine in face. Then he pulled out his colt, fanned it bang bang bang until bullets gone. Threw it at another friend mine, hit 'um in groin. Then General pulled out saber. Slash, Slash, Slash -- we close in on 'um. As I remember it, it was then he said as he waved saber -- "Did you ever (thrust) in your life (thrust) see so God Damned many Indians?"

Thought Johnny might want it for the word for today.

thine

Bill

WILLIAM R. DOWNS

April 5, 1954

Dear Doctor,

Just a note to thank you very much for taking the trouble to send my Dad that telegram. My mother writes that he was elated with it. Anyway, he's back on his feet and making life ~~xxxxx~~ miserable for the family which is a good sign of recovery.

We're waiting with interest to see if I make McCarthy's bumpf list. By God, if he leaves me out you're going to have to give him some more time. I refuse to be so ignored.

Spring has hit this town like a trip-hammer. The kids have recovered from measles and Pippa just passed carrying a picket sign.

thine

Bill

Downs, Bill.

MARCH 29, 1954

MR. W.R.DOWNS
SAINT MARY'S HOSPITAL
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

BILL TELLS ME YOU ARE HOSPITALIZED WHICH I REFUSE TO BELIEVE. I AM SURE YOU'LL BE BACK ON THE RAILS WITH ALL SIGNALS CLEAR SOON. PLEASE LET ME KNOW IF I CAN RUN ERRANDS FOR YOU.

AS EVER

ED MURROW

1-43-7

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

RECEIVED
1954 MAR 29 PM 1:21
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

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PCG/RC2/AC

IAT 87 ROMA 42 29 1825

EDWARD MURROW COLUMBIA BRGADCASTING NEWYORK

INFORMATIVELY MY FATHER NOW IN HOSPITAL FOR GALL

OPERATION RECOVERING SATISFACTORILY STOP AS PERSONAL FAVOR

APPRECIATE YOUR SENDING GET WELL TELEGRAM TO HIM IN SAINT MARYS

HOSPITAL KANSAS CITY KANSAS AS HOGHEAD MORALE BOOSTER

GRATEFULLESTLY

BILL DOWNS

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

WILLIAM R. DOWNS

March 10, 1954

Dear Doctor,

I thought that you and Fred would be interested in the enclosed clippings from the Italian press ~~on~~ your take-out on McCarthy. They were played on the inside foreign news pages with the independent (but sometimes government) Il Messaggero giving the greatest space to the story. The conservative but reliable Il Tempo played it straight. And, heavens forbid, even the official Communist paper L'Unita got into the act.

Interesting thing is the way the various papers handled the calls ~~inxx~~ and telegrams into CBS after~~xx~~ the broadcast. Tempo didn't mention the reaction. Messaggero played it straight giving both pro and anti statistics. Unita significantly gave the figures only of the congratulatory results. This alone is enough to get you a free trip to Washington and a pleasant chat with the Senator.

Outside of measles to both kids, nothing new has happened. Even the Pope is feeling better. The betting is that Scelba won't last past April, if that long. As I wrote Church, the government and the Vatican seem engaged in a dead heat -- which really isn't funny.

Spring is sneaking in here -- and I recommend it highly. Dream up something and come and take a look -- maybe Geneva is the answer -- then a drop down here for and exclusive with Claire. You could probably get her standing on her head if you wanted. But I don't think I could swing the Pope (as previously requested by TV news)

Who is doing what to whom in the radio TV mess these days?

thine

Bill

Marzo 1954 IL TEMPO

I metodi di Mac Carthy riprovati da Eisenhower

Il Presidente ammonisce che il pericolo comunista viene dall'esterno ed esprime la sua sfiducia sull'utilità di un incontro fra i «grandi»

Washington, 10 marzo

Ancora una volta il Presidente Eisenhower ha evitato di prendere posizione contro Mc Carthy, ma assai più che in passato ha lasciato trasparire da che parte vanno le sue simpatie.

E' evidente che egli lotta per non coinvolgere la Presidenza nella controversia, anche a costo di scoraggiare temporaneamente molti e forse moltissimi dei suoi sostenitori. Oggi, per esempio, ha tentato di far divergere la spasmodica attenzione dell'opinione pubblica più contro Stevenson ed i critici democratici che verso la controversia che dilania il Partito repubblicano.

Le accuse di Stevenson, secondo il quale il Partito è ormai «mezzo McCarthy e mezzo Eisenhower» e che quindi non si capisce in quale direzione vada, sono «sciocchezze», ha detto il Presidente e per questo ha incaricato il vice Presidente Nixon di rispondere al *leader* democratico dandogli come istruzione quella di limitarsi ad esporre il punto di vista dell'Amministrazione senza scendere a polemiche ed a personalismi.

Quanto a McCarthy, Eisenhower non espresse alcun giudizio personale ma, quasi per attenuare la delusione provocata da questo atteggiamento, si affrettò a dire di approvare in parte il discorso contro il «demagogo» fatto lersera dal senatore Flanders.

Il senatore rende un servizio alla Nazione, disse il Presidente, quando attira l'attenzione degli americani sui pericoli delle controversie interne che fanno dimenticare come la minaccia comunista agisca dallo esterno più che all'interno degli Stati Uniti. Per provarlo, il Flanders sostenne, fra l'altro, che l'Italia sta cadendo nelle mani dei comunisti (!) mentre il senatore McCarthy sconvolge la Nazione per scoprire solo, alla fine, che un misero maggiore medico ha appartenuto per qualche mese all'Esercito.

Leggermente più esplicito il Presidente è stato quando ha approvato l'azione delle Compagnie televisive che hanno rifiutato a McCarthy la concessione di tempo gratuito per rispondere alle accuse di Stevenson, dicendo che esse hanno agito correttamente accordando, invece, il tempo al Direttorio del Partito repubblicano.

Questa presa di posizione, sebbene assai meno categorica ed esauriente di quanto la maggioranza degli americani sperasse, contribuisce, però, a imprimere nuovo vigore al movimento di reazione a McCarthy che da qualche giorno è in corso e che iersera, poco dopo il discorso del senatore Flanders, ha raggiunto il punto culminante quando il maggiore commentatore della radio e televisione, Edward Murrow, ha diffuso in tutta la Nazione una impressionante documentazione dei sistemi usati dal «demagogo» per accusare e vilipendere tutti coloro che non aderiscono alla sua campagna di esasperato nazionalismo.

Murrow si è abilmente servito solo di estratti di radiomessaggi, articoli, discorsi e inchieste del senatore per arrivare alla conclusione che oggi campeggia su tutte le prime pagine dei giornali: è necessario, senza dubbio, investigare prima di legiferare. Ma il confine fra investigazione e persecuzione è molto sottile ed il senatore del Wisconsin lo ha molto spesso oltrepassato confondendo l'opinione pubblica circa i pericoli interni ed esterni del comunismo.

La parte più notevole della conferenza stampa di Eisenhower, tuttavia, è quella che nel presente stadio di passioni partigiane attira qui la minore attenzione: il Presidente, infatti, ha cortesemente respinto, ma con fermezza, la proposta di Churchill per un incontro dei quattro Capi di Stato.

Parecchie volte in passato disse sorridendo Eisenhower, in risposta alla domanda di un giornalista, «mi è toccato dissentire da Churchill e non mi spaventa dissentire ancora. Ma proprio non vedo che vantaggio ci sia a partecipare in questo momento ad un incontro dei quattro capi di Stato. Ciò non significa che gli S. U. non intendano esplorare ogni possibilità offerta dalla situazione internazionale, tanto è vero che Dulles ha partecipato finora ad un notevole numero di conferenze».

Eisenhower ha ripetuto, poi, con forza, che gli S. U. non si lasceranno coinvolgere nella guerra di Indocina a meno che il Congresso non lo decida.

Nel quadro del «caso Mc Carthy» va registrata una riunione del comitato politico senatoriale del Partito repubblicano, nel corso della quale sono state fissate sette norme basilari che dovrebbero servire da guida ai comitati d'indagine creati dal Congresso.

Non si fa accenno al «caso McCarthy» nelle norme in questione, ma è fuori dubbio che a tale caso si riferiscono in massima parte, essendosi giunti a questa riunione dopo le accuse di antidemocrazia e di fazione lanciate a McCarthy da tutta la stampa più autorevole

Tali norme basilari di procedura stabiliscono, fra l'altro, che è necessario un voto di maggioranza in seno ai comitati di inchiesta perchè si citino testimoni.

Stabiliscono, inoltre, che è necessario un voto di maggioranza per decidere sulla opportunità di dare pubblicità alle sedute del comitato e che ogni testimone deve essere accompagnato dal proprio avvocato.

GINO TOMAJUOLI

« L'UNITÀ » Giovedì 11 marzo 1954

McCarthy vuol incriminare perfino Albert Einstein!

Un radiocommentatore che ha accusato il senatore di « persecuzione » riceve in poche ore 1.046 telegrammi e 2.111 telefonate di congratulazioni - Dichiarazioni di Eisenhower

NOSTRO SERVIZIO PARTICOLARE

NEW YORK, 10. — Una nuova clamorosa manifestazione del regime di persecuzione e di intolleranza che il senatore fascista McCarthy ha introdotto negli Stati Uniti, è dato dalla manovra, iniziata oggi davanti alla Commissione d'inchiesta presieduta dal senatore, tendente ad incriminare e perseguitare il famoso fisico e matematico Albert Einstein.

Un testimone convocato da McCarthy ha dichiarato di aver ricevuto da Einstein, nel 1945, una lettera che lo invitava a sottoscrivere a favore del Comitato americano per la libertà della Spagna, per prestare aiuto agli ex combattenti in difesa della repubblica spagnola. Anche il comitato americano per la libertà della Spagna è stato dichiarato dai governanti degli Stati Uniti una « organizzazione sovversiva ». Appare evidente quindi che la manovra di McCarthy prelude all'inizio di una persecuzione anche contro il famoso scienziato.

Einstein, del resto, si è ottenuto la furiosa ostilità dei fascisti americani, per i suoi ripetuti e generosi interventi a favore dei coniugi Rosenberg, dei quali egli aveva sostenuto l'innocenza.

Un nuovo sintomo dell'insofferenza che serpeggia nell'opinione pubblica americana contro il dilagare dell'inquisizione fascista è data intanto dalla larghezza dei consensi riscossi da un radiocommentatore che aveva vigorosamente attaccato McCarthy nel corso di un programma televisivo. Il commentatore, tale Edward R. Murrow, ha ricevuto nel giro di poche ore 1.046 telegrammi e 2.111 telefonate di congratulazioni.

Murrow aveva tracciato alla televisione una rapida storia delle attività di McCarthy, presentando episodi filmati e dichiarazioni registrate, che mostravano il senatore fascista all'opera. Egli aveva preso lo spunto da questi documenti per affermare che il senatore « ha passato il limite fra inchiesta e persecuzione » e che « per coloro che condannano i metodi del maccarthismo non è questo il momento di tacere ».

Affidando a Nixon, anzichè allo stesso McCarthy, il compito di difendere gli inquisitori dal recente attacco del *leader* democratico, Adlai Stevenson, Eisenhower e il partito repubblicano hanno evidentemente cercato di togliere il maccarthysmo dalla luce dei riflettori, e, nello stesso tempo, evitare di confermare implicitamente l'accusa di Stevenson, secondo la quale McCarthy domina completamente il partito.

E' questo anche il senso delle dichiarazioni rese da Eisenhower nel corso di un'odierna conferenza stampa, allorchè ha dichiarato che il senatore Flanders ha fatto bene a dire che McCarthy « distoglie l'attenzione del pubblico da più importanti problemi internazionali ».

Polemizzando con Stewenson, il presidente ha poi definito « sciocca » l'accusa fatta a McCarthy di « dividere il partito repubblicano » e ha difeso il senatore del Wisconsin dalle critiche del *leader* democratico.

D'altro canto, Eisenhower ha confermato l'esattezza della osservazione di Stevenson, quando ha detto che « vi è un grave pericolo di lotte intestine » e che « ogni procedura irregolare o personalistica porta grave nocumento al paese ».

Dividere il partito repubblicano, ha soggiunto il presidente, sarebbe « un grave errore ».

Rispondendo alle domande di un giornalista, Eisenhower ha poi detto di « non vedere l'utilità » di un incontro tra i primi ministri delle grandi potenze, quale auspicato da Churchill. Ha difeso contro l'attacco di Stevenson la « nuova strategia » atomica di Dulles e ha tessuto le lodi del segretario di Stato, il quale ha dato prova a Berlino di una «grande maestria, in condizioni difficilissime ». Infine, ha promesso che gli Stati Uniti « non si lasceranno coinvolgere in una guerra in Indocina senza che venga osservata la procedura costituzionale ».

Sempre nel quadro degli sforzi che vengono compiuti per far rientrare lo « scandalo McCarthy », il senatore fascista è stato fatto incontrare stasera con il ministro della difesa Wilson. L'incontro è stato definito « cordiale » da McCarthy, il quale si è detto pronto a riconoscere che il 99% dei militari sono « buoni americani ». Il ministro dell'esercito Stevens si è rifiutato invece di vedere il McCarthy.

DICK STEWART

POLITICA INTERNA ED ESTERA DEGLI STATI UNITI

L'opinione pubblica americana si rivolta contro i metodi inquisitori di Mac Carthy

Mentre fino a qualche settimana fa il senatore del Wisconsin godeva di larga popolarità, oggi egli viene attaccato da tutte le parti - Anche i capi repubblicani cominciano a metterlo da parte - La stoccata di Eisenhower nella sua conferenza stampa

(Dal nostro corrispondente)

Washington, 10 marzo

Politica estera e politica interna sono stati i due temi trattati oggi dal Presidente Eisenhower durante la sua abituale conferenza stampa del mercoledì. I giornalisti presenti hanno concentrato principalmente il loro tiro, nelle domande rivolte al Presidente, sulla politica interna, e in particolare sul caso McCarthy che continua ad essere al centro dell'interesse dell'opinione pubblica, ma Eisenhower ha, con molta abilità, scansato le questioni più imbarazzanti ed ha cercato, ancora una volta, di mantenersi al di sopra della mischia.

Sui problemi di politica estera non si è dilungato molto, ma ha colto l'occasione offertagli dalla conferenza stampa per riconfermare la sua piena fiducia nell'opera del Segretario di Stato Foster Dulles.

Come è noto, al suo ritorno da Berlino Foster Dulles era stato vivamente attaccato perchè aveva accettato la partecipazione della Cina comunista alla conferenza di Ginevra. Inoltre l'atteggiamento di Dulles a Caracas, dove si sta svolgendo la decima conferenza interamericana ha anch'esso suscitato critiche e riserve. Eisenhower ha dichiarato oggi che nutre una grande ammirazione per il Segretario di Stato, il quale ha dato prova di una grande padronanza nelle circostanze più difficili e che nessun altro avrebbe potuto agire meglio di lui nello interesse degli Stati Uniti.

Interrogato sulle recenti dichiarazioni di Winston Churchill, secondo cui una conferenza dei quattro al livello dei capi di Stato potrebbe essere feconda, Eisenhower ha risposto affermando che non vede in che cosa una tale conferenza sarebbe utile.

Riguardo all'Indocina, che è un argomento assai dibattuto in questi giorni a Washington, il Presidente ha ribadito che gli Stati Uniti non si lasceranno trascinare in tale guerra senza che il Congresso si sia esplicitamente pronunciato. Uno dei maggiori rimproveri formulati verso la politica di Truman era stato quello di aver deciso l'intervento degli Stati Uniti in Corea senza avere interrogato il Congresso, che solo esercita il diritto costituzionale di dichiarare la guerra.

Esauriti gli argomenti più scottanti di politica estera, il Presidente è passato a trattare quelli di politica interna. Sabato scorso Adlai Stevenson, candidato democratico alle elezioni presidenziali del 1952, in un discorso pronunciato alla radio e alla televisione, aveva dichiarato che il partito repubblicano è diventato ibrido, e cioè mezzo Eisenhower e mezzo McCarthy. Il Presidente ha definito «stupida» tale affermazione, ed ha risposto alle critiche formulate da Stevenson contro la nuova politica strategica degli Stati Uniti, nota ormai sotto il nome di «New Look» ricordando il suo passato militare.

Eisenhower ha detto che forse nessun'altra persona più di lui si preoccupa della sicurezza degli Stati Uniti e che per nessun pretesto intende fare della demagogia su questo terreno.

Quindi è cominciata la pioggia di domande su McCarthy e sul McCarthysmo, ma Eisenhower, che era oggi di buonissimo umore, si è limitato a rispondere che ha approvato calorosamente la scelta del vicepresidente Nixon per rispondere sabato alla radio e alla televisione, a nome del partito repubblicano, all'attacco lanciato la settimana scorsa da Stevenson. McCarthy, che era stato particolarmente preso di mira dal leader democratico, aveva chiesto di rispondere personalmente a Stevenson, e la decisione del partito repubblicano di delegare Nixon lo ha fatto andare fuori dai gangheri.

La decisione del partito repubblicano viene interpretata da tutti i commentatori come un fatto di politica interna assai importante. Finora McCarthy era stato lasciato libero di polemizzare, di attaccare e di rispondere, tanto che si aveva la impressione che il partito repubblicano tendesse sempre di più a identificarsi con il senatore del Wisconsin e con il Mccarthysmo. Pur senza sconfessare nè McCarthy nè il Mccarthysmo, i dirigenti del partito repubblicano hanno evidentemente voluto scindere le loro responsabilità da quelle del senatore che rappresenta soltanto una fazione, anche se importante.

Inoltre, l'attacco condotto ieri davanti alla Camera Alta dal senatore repubblicano, Ralph Flanders, contro il suo collega del Wisconsin è un altro sintomo che qualcosa matura in seno al partito al potere.

McCarthy gode sempre di una grande popolarità e di un grande seguito in certi Stati, specialmente del centro e del sud. ma l'opinione pubblica comincia a dare segni di impazienza e a risvegliarsi. I metodi impiegati dal grande inquisitore e la corrente di caldo patriottismo e nazionalismo che egli era riuscito a creare, avevano provocato una certa paralisi, tanto che fino ad alcune settimane orsono attaccare pubblicamente McCarthy veniva giudicato un atto di coraggio. Adlai Stevenson ha, con il suo discorso di sabato, incoraggiato gli oppositori a manifestarsi e a prendere apertamente posizione su questo problema che è capitale per l'evoluzione della politica americana nei prossimi anni.

Gli attacchi fioccano ormai da tutte le parti e la notte scorsa uno dei più celebri e più ascoltati commentatori della radio e della televisione, Edward Murrow, ha dedicato la sua trasmissione a McCarthy. «La differenza tra indagare e perseguitare è sottile e il senatore del Wisconsin ha costantemente superato i limiti», ha affermato Murrow, il quale ha aggiunto che il risultato immediato delle attività del senatore è stato quello di gettare la confusione nello spirito del pubblico rendendolo incapace di distinguere tra il pericolo che può rappresentare il comunismo all'interno del paese e la minaccia che esso costituisce all'esterno.

La trasmissione del celebre commentatore è stata seguita da migliaia e migliaia di persone suscitando reazioni inusitate. Qualche minuto dopo la fine della trasmissione il centralino della «Columbia Broadcasting System» ha dovuto rispondere a ben 2.365 chiamate telefoniche di persone che desideravano congratularsi con Murrow o che volevano protestare contro le sue parole. Il numero di queste ultime è stato soltanto di 15; La società ha ricevuto inoltre 1046 telegrammi, dei quali solo 13 di protesta.

Finora, nel corso di manifestazioni dello stesso genere e delle inchieste condotte dal dott. Gallup la percentuale era stata del 50 per cento in favore e del 50 per cento contro il senatore. Un fatto nuovo sta dunque maturando nella vita politica americana, e la stella di McCarthf non brilla più con lo stesso splendore di qualche settimana fa.

Bruno Romani

vedì 11 Marzo 1954

292

Ed - put this for your file — Bill

IL POPOLO Venerdì 12 Marzo 1954

NUOVI SCONTRI TELEVISIVI ANNUNCIATI PER OGGI

Il pubblico americano si dichiara spontaneamente contro Mc Carthy

Su 12.400 messaggi alla C.B.S., 11.600 concordano con le critiche rivolte al senatore dall'emittente — Eisenhower non si ripresenterebbe come candidato nel 1956

WASHINGTON, 11

Il Presidente Eisenhower e il senatore McCarthy si sono incontrati ieri sera ad un pranzo in onore dei principali esponenti repubblicani del Senato, poche ore dopo che il Presidente aveva implicitamente criticato il senatore. I due si sono stretti la mano « amichevolmente », ha poi dichiarato al termine del pranzo il sen. Styles Bridges.

I senatori hanno inoltre dichiarato che durante il pranzo si è parlato di tutto fuorchè della polemica nell'ambito del partito repubblicano per la questione McCarthy.

Come si è detto, poco prima Eisenhower si era congratulato con il senatore repubblicano Ralph Flanders, che una «amabilissima lettera », in seguito al discorso da lui pronunciato martedì al Senato per denunciare il « Maccarthysmo ». Flanders si è peraltro rifiutato di rivelare il testo della lettera; anche alla Casa Bianca ci si rifiuta di divulgare tale testo trattandosi di una lettera personale.

A New York la direzione della C.B.S. informa che ha ricevuto una valanga di dodicimila fra telefonate e telegrammi in risposta al programma televisivo su McCarthy tenuto da Edward Murrow. Si tratta della più vasta reazione spontanea del pubblico televisivo a un programma della Columbia. Delle telefonate ricevute fino alle 18,30 di ieri, 8.841 appoggiavano le critiche fatte dal commentatore a McCarthy, 697 favorivano il senatore. Dei telegrammi, 2.764 si congratulavano con Murrow, 86 lo biasimavano e approvavano McCarthy.

Frattanto l'ente radiofonico Mutual Broadcasting System ha annunciato che il senatore McCarthy ha accettato di partecipare ad una trasmissione in forma di dibattito, diretta da uno dei propri commentatori politici, questa sera, per rispondere alle critiche mossegli dal leader democratico Adlai Stevenson, dal commentatore Murrow della Columbia, e dal sen. Flanders.

tazioni, ed ha discusso a lungo sulle difficoltà che intralciano il commercio con l'America latina.

Questi due problemi saranno oggetto di studio in un prossimo Convegno, di cui la Camera si è fatta [illegible]

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Il noto giornalista Drew Pearson ha dichiarato che, secondo quanto dicono «amici intimi» del Presidente Eisenhower, questi non ripresenterà la sua candidatura alle elezioni presidenziali del 1956, soprattutto per ragioni di salute.

Si apprende infine che il Presidente ha oggi nominato Charles Sparks Thomas, di Los Angeles, nuovo Ministro della marina. Thomas, che ha 56 anni, è attualmente assistente segretario alla difesa.

A quanto informano da Londra il *Daily Mirror* afferma in un odierno dispaccio, che occupa due terzi della prima pagina, che il Presidente Eisenhower è «uno spaventoso fallimento». Il *Mirror* è il più grande quotidiano del mondo, con una tiratura di quattro milioni di copie. Il dispaccio, del suo corrispondente da Washington John Walters, è accompagnato da una foto rappresentante Eisenhower con un distintivo dalla scritta «Mi piacciono tutti». Ma, dice la didascalia, «Il guaio è che a pochi piace Ike». Dice l'inizio della corrispondenza: «L'America è infelice, sconvolta e spaventata a causa dello spaventoso fallimento dello auto-proclamato crociato che ha eletto a Presidente. Nella sua campagna elettorale, Eisenhower promise che con gli altri repubblicani avrebbe condotto decisamente la nazione in un'era di felicità, onestà, decoro e sicurezza. Ma oggi Eisenhower non conduce, è condotto, e i suoi compagni di crociata hanno gettato via il bel trasvestimento elettorale rivelandosi per soldati del pronto opportunismo politico e dell'arrogante capitalismo. Così milioni di americani, la cui sorte era un tempo tanto invidiabile, debbono ora essere commiserati. La terra dei liberi ha, sopratutto, perduto la libertà.

La caratteristica più tragica della prestazione di Eisenhower — continua il *Mirror* — è che egli si è timidamente astenuto dall'opporsi da soldato al senatore McCarthy.

Feb. 13, 1954
40 via Paisiello
Rome

Dear Doctor,

I was summoned for lunch with Mrs. Luce yesterday and it turned out to be only the two of us for some reason or other. Anyway, we had a two hour talk and this is the gist of it.

She has no special knowledge of the condition of the Pope but shares the common opinion that this latest attack was one of the worst and that he probably would not be able to survive another. We also discussed the big undercover struggle going on inside the church and she said the Pope evidently is having trouble preserving his own middle of the road policies against the attacks by the ultra-conservatives (led by the Spanish pro-Franco wing) and the left wing led by the Bishop of Boulognia (this wing would, in Luce's terms, "baptize the revolution" -- not a bad phrase). This struggle is essentially the same one that has split the Christian Democratic party and is the basic cause of the present crisis. The Ambassadress also pointed out another ideological Catholic struggle going on in the Jesuit sect. The American jesuit bishop (I've forgotten h is name) has been speaking and writing that democracy is the natural state of man and thus the only proper atmosphere for the existence of freedom of religion and the Catholic church. Here in Rome, another Jesuit bishop is maintaining that there is no perfect or natural political state for man since the state is of man's own making and cannot be perfect. This argument goes that the Catholic church should thus mintain its institutions as far as possible in any nation allowing it to do so, sommunist, fascist or what have you.....that the church should then attempt to convert the nation and the government to Catholicism and thus establish a perfect Catholic nation which could be interpreted as the natural state of man.

Hope I'm not boring you with this stuff but the background may come in handy some day -- probably at the millinieum.

On politics,,Mrs. Luce expressed extreme interest in the appointment of Bogomolov as the new Soviet ambassador to Rome. You know his background so I won't repeat it....but the embassy political experts say one of them most interesting aspects is that Bogomolov could have expected a promotion to London or Washington after his Paris assignment. His assignment to Rome indicates the importance the Kremlin considers the spot.

Mrs. Luce said there are several reasons which might be valid for Bogomolov's appearance here. Kostelev was a practicing peasant of little training,,culture or ability (he used to proudly drink his coffee at embassy dinners with the spoon still in the cup). Tagliatti, according to Claire, is losing his vitality, if not his grip. He has had trouble recovering from his gunshot wound and from an automobile accident that necessitated brain surgery to remove a tumor. Bogomolov would suppliment Tagliatti's leadership. The third reason is that the Communist plan to remain quiet, work constantly and silently for the day that they can win an election, now has been exposed. This exposure came about by the recurrent government crises and she said, proudly, by the fact she made the recent trip home and told the story to anyone who would listen. The world lost interest in the Italian political problem after the 1948 elections and didn't heed the warning of last year's voting results. Let's face it, she sounded the tocsin and rang the welkin on her last trip home and now everyone appears worried except the Italians, who don't particularly care.

Claire thinks that Scelba has a good chance of getting his parliamentary majority next week....but that this won't really solve anything because his margin will be something like nine votes. She says that there are two courses open, both dangerous.

She favors DeGasperi coming back, making an alliance with

the Monarchists and thus giving the country a stabel (or is it stable) government for a year so that the Christian Democrats can get on with a program and the solution of Italy's many problems.

The alternative is to have elections this spring.. This would be extremely dangerous because the demochristians would go before the country merely asking the people to make them stronger without a leader and without a program. She feels that voters would scramble right and left is great numbers.

Mrs. Luce says she realizes the masses of Italy fear the Monarchists as a step back towards fascism .....but she says this should not necessarily be so. She says that they really don't even want their King back. But the people feel that the Monarchists and their fellow travelling neo-fascists mean the introduction of force into the political picture which would mean civil war and the return of right-wing totalitarianism.

She said that the Berlin conference proved that the Kremlin wants to continue playing its cat and mouse game with the West -- keeping the pressure on but avoiding even the appearance of threat or the precipitation of any show down. She says the Reds are being doubly careful not to throw the first stone or take any aggressive over act which might result in violence. They apparently hope and believe that they can harass us to division and death.

All this stuff is, of course, not for attribution to her or the embassy here. You may find it useful. Incidentally, in line with your recent Berlin broadcast that I happened to catch on short wave, Mrs. L. xx said we also could expect an attempt at the formation of the old Popular Front government including at least the Nenni Socialists.

FYI, the food wasn't very good.

thine
Bill

cc/ Ted Church

Roz + kids send their best-

Downs, Bill

December 31, 1953

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for your letter which I found awaiting me on my return from Korea. This is just a hasty note to tell you that the Spanish piece will probably have to wait until the spring, but I will write you more about that later.

Janet joins me in sending best wishes for the New Year to you and Roz.

As ever,

Mr. Bill Downs
Residence Palace
Via Archimede 69
Rome, Italy

rh

RECEIVED
1955 DEC 24 AM 10:37
C. B. S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N. Y.

0

WUOOD 14 PD INTL FR

ROMA VIA WU CABLES DEC 24 1306

ED MURROW,COLUMBIA BROADCASTING

NYK

BUON NATALE E FELICE NUOVO ANNO

ROZ BILL DOWNS

1028A..

Dec. 12, 1953

Dear Doctor,

Rome is wonderful.....we are looking for an apartment.... Roz and the kids are fine.....so far there has been a minimum of work which is lucky for me since I wouldn't know where to go to get a story anyway. But gradually things will straighten out, I hope.

Mrs. Luce asked about you and was very nice to me on our initial meeting. It looks like Trieste is good for another 20 years.

I should be fully operational and mobile after the first of the year. Right now the dreary prospect is for Xmas in the hotel.....but who's complaining.....

Frank Gervasi is enthusiastic about stringing for us and is badly in need of a job. He's barely keeping his head above water on the free lance basis. If you hear of anything permanent kicking around, let me know. If Mickelson is looking for a European TV man, Gervasi would be a real buy what with all his experience in Europe.

Incidentally, if you get a chance, would you mention to Church that you want Gervasi to string for us in Rome when I'm out of town. I think Wells regards G. as somewhat left of the Pope and thus dangerous. If you make the suggestion, he may get around to thinking it was his own idea.

Also I'm writing Fred asking if he can't send along a couple of 16 mm copies of See It Now. I'd like to screen them for the Embassy crowd and Italian officials. It would be a help to me here. I think something like the Berlin show would go good here.....and also, of course, the Trieste show.

Tentative plans call for me to hit the Mid East after the first of the year.....unless you have some other suggestion. When do you want to do the Spanish story?

These are my troubles.....write me yours.

Roz sends love to Janet and Casey.

Merry Xmas Bill

Downs, B

MAY 28 1951

BILL DOWNS
6121 SUNSET BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES 28, CALIFORNIA

JANET HOSPITALIZED WEEK NINTH AND TENTH FOR MINOR OPERATION.

COULDST MAKE IT FOLLOWING WEEKEND. HOW.

E.R. MURROW

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
6121 SUNSET BOULEVARD, LOS ANGELES 28, CALIFORNIA
HOLLYWOOD 9-1212

May 24, 1951

Dear Doctor,

Pursuant to our recent phone conversation and your hasty, welcome but probably ill-advised invitation to weekend with you, I have consulted with Roz and she has taken you up on the deal.

If everything works out all right, we plan to come to New York on the 7th or 8th of June where I have to get some business straightened out and would be available, if you are, for that weekend of the 9th and 10th.

I think Roz has been a little depressed with me being away, her pregnanted up to the size of a watermelon and with the responsibility of Will and the house....keeping both upright. Want to give her a vacation for a couple of days before putting her back into harnass.

Forget all about this if it is going to be any inconvience at all to Janet or your household. Or if you have other plans for that time. We can see you in New York in any event.

How pls, as they used to say in UP.

Breathlessly,

Bill

PS - Shadell or somebody can have Southern California.

Downs, B.

Mr. Murrow

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 553C-3-46

To Bill Downs

From

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

September 23, 1947

Copy sent to Lilienthal 9/24

Reference to the Oakridge story we discussed yesterday:

A few days ago I heard a strange story of security restrictions invading what I think you will agree is the privacy and individual freedom of employees of the atomic energy project.

Since the discovery of missing photographs at both Oakridge and Los Alamos the FBI and other security forces have really moved in. I was told of one instance of the wife of an employee being advised to cancel a subscription to an art magazine ostensibly "liberal". There was another instance of two young physicists who were suspended from their jobs and kept waiting for two weeks with no explanation although they made constant attempts to find the grounds for their suspension. Incidentally, these men were sent to Washington where they were interviewed by a minor official on the Atomic Energy Commission who quizzed them concerning their political views and their attitude toward the Russians. During this conversation, one of them happened to mention the Negro problem in the U.S. to which this official replied, "What problem? It is only you Reds and radicals who stir up such disturbances; without you, there would be no Negro problem". Incidentally, these two men were re-instated.

Now the living conditions in Oakridge are marked by an atmosphere of suspicion, surveillance and distrust. For example; employees there have been advised that no indiscriminate drinking would be allowed, either on or off the reservation, and that late parties among the employees were frowned upon. In other words, the atmosphere faintly resembles a communist party cell or a nazi party inner-circle before the war. The result has been, according to my informant, that the "best" people, including some of the most important, are either leaving or planning to leave the atomic project. There is some fear among the scientists that if they work for the Atomic Energy Commission too long, they may not be free to leave at some future date.

In other words, the possession of this thing is already destroying the individual freedoms and liberties which the atomic bomb and atomic energy are supposed to protect. I think this proves the old addage that power is corrupting. In view of Lilienthal's statement in Indiana yesterday, I think the story is worth investigating. Further, I suggest we lay our cards on the table before Lilienthal and ask permission to send reporters to live and talk with the people on the project. We should also ask for a guarantee that there be no Commission interference, and the people to whom we talk will not be persecuted and I think the result will be right down your alley.

Bill Downs

M. Fodor

February 11, 1959

to:

MIKE FODOR
APARTMENT 104
2400 NINETEENTH STREET NW
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEAR MIKE FROM THIS DISTANCE I TAKE YOU BY THE HAND TO TELL YOU THAT WE BOTH KNOW WHAT PUNY THINGS WORDS ARE AT A TIME LIKE THIS. JANET AND I SEND YOU OUR SYMPATHY AND ABIDING AFFECTION.

ED MURROW

514-70

RECEIVED
1959 FEB 10 PM 2:19
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.

WU031 PD

FAX WASHINGTON DC FEB 10 144PME

EDWARD R MURROW CBS

MIKE FODORS WIFE DIED OF CANCER THIS MORNING
MIKES ADDRESS IS 2400 NINETEENTH STREET N W
APARTMENT 104 WASHINGTON DC REGARDS
PHILIP L GRAHAM

216P

2400 104..

M.W.Fodor
2400 19th Street NW
Apt 104
Washington,9,D,C,

January41,1959

Ed
FYI. I know
a word from
you would cheer
Mike up a bit.
Elmer
2-5-59

Mr Elmer Lower
c/o Columbia Broacasting Corporation
485 Madison Ave.
New York,22,N.Y.

My dear Elmer:

I wanted to thank you for your kind seasonal greetings.That I could not do it before, has a simple reason. Mrs.Fodor (Martha) has been very sick for the last year and a half. She is at present in the Washington Sanitarium in TakomaPark,Maryland, and she is dying of cancer.Fortunately she does not know what ails her.She was already operated in Munich in June,naturally for cancer, but she thinks it was colitis. Now the cancer weny on her liver and gallbladder and she is doomed. The poor darling is very weak, she hardly can talk and the doctor gives her another week...

I myself am in the radio business, but still with the governent, I am evaluation officer for our programs in the Voice of America; I had more interesting jobs in my life previously, but for an old man it ought to do.

Denis is with TIME and LIFE and is in Beirut Lebanon, covering the middle east. He has a 15 months old son and another baby is on the way.

So he cannnot come.I am all alone with poor Martha.

I hope you still enjoy your work at Columbia; I talk sometimes on the phone to Raymond Swing with whom I was working on the Philadelphia Public Leder; he in London, and I in Vienna and thr Balkanns.

Will you give my best regards to EdMurrow and tell him about Martha's plight.

Yours very sincerely

Mike

M.W.Fodor

2400 19th St. Apt 104 NW
Washington, 9, D.C.

February 20.

7

Dear Ed + Janet:

Thank you with all my heart for the flowers you've sent to Martha's funeral and the telegram of sympathy. In my great misfortune I realized that if nothing else, but lots of good friends remained... and this is the most important thing in life.

Denis arrived from the Middle East, where he is TIME + LIFE correspondent, two days before poor Martha's final departure from this miserable globe, and fortunately she recognized him — Denis lit for her the last cigarette she smoked...

Once more many, many thanks for the kind remembrance, and I am

Sincerely yours
Nikki (Mikodol)

Fodor, M. W.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Munich 2, Germany
February 9, 1956

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO

Dear Ed:

I wanted to write to you a long time ago, but unfortunately I had the bad luck to contract an eye trouble during the crossing, which after my arrival in Munich was diagnosed as a detached retina. My eye was operated on at the end of November, but fortunately I was already back at work on January 23 and I am now Policy Advisor of the Voice of America in Munich.

After the two months' involuntary rest I am far behind my schedule. I cannot write to you a long letter, but I wanted to inform you that I am now well and working hard in Munich. As soon as my obligations will permit, I will write you a long letter.

Very sincerely yours,

Mike

Marcel W. Fodor
Policy Advisor

P. S. My private address is:
19 Benediktenwandstr.
München-Starlaching
Germany

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Fodor

No Ans.

Mr. M.W. Fodor
2411 20th Street, N.W.
Washington, 9, D.C.
June 20th, 1955

Dear Ed:

I really dont know how to thank you for your attentive kindness of taking so much time of your valuable schedule to come to see an old friend at a lunch party given by another friend.

I was deeply touched — after all, if one lived as long as I did there remain only the friends, the family and — memories. This lunch brought to me both friends and memories. And as my bosses were all present, it brought to me something else. You know...

It was like old times and naturally you were the pièce de resistance at that party. Please accept my heartfelt thanks.

Martha is sending her best regards and we both are begging you to convey our love to Jane.

Yours as ever
Mike
(MW Fodor)

June 14, 1955

Dear Mike:

This is just a note to say welcome to Washington.

I am not quite sure when I shall be there again, but certainly hope that there will be time for us to get together.

As ever yours,

Mr. M.W. Fodor
2411 20th Street, N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.

fc

2411 20th Street, N.W.
Washington, 9, D.C.
May 21st, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Corporation
485 Madison Ave.
New York, 20, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

This is just a line to let you know that two Fodors arrived safely in God's own country, and that we found already a temporary, small, but a airconditioned appartment in Washington, D.C. The private address you will find above, and our private telephone is: DE 26-613.

My office address is the Walker-Johnson Building on New York Avenue, and my office phone is: RE 78340 ext. 4078.

I heard on the radio the other day that you were in Washington, but by the time I managed to reach CBS, you were gone. I hope however that if you are next time in Washington, you will give me a call.

Denis is in Berlin, and I was happy to hear that he got a staff appointment on Time as correspondent in Berlin and now is carried on the masthead.

Martha is sending love to both of you, and with my regards to Jane,

I am,

Yours sincerely

Nita

M. W. Fodor

Fodor, M.W.

March 28, 1955

Dear Mike:

Many thanks for your letter of March 10th and the memo you attached.

I am delighted to hear that you are going to be in Washington and shall look forward to seeing you soon after your arrival.

Best regards,

Mr. M.W. Fodor
DIE NEUE ZEITUNG
HICOG, APO 742, c/o PM
New York, New York

fc

DIE NEUE ZEITUNG

BERLIN BUREAU

PRESS DIVISION
HICOG, APO 742, c/o PM, N.Y., N.Y.

107 LENTZEALLEE
BERLIN-DAHLEM
PHONE 76 52 21

CHIEF EDITOR

March 10th, 1955
PERSONAL
CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.
U. S. A.

Dear Ed:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of February 3rd which I could not answer before because before going home I decided to undergo an operation which would have been necessary in the next four or five years. As such an operation is considerably cheaper here and was carried through by an excellent surgeon, I decided to take the preventive measure issue. I was only two weeks in the hospital, but I was reconvalescencing during the last two weeks and am progressing rapidly.

It seems to me I will leave Berlin round the middle of April and will be in Washington before the end of April.

Enclosed please find a memo about the recent show-down between Chroustchov and Malenkov.

With best regards to Janet, and Mrs. Fodor sending her best to both of you,

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Fritz

M. W. FODOR

MEMORANDUM

Berlin, March 9th, 1955.

In my last memo of January 3rd, 1955, I have dealt fully with the fight between Chroustchov and Malenkov, i. e., the struggle that was going one between the two party chiefs. Since then the issue has come to a clear settlement: The army definitely sided with Chroustchov. Colonel General Alexis S. Zheltov, the political head of the Red Army, was always a strong partyman , but one could not know whether he is going to side with Chroustchov or Malenkov, especially because in the issue on Berija he certainly took the side of Premier Malenkov.

The present set-up is a victory of the Red Army. If I say a victory of the Red Army, then we must not make the mistake and think of Marshal Shukov or Marshal Koniev or any other of the active military chiefs. This is a victory of the political commissariat of the army and of the politically and party oriented marshals such as Marshal Woroschilov and Bulganin.

The present set-up could be described as a Chroustchov - Bulganin - Molotov triumvirate with Colonel General Zheltov remaining the grey eminence, that is, the power behind the throne. No wonder that within a year Colonel General Zheltov got twice the Lenin order with which I think his Lenin orders increased to four, probably the highest number of Lenin orders for an individual whose rank is two below of a Marshal.

If I say this is a Chroustchov - Bulganin - Molotov triumvirate I must add that this is a victory of the Russian red imperialists. As I suggested in my January 3rd memo, the Zhdanov people are backing power and this is the spirit of war-monger Zhdanov which is again abroad. This does not mean that the present set-up want either a preventive or another kind of immediate war, but what they want is as much silent conquest for Russia that is only possible and to strengthen Russia to such an extent that the difference between the power of the United States and the USSR should be wiped up as much as feasible under the circumstances. That is why Nikita Chroustchov was always advocating the strengthening of the heavy industries.

When Major Tokaiev, one of the first defectors from the Russian army in the early fiftieth wrote his book, he described how he was working for Malenkov and that Malenkov told him that after the death of Stalin he will try to alleviate the lot of the Russian masses making greater concessions for the producing of consumer goods at the expense of the heavy industries. Malenkov and some other "rightest deviationists" really tried to realize this program that the Ukrainian bloodhound Nikita Chroustchov was watching carefully and with the political chiefs of the Red Army he succeeded to oust Malenkov and four of the moste intimate friends of Malenkov in the cabinet.

What are the left and right deviationists going to do? Are they just going to accept now their fate? Up to now the purge has taken a much more civilized form than any purge took under Stalin. Despite the purge considerable power is left in the hands of all these deviationists. Are they going to try to save their neck by attempting to oust Chroustchov? There seems to be very little chance for any success for such an attempt. But should such an attempt come from the right deviationists, then the Russian internal situation certainly will go from bad to worse. This coming fight in the next half a year or perhaps in the next year may change the whole world picture. Despite the victory of what I call the Russian imperialist group, these red political marshals do not wish an immediate war. By attempting to strengthen the heavy industries on the one hand and their own position on the other, the internal struggle can cause in a year's time a Russian immobilization in world affairs for some time to come.

This does not mean that there will be more compromising, on the contrary, they probably will have to shout even more about Western imperialists and aggressors, they will talk even more about American plans to attack poor defensive Russia, but if the fight between the two wings is getting really bad and the purge becomes a bloody one, then this will prevent Russia in taking really serious measures in world affairs.

Naturally we cannot rule out completely that some course amongst the political marshals will then perhaps decide as ultima ratio on a war, but this does not seem likely as the situation stands at present.

This naturally diminishes the chances of a German settlement to almost nil. Poor Ollenhauer, the social-democratic chief, in his complete ignorance does not realize that the last thing what Chroustchov and Bulganin want is a united Germany on a free basis. In fact, the present set-up is intending to make a division by the Iron Curtain as definite as possible. The more unfortunate is that just when the Russians are getting in that imperialist stage, neutralism in Western Germany is rapidly growing. 90 per cent of the German press is now for an immediate four-power-conference, just the thing what Nikita Chroustchov would like to see because such a conference would be the best way to delay the ratification of the Paris agreements and the stabilisation of Western power.

- - -

Foder, M.W.

February 1, 1955

Dear Mike:

Thank you for your letter of January 22nd.

I am delighted to hear that matters appear to be resolving themselves for you in so favorable a direction.

If you do go to Washington, I will look forward to seeing you there from time to time.

Janet joins me in sending best regards to you and Martha.

Sincerely,

Mr. M.W. Foder
107 Lentzeallee
Berlin-Dahlem

fc

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

DIE NEUE ZEITUNG

BERLIN BUREAU

PRESS DIVISION
HICOG, APO 742, c/o PM, N.Y., N.Y.

107 LENTZEALLEE
BERLIN-DAHLEM
PHONE 76 52 21

Berlin, January 22nd, 1955

CHIEF EDITOR

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice-President
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I have been twice in Mehlem (Bonn) and it seems to me that my fate has been decided. Andrew Berding, Director for Policy and Program at the United States Information Agency offered to me to take over the desk for the Soviet Orbit and the Satellites in his section. This appears to be a most interesting and challanging proposition, and I answered that I am willing to take the post. The details have to be worked out yet, but it appears that before the end of April I will be going to Washington, D.C.

I thought that you will be interested to hear the news, but, please, keep it confidential until it will be officially announced.

If I go to Washington, I suppose it will be possible to see you occasionally.

The German editors of Die Neue Zeitung attempted to save the paper, but they were unable to find sufficient financial support. Thus the last number of Die Neue Zeitung will be published on January 30th.

I will have to do about a few weeks' liquidation business, after which I will try to have a couple of weeks' European vacation.

With best regards to Jane, and with warmest greetings from Martha to both of you,

I am,

Very sincerely yours

Mike

M.W. Fodor

Fodor, M.W.

January 18, 1955

Dear Mike:

Thank you for your letter of January 3.

I am sorry to hear that the paper will cease publication on January 31st which seems to be very much sooner than you had expected.

I hope things work out well with whatever Joe Phillips has to offer you. If not, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. M.W. Fodor
HICOG, Die Neue Zeitung
APO 742, New York, New York

fc

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

DIE NEUE ZEITUNG

BERLIN BUREAU

PRESS DIVISION
HICOG, APO 742, c/o PM, N.Y., N.Y.

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Address: HICOG,Die Neue Zeitung
APO 742,New York,N.Y.

CHIEF EDITOR

Berlin,Janaury 3rd,1955

Mr.Edward R.Murrow
Vice President
The Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue (17th floor)
New York,22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

You probably have seen in the papers that Die Neue Zeitung will cease publication on Janaury 30th this year. It was a blow to me to learn about the fate of this paper, though I knew that probably one of these days I will learn the news about the death of this "frontier publication." It is not up to me to decide or argue whether the closing was too soon, in face of the fact that Berlin is an island in the Red Sea. Yet all responsible German politicians in Berlin believe that the closing was too premature.

This,however, does not help me.As far as I am concerned, the paper will end its existence on Janaury 30th. My boss,Joe Phillips (the former foreign correspondent whom you know) informed me that he contemplates to give me another position within his realm, that is Public Affairs in Germany. I am going to see him on Monday, January 10th.

Should,however, no suitable position be forthcoming, may I remind you on your generous offfer in New York? You then said that should I be without employment, You would consider me available for a job in your organization.

I am,however, almost certain that Joe Phillips is going to keep me in Germany.

Enclosed I am sending a memo which tries to analyze the present "coexistence" situation and the troubles behind the Iron Curtain.

Very sincerely yours
Mike
M.W.Fodor

MEMORANDUM

Berlin, January 3rd, 1955

CONFIDENTIAL

The year 1954 bowed out in a pessimistic mood, though just before the end of that epoch the French National Assembly voted the long-debated Paris Treaties. Yet they are signs that, different from the constantly uttered "co-existence" lure of the Moscovites, a sudden hardening in the ranks of the promoters of a "tough policy against the West" in Soviet Russia have won out a victory over Malenkov's "tread-softly" policy.

To understand the recent events in Moscow we must analyze a strange announcement of the "Tass" news agency which reported the liquidation of the former Minister of State Security (MVD), Victor Semeyonovitch Abakumov (appointed by Berija to this position in 1946) and five of his close collaborators, namely A. G. Leonov, former chief of the Investigation Department in that Ministry, and his assistants V. I. Komorov, M. T. Likhatchev, I. A. Chernov and Y. M. Broverman. The trial of these men took place from the 14th to the 19th of December 1954 in Leningrad.

The Abakumov group was entrusted with the most important section: "Investigation of especially important cases". They were accused of participation in the "criminal conspiracy of Berija". The former Minister for State Security as well as three of his fellow prisoners were sentenced to death and shot, the others received 15 and 25 years' jail sentences. The trial was conducted by a military tribunal consisting of high Soviet officers.

This sinister and unclear communiqué about the execution of former important members of the MVD is apparently connected with events and purges carried out more than seven years ago.

Abakumov was, indeed, an appointee of Berija, but the connection between the two men goes back to the thirties and to the early days of the war. Abakumov was a high official of the NKVD (before its division into MVD and MGB) in Rostov on the Don, and was, during the war, the leader of the counter intelligence group "Smersh". He was in the rank of a General of the Army and in 1946 he was appointed Minister of State Security, while his opposite number, General Ignatiev was promoted to head of the MGB.

Abakumov remained Minister of State Security until 1952, when Stalin replaced him by a man who played an ominous role in the trial against the Jewish doctors, Ignatiev. After 1952 nothing more was heard about Abakumov, not even after the dismissal of Ignatiev from his post by Stalin and Malenkov.

It appears that the Leningrad trial reveals an important friction in the Communist Party hierarchy. The obscure reference in the Leningrad trial said: "Abakumov invented and framed up the Leningrad affair, according to which a number of party and Soviet workers were arrested without any grounds and were falsely accused of the most serious crimes against the State".

This"Leningrad affair" must be the case of procedure in 1949 against followers of the late Andrej Zhdanov, the once "Number 2" man of the Party who died of a sudden death in 1948.

It was suspected already in 1948 that Zhdanov did not die of natural death.After the death of Zhdanov, at the initiative of Malenkov, but with the consent of Stalin, trials were started against followers of Zhdanov, amongst these being the important leaders Rédionov, Popkov, Alexandrov and Popov. In connection with these "purges" in the Leningrad Party and in the general party leadership a prominent member of the Politburo "disappeared", Nicolai A. Wosneshenski, Minister for the Light Industries. The "elimination" of these Leningrad people occured at the insistence of the supreme Party people. Abakumov was only the executive organ for them.

The people, who through the liquidation of Abakumov were now rehabilitated, must be former followers of Zhdanov and it is not yet known whether Wosneshenski is amongst them.

Yet it is suspected that behind these dark intrigues we must seek a renewed quarrel in highest Party quarters, namely in the rivalry between Chroustchov and Malankov.

As the Leningrad affair in 1949 was initiated by Malenkov, even if with the consent of Stalin, the rehabilitation of the Zhdanov people appears to be a reverse for Georgi Malenkov and a new success of Nikita Chroustchov, the wiley Secretary General of the Party.

The unknown part is the attitude of the Red Army. The liquidation of Berija, in the fight between the former Police Minister and Malenkov, was attained with the aid of the Red Army, and the head of the political department of the Red Army, Colonel General Alexis S. Zheltov, then definitely a supporter of Malenkov, played the first fiddle in the drive against the life of his former chief. Where is Zheltov standing at present? He is a devoted party man, yet if it comes to a quarrel between the supreme party chiefs, he will have to chose. Is Malenkov going to receive his renewed support? We will see.

Naturally these internal quarrels weaken Soviet Russia, but we must not make any mistake. The hotter this conflict will grow, the tougher the Soviet policy will become. This augurs troubles in the Cold War in 1955.

The first sufferer will probably be ~~in~~ Berlin. Already the Soviets instructed the Soviet German Republic to play the tough hand against West Berlin, and it is openly counted with the renewal of a strong policy against West Berlin. It will not come to another blockade, but the Soviets will instruct their satellite to cut of

1) the zone from East Berlin, and
2) the Soviet zone from West Berlin.

This will not effect the flow of goods between the West and West Berlin, but it will let down the Iron Curtain through the city of Berlin which will greatly hurt the morale of the West Berliners.

The countries of the East Bloc intend to make a new conference in January at which conference they will declare the formation of a kind of Eastern "NATO". This, however, will be more an "eye-wash" than any real new development.

On the other hand, the recent Karlovy Vary (Karlsbad) conference of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Eastern Germany has indeed resulted in some new decisions. This conference intended to clear the position of the three countries in face of the coming German rearmament.

It has been decided in Karlovy Vary to bolster and rearrange the forces in Eastern Central Europe. The huge mass of the Soviet and satellite forces, numbering about 70 divisions, are apparently under the command of Marshal Zhukov, but the Most Western group, which includes the Eastern German, Czechoslovak and Polish forces, is under Marshal Constantine Rokossovsky's command. With this it has been assured that a Polono Russian General will command the German forces. The German representatives at the Karlovy Vary conference were the former German general Vinzenz Mueller, Lt. Gen. Heinz Hoffmann, (commander of the armed People's Police) and Albert Schreiber.

At Karlove Vary it also has been decided to weaken the South Western defense group in order to strengthen Zhukov's and Rokossovsky's forces.

Besides a military council an economic council has also been set up in Karlove Vary in which the German representative is a Herr Gregor.

Informations have reached my staff from East Berlin that the Soviet policy in the near future will be to put new pressure on Mendès-France by promising to finish the Austrian treaty at an early date. The price for it would be the slowing down on the ratification in Paris.

During these proposed negotiations about the Austrian treaty the Soviets want to demand a 100 kilometres (65 miles) demilitarized zone along the Austro-German frontier.

At Karlove Vary the East German representatives were told that an early recognition of the Bonn (Adenauer) government is not contemplated by Soviet Russia.

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Fodor, M.W.

November 11, 1954

Dear Mike:

Many thanks for your letter of October 30th and for sending me the memo on the Paris agreements. I find material of this kind of the greatest possible value.

It was a great pleasure to see you and Martha here in New York and I only wish that we could have spent more time together.

Janet joins me in sending warm regards to you both.

Sincerely,

Mr. M.W. Fodor
HICOG, Die Neue Zeitung
APO 742
New York, New York

fc

PERSONAL AND CONFINDENTAL

DIE NEUE ZEITUNG

BERLIN BUREAU

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October 30th, 1954

Mr. Ed R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
17th floor
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

It is almost two weeks that Martha and I arrived back in Berlin, but my work did not permit up to now to sit down and thank you for your kind hospitality in New York. I know how busy you are, and for this reason it was a double distinction to dine with you...

Enclosed you will find a memo which tries to summarize the situation created by the Paris agreements, and an appraisal of the Russian atitude in the near and far future.

I believe the German ratification will occur without much trouble, though the Freie Demokratische Partei, which is member of the Adenauer coalition, is shouting and asserts that it will not sign the Saar agreement. The new leader of the Free Democratic Party, Dr. Thomas Dehler, who once was Minister of Justice in Adenauer's Cabinet, is a strange man and certainly a non-conformist. Yet his opposition is a calculated risk: He hopes that such a nationalist opposition will help his party at the coming Bavarian and other local elections, and yet he knows that the Saar agreement must be ratified by the Bonn Parliament with simple majority, which means that Adenauer has this majority with out the vote of the FDP. Dehler's party, however, is willing to vote for the military clauses of the Paris agreements. This is important, for thpse agreements must be ratified by 2/3rd majority.

The next weeks will see supreme Soviet efforts to bring about a conference either in Berlin or Veinna on Four Power basis. The memorandum explains what I expect from such talks...

Will you please convey our warmest regards to Janet, and

I remain,

Very sincerely yours

M.W. Fodor

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM

Berlin, October 29th, 1954

It appears that my optimism in previous memos concerning the world situation was justified. Let us just recapitulate the most outstanding achievements of the last six months:

1. The Paris Pact had succeeded in a record time in obtaining a solution for a substitute of the defunct EDC; this not only will assure an efficient European defense with German participation, but will be another step for a favorable form of European cooperation and integration.

2. The Trieste agreement has pulled the fangs of one of the most [illegible] conflicts of post-war days -- it will assure now a better understanding between two arch-enemies, namely Italy and Yugoslavia, and will bring nearer the Balkan defense pact to the Western European Defense Organization.

3. The Anglo-Iranian oil agreement ended a most damaging conflict in a part of the world which was most vulnerable to Communist influence.

4. The same holds good of the Anglo-Egyptian agreement and the Suez problem.

5. The Guatemalan coup assured us to prevent Communism getting a foothold in the Western Hemisphere.

Asia remains the only sore Continent where we cannot relax and where still surprises are possible. Though even in Asia a tired China probably will prefer to shout but not to act. As much we must regret that the Communists succeeded to conquer China, this huge Red Republic is not an imminent danger -- it is a potential danger for the future, but at present China is not a Sea Power and not an Air Power, and until she becomes strong on the seas and in the air, she cannot try a successful attack on Formosa, and certainly not on Japan. Until the days when China develops her sea and air power, Japan will remain our great counterpoise to China and we will have to see that Japanese Sea and Air Power should be developed.

If China is not yet either a sea or air power, Russia is at least a menacing air power. Thus Russia remains our number one enemy because she is in position not only to invade Europe, but to inflict heavy losses to American industrial production in case of a war.

The chances for such a war, however, seem to be getting more remote. And the faster European integration and the creation of Western European defenses will be developed, the quicker will this Soviet danger recede.

At present Soviet Russia feels very uncomfortable. They now realize that their entire German policy has become illusory, even if they don't admit quite that it has been a complete failure. Chinese-Soviet relations are far from being good -- they are not yet as bad as German-Soviet relations in 1940, but they are approaching such a stage. At present the two gangsters feel that they have to cooperate against the policeman (Uncle Sam), but each wants her share of loot, and China attained remarkable concessions from Soviet Russia during the recent Russo-Chinese talks in Peking.

The handing back of Port Arthur to China was a move which certainly did not originate by motives of Soviet magnaminity: The Soviets felt that they had to pay a high price to assure the further collaboration between two saboteurs.

This distrust of China will undoubtedly reflect, sooner or later, on the Soviet policy in Europe. Such a change, of course, cannot come overnight, it will take a long period of transition. Probably it may take as much as two years. By the time the German army will be a factor to account with, namely the fall of 1956, the Soviets will be ready to "talk". Naturally, it will also depend on other circumstances, for example, who will be elected President in the United States in 1956. If there is a strong personality chosen as the next President, or if Mr. Eisenhower is reelected, then the Soviets will be more ready to talk than if a weaker personality is the choice of the nation. This is connected with Russian mentality. Even the Tsars always preferred to deal with strong personalities (like Bismarck), than with, let say, the Presidents of France.

I think, we will see some signs of a slight change of Soviet policy already in the near future, but this won't be a fundamental change. While they realize that their German policy has been a complete failure, they still hope against hope in which naturally wishful thinking is aiding them. They count with some imponderabiliae, such as the possible death of Adenauer which may cause difficulties in Western Germany; they still hope of an economic depression in the United States, even if their chief economic expert, Eugene Varga, just recently warned not to expect a large-scale American recession, never mind: a depression!

But as long as they have such childish hopes, they will change their policy only slowly. They are putting out ballons d'essais -- trial balloons - suggesting that "free" elections for all Germany are possible, that the Soviet troops are going to withdraw from Eastern Germany, that an Austrian treaty is in the grab, etc. But these are just words which try once more to fool the credulous, such as the German Social Democrats. They cannot make free elections -- yet! The best proof that they don't intend to yield on this were the recent elections in the Eastern German elections where they did not even dare to permit the voters to vote with "Naye".

I doubt even that they are willing to consider seriously an Austrian treaty, though if it will come to a Four Power Conference, it will look for a while as if the Austrian Treaty is as good as signed, and then in the last minute they will create difficulty about a remote and unimportant paragraph in the treaty and will bring the negotiations to a fall. Yet with each month we will find them slightly more yielding and certainly more polite. But this will be all, and I do not expect a sudden change until 1956, except if Chinese-Soviet relations suddenly undergo a new and very serious strain.

* *
*

Fodor, M. W.

July 30, 1954

Dear Mike:

Very many thanks for your letters of June 19 and July 10, and the memos you enclosed which I read with the deepest interest.

I am now on vacation, so this is just a note to say you my thanks, and I shall write you a longer letter when I return in the Fall.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. M.W. Fodor
DIE NEUE ZEITUNG
Press Division PUB
HICOG, APO 742
c/o PM, N.Y., N.Y.

PERSONAL CONFIDENTIAL

Rec'd by Mr. Sevring

DIE NEUE ZEITUNG

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PRESS DIVISION
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22

June 19th, 1954

CHIEF EDITOR

Mr. Ed R. Murrow
The Columbian Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave
New York, 27, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Enclosed I am sending you two memos. You probably will find them somewhat too optimistic, yet if we know what do to in the next few weeks, there is every reason for optimism in the long run.

I know, the French developments are simply exasperating. Russia and England were deadly against to include France into the concert of Great Powers, but we insisted, because of "fair play!" In politics you cannot have sentimentalism: you have to calculate with hard facts.

I, however, hope that the French will see the light in a few months time. In the meantime it will be one crisis after the other, yet if we concentrate on our ultimate goal, namely to counteract aggressive Bolshevism, then we can have fair successes.

Very sincerely yours

Mike

M.W. Fodor

MEMORANDUM

CONFIDENTIAL

Berlin, June 10th, 1954

During the last weeks I have got letters from the States from old friends who could not quite understand my relative optimism in days when the world is going through one of its major crises. Naturally, I must emphasize that my optimism is based on the ultimate developments in our favor if we know how to navigate the rapids of Scylla and Charybdis.

Naturally the situation in South East Asia is at present not only gloomy, but looks almost hopeless. If Red China would be a naval power, we would have good reason for immediate despair. But thus we have time, if not all too much time, to think about counter-measures which ultimately will stop the onmarch of Communism in Asia.

Naturally, we have a much more difficult task in countering Communism in Asia than in Europe. The people of Asia live below the minimum standard of subsistence. If people are as poor as that, then they believe that Communism, which makes such glowing promises to them, cannot be worse than their present condition of livelihood. And here is our great problem:

In Europe, and even in some parts of the Middle East, we have succeeded to raise the level of subsistence to a much higher degree, thanks to the Marshall Plan, ECA, and foreign aid, also by loans from World Bank, Point Four Program etc.

Communism in France is not the expression of dissatisfaction with living conditions as much as it is dissatisfaction with the political parties. There is no courageous oppositional party in France which could rally the dissatisfied under its banner. The de Gaullists were for a while the bannerbearers of such a movement, but they got so extreme and unrealistic that people preferred the Communists to them. The same holds of the Social Democrats in France.

Italy perhaps is the only remaining European country where Communism (and the Communist movement is still very strong there) rests its success on economic dissatisfaction. The land reform in Central and Southern Italy has proceeded too slowly (it was probably impossible to speed it up by the nature of the problems involved in this reform) and thus the dissatisfaction amongst the landless proletariat and amongst the low paid industrial workers finds outlet in Communist activities. But even here the progress is clearly visible and every month is going to bring an improvement.

At present the greatest problem is the political chaos in France. Will Laniel survive in the vote on June 12th? And if it survives will it survive one month later?

This French instability has delayed not only the ratification of EDC, but created a serious cleavage in European unity. Germany, because of the growing French opposition to her inclusion into the European community, is becoming restive. The best proof of this is the Pfleiderer attempt to promote a journey to Moscow.

If the cleavage has not become more serious, it is due to the untiring efforts of our statesmen and soldiers. The speeches of President Eisenhower, Mr. Dulles and Mr. Bedell Smith as well as of General Alfred Gruenther had contributed greatly to allay certain fears amongst the French and Germans. Many people at home think that there is too much repetition in these speeches, but unfortunately Hitler and Molotov had proved that repetition, which is alien and abhorrent to our mind, is one of the chief weapons in the technique of the Cold War.

A friend of mine was asking me how come that, while I am so optimistic as to the future, the Soviets have achieved so much in technical problems (like the H bomb)?

Undoubtedly the Soviet military power is enormous and must inspire fear and respect with us. Not only the numbers of their divisions but also the surprising development of their equipment ought to inspire owe and fear with us.

The secret of Russia's power is simple. In mid-1945 when they entered Berlin they were able to get so many German scientists, especially jet constructors, V-2 specialists, guided missile experts, bacterological warfare specialists etc. that the success of their researches were assured. But we must not forget, we also profited by some of these German experts. If we would have entered Berlin in 1945 which then was possible, we could have acquired these experts, but what is even more important: we could have denied the use of these experts to the Soviets.

The development of the atomic bomb and especially the H-bomb, was possible in Soviet Russia only by the aid of treason on behalf of some atomic scientists, especially that of Prof. Martin Fuchs in England. This ought to make us more careful, yet avoiding to get into hysterics about it.

Yet this technical development in Russia was very seriously upset by recent developments. Atomic production, research and science were concentrated in one hand, namely in the hands of Lavrenti Berija. With us the Groves and Grays may go yet the machinery remains intact. In Soviet Russia the purge of Berija created a deep crisis in this regard. All secrets were united in one hand, and there is no man to take the responsibilities of this dark figure of Russian history.

Yet even if we recognize the technical advance made by Soviet Russia (this advance is only comparatively important because of the backwardness of the Soviet population) there remains the question of the internal situation, and especially the problem of the satellites. Naturally, we must not be overconfident. With each year they are able to crush so much more the resistance of their subject people. But the situation is bad at present both in Soviet Russia proper, especially in the Ukraine, in the Baltic countries, in Georgia, Azherbadjian, Kazhakistan etc., as well as in all the satellite countries.

At the recent rally of the Communist youth in East Berlin they dared only to bring youth up to the age of 16, which means a generation which grew up under Communist doctrines. But even so, despite all terror, 50,000 people visited our control points or other places in West Berlin, out of a total of 200,000. (The figure given by the press at 500,000 was highly exaggerated.)

We ought to exploit more the present situation. Here in Berlin we do a marvellous work: why would it not be possible in other nearby centers? The people behind the Curtain await much from us. If we are thoroughly popular anywhere in the world, it is with the people behind the Iron Curtain, despite the constant Soviet propaganda against the Western "warmongers!" But that their propaganda sometimes backfires, it is shown by the fact that the most important argument which they used to intimidate the Communist Youth to come to West Berlin was that they will be taken into the Foreign Legion of France. If they are frightened to go to the Foreign Legion, how much more they must abhor the thought to be included into the Communist People's Army in East Germany?

This unrest in the Soviet Union and in the Satellite countries is all the more serious because the wounds caused by the death of Stalin and the purge of Berija are far from being closed. In my previous memos I have pointed out that, despite the continuous assertion of a "collective" leadership in Moscow

(instead the old monolithic lead), there is a serious divergence of opinion between Malenkov and Chroustchov, and the latter appears to be making an effort to get position No. 1. in the Kremlin. Malenkov appeared to be yielding to Berija's efforts to get position No. 1., until last July he was succeeding to deliver the knockout blow to Berija with the aid of the political generals of the Army.

At present we dont know where Col. General Zheltov, the head of the political affairs' division of the Red Army, is standing? Is he with Malenkov or with Chroustchov? This is the sixty four dollars' question.

Yet sure is that the fight for top political power is being continued and noone know who the winner will be. It is the bad situation in Soviet Russia proper and in the satellite countries which compels Russia to follow the present intransigeant foreign policy, in order to detract attention from the internal happenings in the Soviet Union plus in the South Eastern European countries which they have swallowed one by one.

The internal situation in Red China is even worse and if there is a bad internal situation in a totalitarian country, it always manifests itself in the form of intransigeant and aggressive foreign policy.

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MEMORANDUM II

CONFIDENTIAL

Berlin, June 14th, 1954.

One of the reasons that Lavrenti Berija had to die a year ago was that he tried to reverse the nationality policy of Marshal Stalin after the dictator's death. Nobody in the world knew as well as Berija how dissatisfied the nationalities were in the Ukraine, in Georgia, in Kazhakistan and in many other Republics of the U.S.S.R. Lavrenti Berija wanted ultimately the same aim, namely, a world revolution, but realizing the unrest amongst the subject nations and amongst the satellites, he tried to give more rights to the various nationalities, especially in Republics which I have named above.

Though this "aberration" from Stalin's policy was one of the chief charges against the former allmighty police boss, it appears that, less than a year after his death, the Kremlin is trying to heed some of the warnings which Berija gave before his death concerning the nationalities in the Soviet Union as well as in the satellite countries.

While dictator Stalin followed the policy of a strong centralization and coupled it with a policy of complete Russification and assuring the domineering position of Russia within the Union, his followers recently appear to be changing this policy and are attempting to bring some amelioration between the relations of the Kremlin to these nations. This new policy now uses, instead of Russification and Russian domination, a policy of Pan-Slavism amongst the Slavic nations in the Union and in the satellite countries. This new panslavistic policy was proclaimed on the occasion of the celebration of the 30th jubilee of the Perejaslav treaty between Russia and the Ukraine.

The celebration of the jubilee should had been held in January, but then this new policy was not yet ripe. Thus the Soviets simply postponed the jubilee to a more suitable date.

One of the gestures in this direction was the handing over the formerly "independent" Crimean Republic to the Ukraine. Some time after this event two leading members of the Ukranian Communist Party, A. Korneitchouk and N. Croustchov, visited the Polish Communist Party Congress in Warsaw. Just recently Croustchov visited the Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress in Prague.

The alleged "independence" of Soviet Ukraine is being emphatically reiterated, and the present policy is to create intimate connections between the Ukraine and Slav satellites, such as Poland, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. This means that, for the time being, the Hungarian, Rumanian and Soviet German Republics are regarded as second-class nations..

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PERSONAL, CONFIDENTIAL

M.W. Fodor
Press Div.,Public Affairs
HICOG, APO 742
c/o Postmaster,New York,N.Y.

Berlin,April 15th,1954

Mr. Ed R.Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Corporation
485 Madison Avenue
New York,17,N.Y.

Dear Dd:

I thought that the enclosed two memos may interest you. It appears to me that, after the Geneva Conference, Berlin will once more be in the screws. This time the Soviets will do the blockade by the "cold" way: piecemeal and not quite directly. They will argue that the Eastern German Republic has now full "sovereignity" and,therefore, all interested people will have to deal with her.

As this time they will do the works more discreetly, it will be much harder to rouse world's sympathies for Berlin.

Though the Berlin situation will turn precarious, it is quite possible that Congress, which is at present in a special cutting mood, is not going to vote the appropriation for my paper. Should this happen, may I turn once more to you to help me either with Free Europe, or in some other way to find a job where I can use my knowledge about these parts?

I am afraid the putting on the screws on Berlin will happen just after the appropriation debate. Very confidentially Steibert is very lookwarm about Die Neue Zeitung. He is a radio man and he thinks his agency should get out of the newspaper publishing business.Yet,believe me, radio and newspapers go hand in hand-- the black-and-white confirms the reports heard on the radio...

With best regards to the family, and with warm greetings from Martha to all of you,

I am,

Very sincerely yours

Mike

M.W.Fodor

MEMORANDUM

Berlin, April 3rd, 1954

The present stage of East-West dispute we could probably call, on the one hand, the "battle against the cardsharper tricks", and, on the other, the "battle for recognition". Both Soviet methods, namely, to attempt to obtain advantages through false presentations, insincere promises and noble sounding gestures, however, always contain some "Trojan horse" proposition, like the note of Soviet Russia to the three Western Powers on the Soviets joining NATO. Unfortunately, all these gestures are made possible only by the fact that one of the three Western Powers, namely France, still believes that there may be something "genuine" in the Russian offer.

The present Soviet note, to my mind, is the typical tedious Oriental way to obtain certain advantages which they could have received without so many difficulties if they would be able to think in the way as Western people do.

Last year, on May 11th, Britain's Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, had suggested that Soviet Russia should be included into a general security pact. The answer of the Kremlin was an emphatic "no". They refused at a minute's notice the suggestion for a new Locarno. I am sure that they refused it simply because it came from the West and "anything which comes from the West" must contain something dangerous for Russia!

Yet, at further consideration, the Soviets have apparently come to the conclusion that, in face of the annihilating effects of the atomic bomb, or, rather: of the H-bomb, it is better to think it over twice, and get to some kind of agreement with the West. Yet, because of their own public, to whom they always described the Western Powers as "war-mongers", they dont take as basis the Churchillian solution -- they present their own Oriental and insidious schemes in form of the note of April 1 -- asking to include the Soviets in NATO. I am sure that ultimately their aim is to get back to Churchill's proposition of May 1953, but this they cannot confess. Thus they present their own inacceptable scheme for the inclusion of Russia into NATO, hoping that protracted negotiations in the Oriental bazaar way may yield some such security plan which Churchill proposed almost a year ago.

For civilized nations it is terribly difficult to understand this Eastern mentality. But Asiatics, and the Russians were nearer to Asia than to Europe, cannot think in decent, straightforward terms -- they must attain everything in a roundabaout way.

As Balkans correspondent for leading American newspapers I was able to observe this mentality for a quarter-of-a-century, for the South Eastern European nations had shared with Russia the same mentality of suspicion, fear and shrewdness. The truth has played very little part in Balkan life. While individually the Balkanites were charming, upright and generous, in business and diplomacy they had used methods which were not very far to the machinations of Soviet Russia in the diplomatic field.

A story told about two Greek wine merchants characterizes probably best this attitude. Dimitrios and Giorigios, two wine merchants from Patras meet on the train from Athens to Salonica.

Dimitrios asks Giorgios:

"Where are you going?"

The other answers:

- I am heading for Salonica! -

Dimitrios answers indignantly:

"Why are you lying to me, Giorgios! You are really going to Salonica!"

This habit not to tell the own mind under any circumstances characterized Eastern mentality. And this is the same with the Russians, only that Bolshevism increased this suspicious nature manyfold. As they are constantly lying to others, they cannot believe that others are telling the truth.

Thus the "battle of the cardsharper tricks" has opened, and it will take some months, very optimistically speaking, before the Russians will show their true mind. One more H-bomb trial can certainly help to make the Russians to realize the inevitable...

The coming Geneva conference belongs to both catagories: to the battle of the cardsharper tricks and to the battle of recognition. The methods used up-to-now by the Soviets in the "battle of recognition" for Red China were cardsharper tricks.

Thus while in Geneva the Soviets' chief endeavor will be to press the West to recognize Red China and to seat her in the U.N., the Kremlin is conducting another "battle of recognition" here in Berlin, where they intend to press the Western Powers in recognizing the Eastern German Republic as a "bonafide" State.

The Fourth Party Congress of the SED (the East German Communist Party which sails under the pretentious name of "Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands" (Socialistic Unity Party of Germany)) is meeting in East Berlin and the secretary general of the Party, Boss Walter Ulbricht, in a four hours' long speech tried to explain the new policy of the party. In this speech he stated that the Soviet Union has given full State and independence rights to the East German Republic, and thus in the

future the various military missions of the other States (this excludes the U.S.A., the U.K. and France) in Berlin will have to receive visas from the East German government, and not from the Soviet authorities.

This, of course, is a shrewd and dangerous move of the Soviets in the "battle of recognition!" They want to force the small countries, such as Holland, Denmark and others, to be obliged to deal with the East German government and thus, by the backdoor, to obtain the recognition of this German satellite of Russia. Should one or two of the smaller states yield to the pressure this would constitute an important advance in the battle of recognition for the Soviets.

Of course, we could point out that the recognition by one or two countries does not mean recognition of East German government by the major Western Powers. After World War I. England and France, while remaining still the intimate friends of the U.S.A., had recognized Soviet Russia very soon after 1918, while the U.S.A. followed suit only fifteen years later! Yet undoubtedly a hasty move by some small country could cause some confusion.

There is no doubt that Soviet Russia is going to attempt in the next few months to obtain the recognition of the East German republic by the West and also by Western Germany. There will be an increased pressure exerted on Western Germany to get into "direct conversations" with the East German government, thus obtaining a kind of recognition by the backdoor.

Another interesting revelation at the Party Conference was the speech of Matern, the former secretary of the Central Committee who was "purged" almost a year ago, and who is now back in a party office, but with less power than before. He told that the former security Minister Wilhelm Zaisser, and the editor of the Communist organ in East Berlin, Rudolf Herrnstadt, were purged because they helped Berija to promote a plan by which the Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union would have been reversed and a rapprochment was sought to the West. According to Matern the two aforenamed functionaries attempted to make a mass movement of the SED and intended to promote the union of the two Germanys.

It seems now clear that Berija, and not without the knowledge and consent of Malenkov, was planning to reverse the foreign polic of the USSR after the death of Stalin. But the alleviations given to the nationalities in the satellite countries caused explosions in Czechoslovakia (Pilsen revolt) and East Germany in June, and then a group of determined followers of Stalin eliminated Berija.

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MEMORANDUM

Berlin, April 15th, 1954

The leopard cannot change its spots, nor can the Russians alter their barbarism. Berlin is once more in uproar because of the daring and insolent kidnapping of one of the leading men of the White Russian refugee organization NTS, Dr. Alexander Trouchnovitch. Apparently a spy who was working for both East and West aided them, yet the way as the kidnapping occured, reminds us on the darkest days of the Middle Ages, the days of the Borgias.

This kidnapping business is more serious than it is realized at home, for much our good work is spoiled if they can get some important men to yield under the terror of the Red inquisition methods. Eight of my own editors are on the list of the kidnappers, and I have to use all kind of ways to protect their lives and safety...

This kidnapping shows that the present lull, or comparative lull, is only temporary, and that theSoviets are planning further measures against West Berlin. In their opposition to West Berlin the Soviets always argue that West Berlin is the headquarters of Allied espionage and agent infiltration system.

The NTS, which was very active in the Ukraine, and was dropping agents in that part of Russia, was, and is, one of the chief targest of the Soviet wrath against West Berlin. The kidnapping of this important man, therefore, is a serious setback for us.

Before I will analyse the situation in Eastern Germany, it is worth while to deal with the problems of Soviet propaganda before the Geneva conference. The Soviet propaganda in connection with the coming Geneva meeting is chiefly based on Mr. Dulles' warning concerning the Far Eastern situation. The tactics of Moscow at present are to hurt the prestige of the United States in Asia and also in Italy and France. At the same time, they still work to drive a wedge between the United States on the one side and her allies England and France on the other. In connection with this latter part of the propaganda both Moscow and East Berlin are courting France. All kind of efforts are being undertaken to gain French sympathies by increasing trade between East Germany and France. French merchants coming to East Berlin get preferential treatment, though stupidly they are subjected to a long political propaganda talk before the actual business question is dicussed.

What then are the chief theses of the Soviet propaganda? It is again the repetition of the old cry: The United States are preparing for a new war in the Far East. A recent editorial of the Moscow "Pravda" alarmed that the new U.S. help in Indo-China must be regarded as an extention of the war in the East. In the same editorial the "Pravda" asserted that the United States were preparing for an invasion of the Chinese mainland from Taiwan (Formosa) which island they "illegally" seized after the war. The "Pravda", in the same editorial, also accused the United States of rearming Japan and broke into new invectives because of America's "separate peace" with Japan in 1951.

There is no doubt that one of the objectives of the Soviet propaganda at present is to give greater authority to the Chinese than the West is ready to give and that they want to force China's recognition by all kind of deviate ways. It was most useful that the U.S.A. the U.K. and France declared recently that China is just one of the "invited" powers and thus is not on equalfooting with the inviting nations. The Russians emphasize all the time that this will be a five power conference in Geneva!

As part of this propaganda we must mention that the important foreign political mouthpiece of the Kremlin, the "Novoje Wremja", broke into invectives against the "puppet regimes" in Indo China, naturally, meaning by the puppets not Ho-Chi-Min, but the kingdoms of Cambodja, Laos and Vietnam.

All this appears to indicate that, if these are the true intentions of the Kremlin, the Soviets will remain as unyielding in Geneva as they were in Berlin.

At the same time, we must not believe that all is love and friendship between China and Russia. Far from it! The Soviets are worried that Mao-Tse-Tung intends to play in the future a role as leader of the Communist world. This is all the more painful to Moscow because the fight for leadership is apparently once more on in the Kremlin, this time between Malenkov and Chroustchov. Yet the Soviets being afraid that China may act on her own if the Soviet endeavors to bring her into the community of nations fails, causes Moscow to propagate China's inclusion as equal partner into the negotiations. I am convinced that if such a plan would succeed, Molotov would be the most disappointed man. But as long as our natural and justified opposition to China exists, Molotov can calculate that China will have to seek Soviet support.

As to East Germany: The Molotov plan at the Berlin conference revealed that the Soviets are ready to let down the fullweight of the Iron Curtain between West- and East Germany and between West and East Berlin. While this is undoubtedly the strategic aim, tactical concessions were made at present and any move against West Berlin has apparently been suspended until after the Geneva conference. The entire Soviet propaganda now wants to play this role: "We the East are the good boys and all the opposition to us comes from the West". Thus the letting down of the Iron Curtain will be then later justified by the failure of the Geneva conference.

The Fourth Party congress in East Germany brought no great revelations. East Germany, like Poland and other satellite countries now followed the Russian pattern of internal organization. Instead of the individual dictatorship (though Ulbricht remained the topnotch terror chief) it is now "the rule by the collective leadership".

The new second party secretary Schirdewan revealed that since June 17th last year 74.2 percent of the district leaders were removed and replaced by new ones.

The political discussion moved entirely on Molotov's proposals at the Berlin conference which aimed the complete separation of West and East Germany, and promised nominal "sovereignty" to East Germany.

The situation at present is the following: Under the Molotov proposals at the Berlin conference the East German government is attempting to separate East and West Germany, but at the same time to start an increased agitation in Western Germany with shock troops and welltrained agitators. Yet these attempts are bound to fail because not only West Germany is unwilling to submit ti the Ulbricht-Grotewohl rule, but the East German population is still violently opposing this present regime in East Berlin. The internal situation in East Germany remains extremely unstable despite Wollweber's (the new police chief) terror methods. There is still much resistance in East Germany, and for this reason the Russians advocate to take new measures agaomst West Berlin as the Soviets cannot imagine that such unrest is due to their insensible terror: They always blame agents and underground organizations for such resistance and they decided that these agents have their seat in West Berlin...

PERSONAL CONFIDENTIAL

DIE NEUE ZEITUNG

Press Division,PAO
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February 27th,1954

EDITOR IN CHIEF

Mr.Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York,17,N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I had sincerely hoped that I would be able to tell all this personally to you,but I heard from Dick how hurried your trip to Berlin has been.

Hoping to see you next time.

I am enclosing a memo about the causes of the failure of the Berlin conference.

With best regards to the wife and greetings from Martha for both of you,

I am,

Very sincerely yours

Mike

M.W.Fodor

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM

Berlin, February 14th, 1954

We are beginning tomorrow the fourth week of the Berlin Four Power Conference. Unfortunately my predictions in my memorandum of December 30th, 1953 have all come true. The Soviets are not in a yielding mood.

My friends probably will ask: Why then did they come to this conference? They had to. We put them on the spot. We demanded vigorously such a conference, believing that either they will have to compromise on the German question and yield on the Austrian, or else they will be exposed before the world that thei "peace propaganda" was nothing else but words.

The reasons why they had to accept a conference and why they did not yield an inch -- on the contrary they went back to 1952 and 1945, thus making a retrogression instead of progress -- are the following:

1. The internal Soviet situation in general is in a very bad shape. At present purges are taking place in 12 out of the 16 Republics of the Union of the Socialistic Soviet Republics, that is in the Soviet domain proper. Moreover, the situation in the satellite countries is bad, in some places near the explosive, When the situation internally is as bad as that, it is impossible (viewed by Soviet or Russian eyes) to give in an inch, fearing that unrest will rapidly spread.

2. It was clear to me from the beginning that the Soviets could not give free elections in the East zone of Germany. First, the situation there is explosive, second, free elections there would yield a majority unfavorable to the Russians, and, third, they fear that if they give free elections to the Germans, they will be obliged to give such freedom in other satellite countries. And this would mean that disintegration of the Russian Red Empire. (I am convinced that now this disintegration is inevitable and we ought to make thoughts what to do if this will happen, for the anarchy which would follow such a dissolution of the Red Empire, would be almost more terrible than the present status, unless we find some ways and means to bring order into the chaos.)

Winston Churchill said in 1945: "I have not become the Prime Minister of His Majesty in order to liquidate the British Empire". Yet the Empire has disintegrated in the meantime. Malenkov does not want to permit the disintegration of the Empire, yet the forces working within are stronger than his iron will to stop the proceedings.

You probably will ask: Why then did the Ruskis come to such a conference? According to my opinion the reasons were the following:

1. As I said before, we put them on the spot by demanding such a conference. When they declined in the note of November 3rd 1953, they did not realize that it will have such a bad effect on world's public opinion, and also on the satellites where they started to ask: Where is the much emphasized will to peace of the Soviets?

2. The Chinese were pressing them. I have an information from a member of the East German trade delegation who spent six months in China that relations between China and Russia are getting from bad to worse. Mao Tse Tung and Tchou En Lai regard Malenkov as a "newcomer". Mao said: "That man knows nothing about Communist theory!"

Molotov, Bulganin and Woroshilov still enjoy a slight respect in Pekin, owing that they are "old Bolsheviks", but the new outfit is dispised by the Chinese ruling crowd.

The Chinese are dissatisfied by Russian supplies to China. The supplies in quantity and quality are far behind the promised volumes and value, moreover, they have to pay everything in cash. The Chinese, like a British lord, dislike paying in cash. They presume that their credit ought to be good...

The big delegation of Chinese, under Tchou En Lai, in October last year to the Malenkov Government in Moscow explained that they wanted to get into the U.N. If Russia is not going to help them into this world organization, they are trying direct negotiations with the U.S.A. and England. This frightened the Soviet leaders and the chief purpose of the Four Power Conference was to try to push the inclusion pf China into the world concert. Yet naturally Molotov wants a little the inclusion of China into the world concert, for then he would have to yield his place to Mao or Tchou En Lai. Yet he can propose this, for he knows that we are not going to sit down with blood-stained Mao at the same table. Should we change our mind, Molotov would be the unhappiest man!

As to the course of the conference you saw every bit reported in the leading U.S. papers. But here I would like to include a memo which describes a briefing of Molotov to the high potentiaries of the Eastern German Republic in which he developed his theory about the world situation.

Encl.

CONFIDENTIAL

Encl. Berlin, February 14th, 1954

On 5 February, Molotov gave a speech to the S.E.D. ministers and to the leading functionaries of the Party at the Soviet Embassy Unter den Linden. On February 6, the Minister for Trade, Kurt Gregor, repeated the content of Molotov's speech to the directors and leading executives of His Ministry. The following report on the content of the speech is based on Gregor's repetition. Molotov explained the position he has taken in the conference and gave his summary of the way things stand.

"The agenda was composed by Molotov in coordination with the decisions of the Polit-Bureau, of the Council of Ministers in Moscow and with the concurrence of the leadership of the Chinese party. There was a strong reason for this. The whole world should recognize at the Berlin conference that at the present time the greatest danger to world peace lies in Eastern Asia and Indo-China.

"It is generally known that in America at the present time a strong current of opinion is directed against the use of American troops in Asia or Indo-China but one must fear that the munitions industry in America which is threatened by an economic crisis would gain the top hand and instigate new provocations with the help of the South-Korean Government and Chian Kaichek.

"There is a danger that the fighting in Korea may break out again and nobody can say whether this time the conflict can be localized.

"The same holds for Indo-China.

"It is therefore understandable that the main emphasis of the Communist, and therefore also of the Soviet, policy is given to Asia. The fight for the maintenance of world peace is the central task of all but it must be carried out also in Europe with the greatest strength. China has made great sacrifices to maintain peace. The clever restraint of the Chinese party leaders is the reason that the attempt to localize the Korean war was successful and that a third world war was prevented. This third world war would have been fought in Asia.

"China must now further the peaceful development of its industry and agriculture. Together with China, the Soviet Union would exhaust all means to avoid an increase in tension of international relations in Asia, and, at the same time, would leave no stone unturned to help China get her full rights and exert her sovereignty over areas properly hers. (Formosa.)

"The beginning of a world wide economic crisis in the imperialistic countries as a result of the shrinking capitalist world market necessitates a differentiated policy on the part of the Soviet world. This crises favors the peaceful development of the Communist countries because the opposing points of view among America, England and France will rapidly intensify so that it is certain that the common and united stand of the three Western Powers under the leadership of America will break down first on Asiatic matters. On the other hand, there is a great danger that the American munitions kings will unleash a new war as the only way to avoid the crisis.

"Molotov said that the Cold War has already been decided in favor of the East. He is certain that the anti-Soviet front directed by America already shows great cracks and, in a short time, will collapse. Then there will be completely new conditions with regard to Europe and the German question which will make possible a satisfactory solution.

"The conference would not end completely negative as far as the German question is concerned. Dulles is slowly getting nervous and that is the best sign that his two partners are also beginning to crack up on the German question. The time is no longer very far away when each of the three Western Powers will take a separate position on the German question. He hopes also in the German question to come to an agreement especially with France. It is likely that England would also agree but in principle he would not give in on any point which would increase the danger that the democratic peace loving forces in Germany would be swept away.

"Molotov does not believe that a referendum on "Peace Treaty or E.D.C." will be necessary. He has reliable information from France that also Bidault will drop E.D.C. as impossible and also influential West German circles have pointed out very plainly to Adenauer that these agreements have to be dropped in order to unify Germany."

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

DIE NEUE ZEITUNG

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July 10th, 1954

CHIEF EDITOR

Mr. Ed R. Murrow
Vice-President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, 17, N.Y.

Dear Ed.:

I am sending enclosed another memorandum which, I thought, may interest you. It may seem perhaps somewhat optimistic, but if one sits behind the Iron Curtain (you will remember, Berlin is one hundred miles within his famous rideau), then there is probably some more reason for less pessimism as at home where freedom and plenty abounds.

Please, dont misunderstand me. These are certainly no times for rejoycing. But how did Moliere's famous figure say "Tu l'as voulu, George Dandin." We were the makers of our own difficulties. Both Britain and Russia, for different reasons, tried to keep out France from the Concert of the Big Powers, and both of them wished to keep her out of occupying Germany. But we insisted. And now we have it. Churchill wanted a political solution in Central Europe and proposed to go into the Balkans, that time a most feasible idea. We did not want to have it-- it was more important from our electioneering point of view to liberate the Pope... Now we are paying dearly for it.

It will not be easy to bring France round to see the light. Decaying Great Powers are always difficult to deal with. Britain at least understands the fundamentals: She knows that she needs American cooperation.

By the way, the life of Die Neue Zeitung is assured for another year and the Fodors are preparing for, their home leave about at the end of this month. (Young Fodor is at home on home leave, working in the "Time" and "Life" office.

I hope I will have a chance to see you when I turn up in New York at the beginning of August?

With best regards to the family, and greetings to all from Martha,

I am,

Yours as ever
Mike
M.W. Fodor

MEMORANDUM

Berlin, July 7th, 1954

It appears to me that widespread pessimism is still abroad at home. Undoubtedly, the present times are far from being cheerful, and there is no reason for rejoycing. But there is no reason for despair, provided we try to grasp the fundamental factors in the present situation and act accordingly.

A few days ago we witnessed here the eclipse of the sun. For almost two hours our little satellite, the moon, blotted out the shining power of the sun. I hope that what we witness in world politics, is such an eclipse, figuratively speaking.

It is less than ten years that, due to the default of the former major Powers in Europe, we were obliged to take over the leadership of the free world. Ten years is very short a time in gaining experience in foreign politics. Comparing it with the blundering of others in the past we did not do so badly, though during the war tremendous mistakes were committed. We worked only for victory, and we failed to construct a future political line-up for the world.

Instead of going into the Balkans and attempting to gain leadership in Central and South Eastern Europe we wasted our time with fighting in Italy, which only helped the Nazis, because they could shorten their supply line.

In China we betted on the wrong horse, though all the horses were apparently somewhat "doped". Yet we could had prevented the victory of the Reds. Still, this is crying over spilled beans.

One of our great fault is (though these faults originate from our virtures) that our foreign policy, ever since the Founding Fathers, was 1., too idealistic, and 2. too emotional and sentimental. We ought to be proud of these virtues but we have to think in hard, matter-of-fact terms now that we have the burden of the world on our shoulders, and if we dont want to loose our last shirt. We could afford to be idealistic as long as we were a spectator in the great events of world history. Now that we have become an actor in this show, we must think of our boys and their lives, and of our money, too.

To make my point more understandable, I have to go back to some events in the past. Emotionalism in England and the U.S.A. committed the greatest folly after the first world war when we not only permitted, but actually helped, the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

Undoubtedly there were great injustices abroad in the old Habsburg Monarchy. But if we look in retrospect, how mild, how just that regime was compared with anything which came after it!

Before World War I. there were two expansive Powers in Europe, Imperial Germany and Tsarist Russia. The one fighting with the means of Pan-Germanism, the other with Pan-Slavism. Against this double menace there existed one Power, the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy which could offer resistance. The Habsburg Empire was the factor which guaranteed the balance of power in a badly torn pre-war Europe. I must say, Arthur Balfour, Foreign Secretary of Britain, in vital days, told me that he tried his best to save not only the Commonwealth of Nations in the Austrian

Empire, but even the Habsburg Monarchy. But his Premier, Lloyd George, and some idealistic "experts" in Crews House (the British Propaganda center), such as Lord Northcliffe, Wickham Stead, and Prof. Seatoh-Watson, were bent on dismembering the Monarchy and created a number of small States which naturally were unable to resist, first the Nazi flood, and, later, the Communist pressure. President Wilson, who viewed those parts with the eyes of an idealist, had fallen victim of the same sentimentalism.

If we could have saved the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, we would have had a dam against the Nazi danger, and later, against the Communist expansion. We ought have saved at least the Commonwealth of the Central European nations and ought had forced them to form a federation. But we failed.

Thus today we try to create a substitute in form European Cooperation and EDC. But it is easier to destroy an existing bulwark, than to create a new one.

Thus we should be more careful with our cries against Colonialism. Before I destroy this cancer, I must know that we have a good substitute for it. Who is to take the place of the retiring Colonial Powers? Just as Czechoslovakia and Poland and Yugoslavia and Hungary plus Bulgaria and Rumania could not resist the Nazi and Communist pressure, the so-called independent states, saved from colonialism, cannot exist under the present circumstances.

I lived in Morocco and Tunisia and I am fully aware how wrong the French were in their rule in those parts. But what is the alternative? There are two dangers! First, if French rule ends in Morocco and Tunisia, then the Arabs are going to gain the upper hand. Yet the Arabs are a minority (in Morocco only as much as ten percent) of the total indigenous population whose greatest part are Berbers. Thus we substitute an injustice for another injustice. Moreover, the "Istaqulal", the Moroccan independence movement, is directed and financed by Soviet Russia.

Have we created any substitute for French rule there? No.

We must be careful not to permit the creation of "vacuums", for such a vacuum is immediately filled by the Bolsheviks. It was the United States of America which helped, on basis of moral considerations, the birth of India's independence. If we would not have pushed it so fast, we would be better off. With Britain still in India, we would have had a barrier to Communism, and, at the same time, we would have been regarded as patrons of Indian independence aspirations. Now we have a neutralist Nehru. He will come round, but he is a neutralist just when we hardly can afford such a weakness at the spot which is one of the chief aims of Bolshevik aspirations.

Under these circumstances what can we do?

1. We must strenghthen everywhere the forces of resistance against Communism. Undoubtedly it is imporant to aid financially, economically and technically, weak or under-developed nations. But material help alone will not do. Soviet Russia knows why she is spending untold of billions for propaganda purposes. Not only the "bellies" must be satisfied, but also the heads. We must increase our spiritual offensive. We, indeed, have something to sell, namely, freedom, an ideal which lured people for thousand and thousands of years, and which still can work marvel if dished up properly.

2. We must keep up our alliances and get closer ties to our allies.

3. We must divide the Communist bloc.

This all sounds good, but you probably will ask: How can we attain it?

I stated that "we must strenghthen our alliances". Momentarily there seem to be certain divergences. This is natural. It is the result of democratic systems, the root of which is debate and discussion. There is always a noisy minority in each democratic country which takes an opposite side to the general attitude of the own government.

Moreover, England and France are nearer to Russia than we are. Therefore, there is a natural reluctance to proceed too fast or too hastily, as they expect to get the burden of a conflict.

We are a creditor nation and creditors and rich nations are never loved by the debtors.

This all, however, can be overcome. No doubt, the behavior of France is almost beyond our possibility of understanding. But we must remember: Great Powers hate to resign their positions. We have beaten Spain in 1898, and in 56 years the Spanish have not yet learned that they are no longer a Great Power. Only two Great Powers resigned easily; Austria-Hungary and Turkey. Austria left the scene of the Great Powers with charm and dignity and caused no trouble to anyone. Ata Turk of Turkey made even a virtue of the fact that Turkey must renounce all aspiration to the status of a Great Power. But others are not quite in the same mood..!

We must get used to it that we are not popular, except in Germany, and especially in Berlin. But the more right the teacher is, the more the pupils resent him.

Thus we must try to have patience with our allies and do many things to persuade them. We must gain more press support. For example, in France an old group which owned the "Le Temps", once the most influential newspaper in Paris, want to renew their old paper, whose absence the almost pro-Soviet "Le Monde" tried to monopolize in her own favor. But we ought to act quick, otherwise Soviet money is going to revive this famous newspaper!

I said: We must divide the Communist bloc. This also sounds easy but in practice is more difficult. We must not have any illusions of China. It is a cruel, terroristic dictatorship, with no regard for human life or spiritual values. Nevertheless, China is only dangerous to us if she gets another ten years of respite during which she can build up her heavy industries. Yet if China and Russia keep together, then this is such a power for which our own seems to be not quite adequate.

Geneva showed that, just because China was under constant pressure from us, Russia and China cooperate fine, while we were stabbed repeatedly in the back by our Allies. And yet the divergences between us and our allies cannot be compared with the fundamental differences that exist between China and Soviet Russia. The Kremlin is genuinely frightened by the sudden rise of China to power and prestige, and by the independent policy what Mao Tse Tung tries to follow. A year ago Moscow was dictating in Pekin -- now is the other way round.

There are several ways to increase the breach between the two Communist countries. The direct approach will not do, because of the fundamental hatred we entertain for the rulers of Pekin. But let Britain try to ease up the situation!

The most important point where we can damage China is to increase the internal divergences. Just recently there was a major purge of top ranking Chinese high officials. It was the eternal way in China that a governor of a mighty province revolted against the central power. With the help of Taipeh we ought to encourage such governors. This is the ancient and eternal way in China.

In Russia we must help, through good propaganda, to increase the dissatisfaction of the masses in Soviet Russia proper, and even more so, in the satellite countries. This is roughly, as I see the world situation.

+ + +

Now just a few words about Germany. This country is remaining our most faithful and reliable ally. Naturally, we need watchful vigilance. Every expansive nation quiets down after a while, especially if prosperity rules at home.

We must remember that in our great-grandfathers' time, France was the offensive country, she was the most aggressive power in Europe. This is gone soon after the Napoleonic times... Two major wars lost by Germany brought certain facts home to the younger generation. They are satisfied with what they have, and want no new adventures. There is, of course, a 25 percent minority population of refugees (one fourth of the West German population were expellees from Russian-controlled territories) and they want to go "home", that is back to the places where they lived. This was a great stupidity of the Ruskis, for they created their own enemies. The present generation is only fuming -- the next may act...

Germany remains the most anti-Communist country in Europe, and there is no serious attempt to get into relations with the Soviets. Some of the Ruhr industrial Magnates naturally would like to have closer economic relations with Russia, but this is inherent in all big industries. Did our own industrialists not seek business with Russia in the thirties, until they burned their fingers? The chief offenders would be some large industrialists like Otto Wolff and others. Yet the majority of the German industries, especially the former works connected with IG Farben, are all oriented toward the West.

Moreover, we expect that after the Geneva Conference the Russians will put on the heat again on Berlin, and this will probably cure even the few foolish industrialists.

+ + +

Fodor, Michael

PERSONAL CONFIDENTIAL

DIE NEUE ZEITUNG

PRESS
ess Division, Public Affairs
HICOG, APO 742, c/o PM, N. Y., N. Y.

107 LENTZEALLEE
BERLIN-DAHLEM,
PHONE 76 52 21

December 15th, 1953

EDITOR IN CHIEF

File

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Corporation
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I wanted to thank you for your kind note some time ago but we were pretty busy here recently. Whether the Four Power Conference is going to take place in Berlin or not only the Lord and the Russians know! The January 4th date appears to be somewhat too early, but the Russian answer probably will not object to the date: they probably will suggest a conference in East Berlin and with the debate about the place they will try to push out the date without actually objecting to it. Yet naturally such an early date does not leave them enough time for "propaganda" preparations.

If the conference will be in Berlin, I would certainly appreciate ~~it~~ undoubtedly many of my old friends, amongst them you, would come to Berlin.

Life otherwise is as dreary as usual in Berlin, yet I have the advantage of not noticing it--if one has to work from early morning till late at night, time passes without noticing the dreariness of the surroundings!

Very sincerely yours

Mike

M.W.Fodor

MEMORANDUM

Berlin, December 10th, 1953

Since my last memorandum an unusual thing happened: The Soviets said "Da" (Aye) to a Four Power Conference. On November 3rd the Soviets answered the Three Power note on the Four Power Conference with a lengthy, yet emphatic "No". It was obvious that they were playing up to France, and with their argumentation they attempted to induce France to take a hostile attitude to the EDC the European Defence Com. When Laniel then had asked for a vote of confidence and received such a vote, even if not with an absolute majority, the Soviets realized that their policy of sabotaging a Four Power Conference had produced effects which they just wished to avoid. Naturally, the Bermuda Conference's shadows have also created much uneasiness in the Kremlin.

It is difficult to fathom either in Moscow or in Berlin what is going on in the minds of the eleven or twelve men in the Kremlin Polit Buro (the dead or eliminated members such as Stalin, Berija and others were not yet replaced), yet it appears fairly clear that great struggles have gone on amongst those members of the Polit Buro who consider that the old rigid policy of "Njet" cannot be continued any longer, and those who stick to the Stalinist ideas. While at the beginning of November the adamant Stalinist group must have been gaining the upper hand, the reverses suffered abroad, especially by the unfavorable public opinion to the November 3rd Soviet note, have convinced some members to modify their attitude and vote, half-heartedly, for a Four Power Conference in Berlin.

[illegible] situation is still uncertain. Undoubtedly internal troubles, [illegible] the agricultural situation in Russia proper, and the [illegible] situation in the satellite states, are causing great worries to [illegible]kov and Chrustschov. Yet the "die-hards" have not yet given up [illegible].

[illegible] policy, it is needless to say, did not undergo fundamental changes. All the alleviations and favors granted since the death of Stalin to the Soviet Russian and satellite population in form of the much advertized and yet in practice too little advanced New Course were tactical, and not fundamental or basic changes in Soviet policy. The ultimate policy of world conquest has not yet been given up and the hope of a collapse of the capitalist economy in the United States and in Europe is just as vivid in the mind (or rather: in the imagination) of the Kremlinites as was one hundred years ago in the minds of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Some American and English publicists on economic matters with their Casandra call of an impending economic depression in the capitalistic world only strengthens them in their belief and determination.

Thus, if the Soviets have consented to the Four Power Conference in Berlin (and especially if their answer to the Bermuda note remains favorable which is not yet certain), this will not be a fundamental change in Russian politics -- we must regard it as a tactical move. Nevertheless, we must keep in mind that the wing in the Polit Buro which appears to be in favor of a "détente", an easing of the tension in the present stage of the Cold War, seems to be gaining in strength. It is difficult to say how far they are ready to make concessions.

My guess is (and this is a guess based on many years study of the Russian mind, yet without having any positive facts at my disposal) that we must consider us lucky if a.) Russia consents to such a conference in West Berlin, and b.) if as result at least an Austrian Treaty will ~~result~~. But such an Austrian Treaty will be the maximum achievement which we can hope for, plus a few alleviations in the German Cold War, such as easing of interzonal traffic, proposals for exchanges of publications between West and East Germanys, and other small favors. A real proposition for a solution of the German problem I dont expect.

Of course, much will depend on the actual happenings at the conference. Yet a half-a-year after June 16-17th risings the Soviets do not yet dare to let any experiment be tried out in East Germany, such as free elections, or even semi-free elections! Despite the terror, the mood in the zone is still too defiant to permit such procedures.

It is interesting to watch the attitude of the East zonal people to the forthcoming Four Power Conference. My Eastern bureau got reliable information about a kind of Gallup poll taken in the East by the Ulbricht people. (I must apologize to Gallup for calling it a Gallup poll: It was the report of the secret police about their finding of the feeling in the East). The East German Government people naturally were wise enough to voice only the viewpoint of their superiors; the smaller functionaries, however, were very worried that perhaps, at their expense, concessions will be made and then they will lose their jobs.

In the Eastern press the coming Four Power Conference is not played up at all. It appears on the front page, but as third or fourth important news item. However, the question of unity of Germany (not through free elections, but through "all-Germans talks" at the round table) is receiving top play.

In the meantime a World Peace Meeting is called in Weimar, and other such meetings are planned. The most important is, however, that the People Congress is being called together for May 1954. This would indicate that they have some plan of "great importance" to announce. The Volks-Kongress (People's Congress), (not to be mistaken for the People's Chamber) had met only once, in 1948 when it, so to say, sanctioned the partition of Germany by establishing the East German Republic. We interpret this move for the time being as a further announcement of the division of the two Germanys. Why was it called for May? It appears that the Soviets are contemplating that after the failure of the Four Power Conference (failure on the German problem) and the final ratification of the EDC this will be the answer of the East. It will not change very fundamentally the situation, but probably the DDR (the East German Republic) then will be regarded as an "independent" state, as "independent" as Hungary or Czechoslovakia. But naturally this would seriously effect the status of Berlin.

This does not mean that the calling of the May meeting of the "Volkskongress" is the already determined policy of the Soviets. The Kremlin always has two or three or more alternative policies, and even Ulbricht does not know which policy will prevail in May. But the East German Republic is going on as if this policy would be the official one.

Ulbricht is still tolerated though his policy is as unpopular as ever. Moreover, Semjonov, who seems to be in the saddle as firmly as a Russian can be firmly established in his position, always hated Ulbricht and the two men dont see eye to eye. Ulbricht! great protector, Pavel Fedorovitch Judin, who was deputy High Commissioner until recently, has been appointed as Soviet Ambassador in Pekin. Thus Judin, while still in favor, will be too far away to protect his Ulbricht.

It is interesting that Judin was sent to Pekin. (I foreshadowed in my last memo that Judin was no longer Russian Deputy High Commissioner in East Berlin and that W. Miroshitschenko, a Ukranian, has taken his place). Judin's mission to Pekin clearly shows that the Kremlin distrusts Mao. Judin was sent to report about Tito's attitude in 1948 to Belgrade -- does the Kremlin consider Mao as a prospective Tito?

Waiting for the answer of the Soviets about the Bermuda note, this is all I can report for the time being.

- - -

Fodor, Michael

PERSONAL

October 20, 1953

Dear Michael:

Many thanks for your letter. I want to express my gratitude to you for helping us make the Berlin show the big success it was.

Reuter's death was indeed a shock and must, I think, be considered a tragedy.

I sincerely hope that in your busy schedule you will be able to find time occasionally to sit down and indicate to me the line of your thinking. I can assure you that it would be most helpful.

Janet joins me in sending best regards to Martha and to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Michael W. Fodor
Die Neue Zeitung
107 Lentzeallee
Berlin - Dahlem

rh

PERSONAL

DIE NEUE ZEITUNG

BERLIN BUREAU

INFORMATION DIVISION
HICOG, APO 742, c/o PM, N. Y., N. Y.

107 LENTZEALLEE
BERLIN-DAHLEM,
PHONE 765221

October 12th,1953

EDITOR IN CHIEF

Mr.Edward R.Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York ,N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I wanted to write to you for some time to thank you for putting me on your show. I got a great number of letters from friends who saw me in your show and of whom I haven't heard for ages.

Poor Reuter's death must have come as a shock to you as it did to most of us. Hanna Reuter, his wife, told me repeatedly that she pleaded with him either to give up his job, or at least to delegate the social functions to someone else. His health was not too good for some time..

The Trieste situation is a nice mess. Dictators, and especially Balkan dicators, never can give up anything without endangering their rule. Tito is more intelligent than most dictators-- he compares to the Russian top-men like Mussolini did to Hitler-- yet these people never can renounce any territory. We unwilligly helped Tito to some popularity which was steadily declining. The peasants never liked him; the Communists still have a group secretly sympathizing with Russia, and thus his position is by no means ideal. We will have to learn to judge people as they are and not as we think they are. That is why people who know the mentality of those exotic countries (which not only includes Yugoslavia,but also Italy) would be needed. But we no longer tolerate experts-- we switch round our people all over the world at meteoric speed, so that they just can learn some superficial facts about those countries.

With best regards from Martha, to Mrs.M.and you, and my best greetings to Mrs.M.,

I am

Very sincerely yours

Uta

M.W.Fodor

Fodor, Mike

SEPTEMBER 8, 1953

MR. MIKE FODOR
PUB, HICOG, APO 742
BERLIN

ARRIVING BERLIN THURSDAY EVENING WITH FOUR CAMERA CREWS TO UNDERTAKE BIG TELEVISION PROGRAM STOP HOPE TO HAVE YOU COUNSEL GUIDANCE AND PARTICIPATION STOP WILL TELEPHONE YOU ON FRIDAY REGARDS

ED MURROW

1-43-7

M.W. Fodor
Forststrasse 30,k Berlin-
Zehlendorf
(Address: PUB,HICOG,APO 742
c/o PM,N.Y.N.Y.)

June 30th,1953

PERSONAL

Dear Ed:

Thank you very much for your most kind letter of June 5th. I wanted to thank for it immediately,but, as you know, there was just a "minor trouble" in the neighborhood.

It seems that the Neue Zeitung's future is guaranteed, at least for another year in Berlin. And at present Berlin is certainly one of the most important hubs of world politics.

As an old Balkanite or Balkan specialist, I knew that we will have one day a major explosion behind the Iron Curtain. But I always guessed that Poland or Bulgaria, two traditionally revolutionary countries, will make the first go.

The events in East Berlin and in the Soviet zone are interesting for two reasons: First, the two initial blows behind the Iron Curtain came from two of the most unrevolutionary nations, namely the Czechs and the Germans. This breaks thus all rules of those who think by logic and by ideology.

Second, this was the first unorganized revolution I have ever seen. You know that since 1919 I have covered practically all major revolutions,revolts or riots, but such a thing I have never witnessed. Since the 17th of June I have interviewed (or my staff have talked) to hundreds of refugees who participated in the zonal revolts. All acounts show that these outbreaks were compleely spontaneous. They heard on RIAS or on the Voice of America that there was a revolt in East Berlin, and they immediately and spontaneously downed tools.

It is too early to say what Russia is going to do in face of the Berlin events. At present there is plenty of trouble in the Kremlin itself. While I still discount the rumors about a split between Malenkov and Berija though Berija's power necessarily is greater at present than Malenkov's, there is a deep cleavage between the two and the rest of the Politburo. And the most important: There is a wide rift between the Army and the Party. The Army is using the present troubles as an excuse to grab more power.

Thank you once more for your kind answer, and permit me to turn to you, should the situation change here,

I am,

Affectionately yours

Mr.Edward R.Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York,22,N.Y.

M.W.Fodor

5

Fodor, Mike

June 5, 1953

Personal

Dear Mike:

I arrived back from London the day before yesterday and hasten to answer yours of May 15. If "Neue Zeitung" should fold, which I certainly hope it won't, you may rely upon me to do everything possible in your behalf with Radio Free Europe or with any other organisation where I may have the slightest influence.

I find myself in complete agreement with your estimate of the Russian situation, and I fear that in their effort to divide the allies they have scored some really notable successes. All our correspondents from the continent and London, in their reports regarding the fear and suspicion of this country and its policies, were indeed depressing. I can see nothing but disaster ahead in our policy of reducing both aid and trade. The prospects for intelligent legislation in the trade area are gloomy indeed.

I shall be going back to England for three weeks on the 15th of June, but this address will always reach me. There is a bare chance that I might be in Berlin late in July. If so, I shall make you a signal in advance.

Affectionately yours,

Mr. M. W. Fodor
Die Neue Zeitung
Information Division
HICOG, APO 742, c/o PM, N.Y.
New York

PERSONAL, CONFIDENTIAL

DIE NEUE ZEITUNG

BERLIN BUREAU

INFORMATION DIVISION
HICOG, APO 742, c/o PM, N. Y., N. Y.

107 LENTZEALLEE
BERLIN-DAHLEM,
PHONE 76 52 21

May 15th,1953

EDITOR IN CHIEF

Mr.Edward R.Murrow
Vice-President
Columbia Broadcasting Corporation
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I am ashamed for not having written to you for such a long time, but,believe me, editing a paper with Foreign Service regulations really takes up all my time.

Before I am writing about the situation in these parts, I want to come back to a subject which we have discussed two years ago, on the occasion of a lunch in your Club. That time I had asked you that in case the "Neue Zeitung" goes out of existence, would it be possible for you to recommend me to the Free Europe Radio as a Balkans and Central European expert?

This time, like two years ago, the future of this government organ hangs in the balance. It is quite possible that the Berlin edition of the Neue Zeitung is going to continue as here, on this island in the"Red Sea", we still need such an organ, for various reasons. But everything will depend on the decision of the Appropriation Committee of Congress, and noone knows whether we will be able to obtain the necessary funds.

Thus, in case the paper would go out of existence, I just want to sound your advice about the Free Europe Radio. Confidentially, I have already a tentative offer from Lee Stowe in Munich , but this is just the monitoring bureau of the RFE. With my Balkan experience I think, and with my experiences in the Near East and North Africa, probably something more important would be justified. Certainly,there are only a few of us who know about those once romantic, and now troublesome and dark parts of Europe.

I am sorry to trouble you with my personal affairs, but the interest you had shown two years ago, encourages me to come to you. Of course, I would have to wait for the decisions of the Appropriation Committee, though if I could get something freer a job than a government institution, I would not hesitate to take it.

Now, if I dont bore you, I want to put down some of my ideas about the present situation in these parts. ~~Right~~ Almost ten weeks past since the death of Josip V.Stalin, and the world situation looks just as confuse as ever. The Soviet "peace offensive" is still on, but naturally the Russian move consists mostly of words, and of very few deeds. There is no shadow of doubt that this peace offensive has a double aim, first, to gain time, and, if possible, a long truce while the fight for power goes on behind the scenes, in Russia, and,second, to split the Allies if only possible.

DIE NEUE ZEITUNG

BERLIN BUREAU

INFORMATION DIVISION
HICOG, APO 742, c/o PM, N. Y., N. Y.

107 LENTZEALLEE
BERLIN-DAHLEM,
PHONE 76 52 21

EDITOR IN CHIEF

The fight for power in Soviet Russia is quite obvious. At present undoubtedly the Malenkov-Berija group is on the top, but already it is obvious that a large part of the revived Politburo wants a greater share in the decisions and therefore tries to clip the hopes of both Malenkov and Berija for a personal dictatorship, or a dual dictatorgroup. Though people generally speak of a "Troika"(trio) of Malenkov-Berija and Molotov, the latter is permitted to act in foreign affairs, but has little to say at home. At least for the time being.

Yet the chief factor in promoting the "peace offensive" is the fear of the political fellows in the Kremlin from the army. The Marshals have not yet forgotten the defeat they suffered in 1945 when they were the victors and the heroes, and suddenly Stalin stripped them from all power. It is doubtful that the army can do much at present, but the fear of Malenkov and Berija exists and they want to gain a long truce till they can deal with all uncertain elements.

Then the Soviet peace offensive is needed for the masters of the Kremlin to give some hope to their completely exhausted and often exasperated masses. Also, the Malenkov-Berija group, rightly or wrongly, realize the unrest in the satellite countries. So they try to make small concessions, slightly better living and the hope of "peace". The population behind the Iron Curtain is terrified, lest a new war breaks. If people live under conditions such as the folks behind the Iron Curtain, little concessions look quite sizable, or at least, completely out of proportion of their importance.

As to the aim of splitting the Allies, they already can book some substantial gains...

But probably the most important reasons for the "peace offensive" is the fact that the "cold war" got into an impasse, it got "frozen." Such a"frozen war" is considered dangerous by the Kremlin, for a continuation has no alternative but war (as judged by the masters of the Kremlin), and war they dont want at present. They cannot afford a "hot war", first, because of their fear of the people whose deep-seated pacifism frightens the masters, second, because the satellites are completely out of hand, and, third, because they fear that a war would help the rise of a Russian Napoleon.

Thus they want to get out of the present"trench war-fare," and they intend to go over to a"war of movement", naturally in the ideological field. Thus they are seeking to regain the initiative.

President Eisenhower's speech was probably the most important step in our set-up to gain the initiative in the"cold war" and we must hope that the ball will be carried on from now on.

These are probably the most important facts in the pre ent situation as seen from the Berlin watch tower.

Very sincerely yours

Mike

M.W.Fodor

Fodor, M. W.

July 11, 1951

Dear Mike:

I should have written you long ago. I was forced at almost the last moment to cancel the trip to Yugoslavia. Right now I am sitting in the country on the first day of my vacation. I shall decide in the next two or three weeks where I am to go during August. At the moment it still appears likely, or atleast probable, that I shall revive the Yugoslav junket in which case I shall, of course, send you a cable and make representations to McCloy immediately.

At the moment everyone here is sweating out the cease-fire proposals in Korea. My own fear is that if it is achieved there will then result a great relaxation in this country and an unwillingness to pass tax or control legislation, which will of course be required for many years to come.

You are quite right in your analysis of the outcome of the MacArthur investigation, but perhaps the revelations confused the Russians as much as they confused most of us.

It was delightful to see you again, even so briefly, and I shall certainly let you know if I get anywhere in Europe this summer.

As ever yours,

E R Murrow

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

Mr. M.W. Fodor
DIE NEUE ZEITUNG
Information Services Division
HICOG, APO 742, c/o PM
New York, New York

PERSONAL, CONFIDENTIAL.

DIE NEUE ZEITUNG

BERLIN BUREAU

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: M. W. FODOR

INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION
HICOG, APO 742, c/o PM, N. Y., N. Y.

BERLIN-DAHLEM,
LENTZEALLEE 107
Sammelnummer 76 52 21

June 20th, 1951

(42)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Director of Public Affairs
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I am somewhat ashamed that I had no opportunity to thank you earlier for your kind invitation and for the chance of meeting you again.

I was hoping that I will hear about your planned trip to Yugoslavia. I hope that the doctor's verdict was not unfavorable?

Since I saw you, things have taken a somewhat more favorable turn. The McArthur hearings became almost a boomerang and the evidence of the joint chiefs of staff have certainly and unmistakeably pointed out the importance of Europe for the defense of the U.S.A.

As far as I can make it out, the hearings had a strange reaction on the Ruskis. I thought that they will be overjoyed, because, after all, we served them on a silver salver highly confidential and top secret facts which they otherwise could had obtained only through an expensive system of espionage.

Yet the masters in the Kremlin are convenced that the hearings were a put-up job-- they consider it a cheap imitation of their 1936-37 "purge trials", the more because an expert of those trials, W. Vyshinski, is the present Foreign Secretary(even if he is convalescent). Thus they consider the whole congressional investigation as a farce, arranged for their "benefit".

The Soviets are worried about Western Germany, and will try to step up their "neutrality" and "no rearmament" propaganda. Conditions behind the Iron Curtain are definitely bad, but that is not going to help us for the moment.

I sincerely hope that you will be able to come this way in the near future and on that occasion we can personally discuss the situation in these parts.

Cordially yours
Mike
M.W.Fodor

Francis Gerard

APRIL 6, 1953

ERNEST CRAIG
P.O.NORTHLANDS
JOHANNESBURG
SOUTH AFRICA

ANSWERING YOUR MARCH TWENTY-FIVE LETTER DUE TO TIME LAG COULD YOU MANAGE TO CABLE ME SIX HUNDRED WORDS ON THE RESULTS AS SOON AS AVAILABLE. REGARDS

ED

(MURROW) 1-43-7

P.O. Northlands
Johannesburg
South Africa

25 March 53

Dear Ed.,

I have heard from my agents, Curtis Brown, in New York that payment has been received from CBS for the two trifles I sent you.

Frankly, I am completely bouleversé by your munificence and would like to take this opportunity of thanking you most sincerely for what I regard as real generosity.

Three weeks today South Africa goes to the Polls and only Providence may tell with any certainty as to how the people will vote. On the present showing, we have the edge on Malan & Co but emotion is mounting and the Black Peril is being screamed from the housetops. If this present gang gets in again, God help us all.

Would you be interested in a talk summing up the result of the Election after 15th April?

Unfortunately it will be impossible for me to get to U.K. for the coronation and I would much have liked to see you again. But I will be looking for a job after next month.

With renewed thanks and kindest regards.
Sincerely yours,

Ernest

(Ernest Craig)

March 10, 1953

Confidential

Dear Miss Suckerman:

Enclosed herewith is a CBS check in the amount of $200 for deposit to the account of Francis Gerard. Mr. Gerard informs us that you are his literary agent and will handle this compensation due him for two recordings he sent us from Johannesburg, South Africa for use on Mr. Murrow's 7:45-8:00 PM CBS Radio news broadcast.

Mr. Murrow used these recorded political reports anonymously, and Mr. Gerard has asked us to instruct you to keep this matter entirely to yourselves and in no circumstances do anything which would reveal his identity, the nature of the material supplied, or to whom he supplied it. He is to be addressed in all correspondence as Mr. Ernest Craig at P-O Northlands, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, and when you inform him of receipt of this payment I suggest you label it "In payment for shipments received May 27, 1952 and January 5, 1953 at 485 Madison Avenue, New York" which will be sufficient to identify it as coming from Mr. Murrow.

Please do call me if you have any questions or if there is any additional information you need. Our telephone number is PLaza 1-2345.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Nelly Suckerman, Secretary
Curtis Brown Ltd.
347 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York
February 16, 1953

Dear Ernest:

This is just a brief note to say that your first shipment arrived and was used with great effect. The second one has also arrived, but we are waiting for an appropriate time to put it on the market which will probably be in the next few days.

We are in communication with your agent here, and you will be hearing from him about the sordid aspects of the business.

I shall be in London for the coronation at the Connaught. Any chance of seeing you there.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ernest Craig
P-O Northands
Johannesburg
Union of South Africa

Dacke

FEBRUARY 2, 1953

ERNEST CRAIG
P-O NORTHLANDS
JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA

SECOND SHIPMENT RECEIVED OKAY STOP MUST POSTPONE

PICTURE PROJECT TEMPORARILY STOP WRITING

ED

1-43-7

NOTE TO COMMUNICATIONS:

Mr. Murrow's last name is not to be added
to above signature

P-O Northlands
Johannesburg

26th. Jan. '53.

Dear Ed. Murrow,

I am a little worried as to whether you received the recorded talk which I sent you. I am informed by the friend who got it out of the country for me that it was despatched from England, by air mail, on 30th. December. You should, therefore, have received it about 2nd. January.

Also I wrote you that the thing was coming to you and in the same letter asked you if you were still interested in sending out a TV camera crew.

I do realise how very busy you must be, particularly with "Ike" -- bless him -- having just come in but I would be grateful if you could let me know about these two things.

Unless I am sadly at fault, we are going to kick Malan & Co out in April and then you'll see the emergence of a new liberal party of which I will be the first in the queue.

With kind regards,
Sincerely yours,

Franklin Troup

P-O Northlands
Johannesburg

17th. Dec. '52.

Hold

Dear Ed.,

You will be receiving either about Christmas time or just at the turn of the year another record from me. It is a bit longer than the last one but, from my point of view, a great deal more important.

rec'd 1/5/53

I am most anxious for you to use this if you can.

Pay $100.

It was even more difficult than last time to get the talk recorded and I would be very grateful if CBS could pay my expenses of making it and mailing it to you. Of course, if you do not use it I should not expect your organisation to meet the cost of production.

Things are a great deal worse in this country since last I wrote but I have cautious hopes that we may, despite the rigging of the constituencies, kick these bastards out at the Election in April.

Please remeber to write to me as "Ernest Craig" as it is vital that the United Party should not appear to be involved in these broadcasts.

I can't, unfortunately, give you a precise date as to when you will receive the record as it depends on who I can get to take the thing out of the country and air-mail it from beyond the frontier.

May I take this opportunity of wishing you all the best for Christmas and the New Year. Wish us luck out here. We need it.

Yours sincerely,

Francis Gerard

(Francis Gerard)

Wishing you a very Happy Christmas and

a Prosperous

New Year

from

The Gérards

CAROLINE COTTAGE,
INANDA,
JOHANNESBURG.

B03-7488.

IMPORTANT **IMPORTANT**

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

IMPORT CARGO SECTION
NEW YORK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
(IDLEWILD)
JAMAICA 20, NEW YORK
OLympia 6-5720

SPEEDBIRD CARGO ARRIVAL NOTICE

Recd rec'd 1/5/53

EDWARD R. MURROW ESQ.,
485 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

Date 1/1/53

We are pleased to advise you that an air cargo shipment consisting of ONE (1) package(s) said to contain GREETINGS RECORD from LONDON arrived for your account on Aircraft GAKGH Flight No. BO9/632 on 1/1/53 under Air Waybill No. 628892

May we suggest that immediate arrangements be made for the clearance of this shipment through U. S. Customs 9 A.M. to 12 Noon, 1 P.M. to 4 P.M., Mondays thru Fridays either by you or by an Authorized Licensed Customs Broker. If you instruct a Licensed Customs Broker or wish us to obtain one for you to clear this shipment through Customs, the form below must be completed by you and returned to this office.

Shipments not cleared prior to 4 P.M. 1/7/52 19 will be taken into custody by U.S. Customs and forwarded to their General Order Warehouse at your risk and for your account.

All enquiries should be made to British Overseas Airways Corporation, Import Cargo Arrival Desk, at the above address, quoting the Air Waybill number appearing on this notice.

The following charges are due on this shipment:

Air Freight Charges $ NIL

Shipper's C.O.D. $ NIL

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

JOHN RENNIE (AB)
Import Cargo Arrival Desk

CLEARANCE AUTHORIZATION FOR LICENSED CUSTOMS BROKER

IMPORT CARGO SECTION
BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION
NEW YORK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
JAMAICA 20, NEW YORK

Airwaybill No. 628892

We (I) hereby appoint and authorize

☐ _____ to effect clearance.
Name of Authorized Licensed Customs Broker

Check one

☐ BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION to obtain a licensed broker to pay charges, if any, sign receipt for documents covering shipment mentioned herein, and clear same through United States Customs.

Yours truly,

Date _____

_____
Consignee's Signature

Mr. M. How much?
100.00
May 27.

P-O Northlands
Johannesburg
South Africa

9th. July. '52

Dear Ed.,

Thank you very much for your letter of 24th June.

I was delighted to hear that you were pleased with my effort and that, from your point of view, it proved successful. I already knew that it had been used as "Die Transvaler" -- a Nationalist newspaper here in Jo'burg -- had printed a story from an Afrikaner living in Illinois who wrote home to his parents that a "Torch Commando" had broadcast over CBS that the War Veterans were preparing for "burgeroorlog" (civil war); a complete distortion of what I actually said. That, however, is typical of the lying stuff put out by the Nationalist press.

I am making arrangements to send you a further instalment and will get it to you as and when I can. By the way, could you ask your secretary when writing to Ernest Craig not to rubber-stamp the envelope "America listens most to CBS Radio". The postmaster at Northlands was decidedly curious and a lot of civil servants out here are Nationalists.

Incidentally, I take it most kindly of you to offer to pay me for my effort. The easiest way, I think, would be for you to make such payment through Curtis Brown who are my literary agents in New York. I haven't their address here at the moment but they will be in the 'phone book. I would be grateful, however, if you would ask them to keep the matter to themselves and in no circumstances to do anything which would reveal my identity. The situation here is worsening rapidly and those of us who might be able to do something operative want to side-step trouble until D-Day -- whenever it comes.

With regard to your television boys, how soon could the crew get here if I were to cable you that something worth their while was coming up?

Again all my thanks for all you are doing. We need every bit of help we can get.

Ever yours sincerely,

Francis

ON PROSCRIBED LIST
FRANCIS GERARD
UNITED PARTY
GREETING RECEIVED
VIA BOAC
FROM LONDON
(HAND CARRIED FRIEND)

(over)

Curtis Brown Ltd.
347 Madison Avenue

MU 6-6170

Non-staff
Recording used
May 27.
Hold payment.

June 24, 1952

Dear Ernest:

The package arrived in excellent condition. I used it anonymously and the response by the consumers was exceptional.

Please forgive me for not acknowledging receipt sooner. If you can make another shipment as outlined in yours of May 13, I shall certainly market it.

If you think my television boys could do any business through your firm, let me know, and I will send them out.

Also, please let me know where and how I can pay you for the previous shipment. It was really first class; your touch is as sure as ever.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ernest Craig
P.O.Northlands
Johannesburg
Union of South Africa

P-O Northlands
Johannesburg

18th June. 1952

Dear Ed.

I am much exercised in mind at not having heard from you.

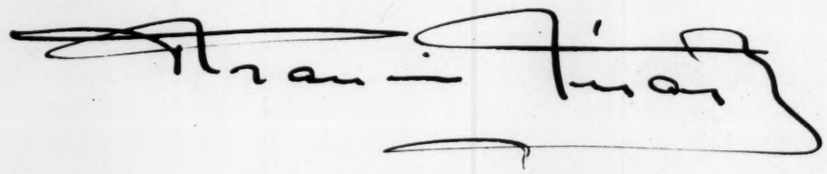
As I wrote you, I arranged for the recording to be taken to London by a friend and air-mailed to you from there. Have you, in fact, received it?

Do please let me know, as if the thing has not fetched up I will check through London to find out what has gone wrong.

Things are moving rapidly from bad to worse out here with the police supporting organised hooliganism on the part of the government followers. We are, however, not at all down in the mouth because there is a real swing away from Malan & Co throughout the country.

Forgive my not writing more for the moment. Am up to my eyes in work.

With kindest regards.
Sincerely yours.



Non-staff

P.O. Northlands,

JOHANNESBURG.

13th May 1952.

Dear Ed Murrow,

Thank you for your cable and also for your most generously expressed letter.

You will be receiving the recording of a brief talk by me during the course of the next few days. This will be airmailed to you from London. I have found a friend who is flying to England and who has undertaken to get this thing out of the country for me and then through to you.

The record has no name tag or anything on it but the sides are numbered.

It will probably interest you to know that the delay in getting this to you has been occasioned by the fact that in all Johannesburg I could only find one outfit which was prepared to risk its neck. Political timidity in the business world out here is contemptible. South Africa is fast becoming a police state.

Please do not communicate with me again to the Post Box Number which I originally gave you, for we know that at the United Party Offices neither our mail nor our telephones are secure. If you want to get in touch with me write to me as Ernest Craig at the above address and please remember to address me as Ernest. Sorry to appear so ridicously cloak-and-dagger but I know that I am on the proscribed list and I would like to stay in the ring as long as possible.

I will post this letter at a Post Office where I am not known and take a chance on its getting through to you safely.

I would beg of you, in no circumstances, to reveal my identity should you broadcast my talk, for the same reason. I am quite prepared to continue leading with my chin and, despite the rather dramatic atmosphere of the above, am in very good heart. This fight is exhilarating.

With regard to your sending a camera crew to this country this summer, I presume you mean by that the American summer. That makes it our winter and I think your fellows might well get a good deal better stuff were they to come during our hot weather especially as, politically, the country ought then to be about boiling point - - - if the thing doesn't come sooner. One thing I think you should know and that is that the South African Broadcasting Corporation is completely in the hands of the present Government and if your camera boys were handled by the S.A.B.C., the latter would see to it that they got nothing which did not suit the Malan Government.

Meanwhile my renewed thanks. Your letter was most heartening.

Yours ever,

Francis

-Francis Girard-

May 1, 1952

Dear Francis Gerard:

I do indeed remember you. Your report on Malta was one of the finest I ever have had the privilege to transmit to my own country.

I shall of course do immediately what I can to meet your request and you may expect to receive some material by airmail on a fairly regular schedule. Unfortunately, the situation in South Africa has not received the extended treatment on radio that it deserves. Therefore, much of the material I shall send will be from the daily press.

Would you in return be willing to make me a couple of 4 to 5 minute recordings on the situation as you view it and airmail them to me here: 485 Madison Avenue, New York City. The type of recording gear you use doesn't matter in the least - I can transcribe off anything. I think a couple of pieces from you might make a real contribution towards awakening public opinion in this country to exactly what is happening.

I am now involved in a series of television programs and am contemplating the idea of sending a camera crew to South Africa this summer for some extended shooting. If this project materializes I shall of course communicate with you immediately.

While dictating this letter I've decided to send you a cable forthwith but will post the letter anyway.

As ever yours,

Mr. Francis Gerard
P.O. Box 3835
Johannesburg, South Africa

nic

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

From

Station

J. AARON

MAC

May 1, 1952

The attached are self-explanatory.

Mr. M. would like you to make some clips on the whole subject of South Africa, particularly editorial comment and post them out once every week or two to Gerard.

P-O Box 3835
Johannesburg
South Africa

26th. March. '52

(11)

Dear Ed Morrow,

I'm writing to you in the very earnest hope that you will remember me and that further you will be prepared to help. You may recall that I did a couple of broadcasts to America for you from the Hallam Street, London studio. I was then Major Gerard and had just returned from Malta where I was on General Dobbie's staff during the seige.

I am now in South Africa and working for both the United Party which opposes Dr. Malan's Nationalist government and am also a member of the War Veterans' Torch Commando.

Since the Prime Minister announced his intention of overriding the Courts the situation has become frought with the very real danger of ultimate civil war. Naturally we will do what we can, on our side, to avoid this if possible but we are quite determined that this dictatorship shall not go on.

British opinion merely serves to inflame Malan's supporters whereas American opinion they will accept grudgingly as being representative of ideas and feelings in the Western World.

I would be deeply grateful for any help you could give me in this connection. Could you air-mail me a continual supply of American radio comment or statements on the present South African constitutional crisis? I am certain it would help us. Do please try to do something along these lines for me.

It's a pretty depressing prospect ahead of us out here because if the shooting does start and we get stuck into these bastards, God alone knows what the Native may do if he judges the situation as his chance.

Sorry to bother a busy man but from what I remember of you I felt that if you could do anything to help, you would.

With kindest regards,
Sincerely yours,

(Francis Gérard)

Mr. E. Morrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City
U.S.A.

Cabell Greet was a professor at Barnard College and speech consultant to CBS. He and Murrow struck up a warm friendship starting in 1949. He died around 1972. Greet handled pronunciations of foreign names and places and sent corrections and criticisms to Murrow and other correspondents.

This folder contains representative correspondence between the men. Murrow obviously delighted in these memos and the exchanges are clever and extremely amusing at times. For example, in 1969 Murrow sent Greet a memo - "I am off for Burma next week--how is it pronounced?" They delighted in addressing one another according to various news events - "To Walter Reuther Greet," "Diogenes Greet to Marcus Aurelius Murrow," etc.

I have known and, in fact, been associated with Dr. William C. Greet for nearly fifteen years. He is a scholar of gentle character and great good humor. I have seen him frequently in the company of Europeans and have no doubt that his relationship with French scholars in his discipline would be most amicable. His knowledge of American civilization from the linguistic or any other point of view is very great indeed.

During a long residence in Europe, I observed many American students and scholars in European universities. I can say, without qualification, that I have not known an American more likely to be a suitable and indeed admirable representative of his country or one more likely to contribute to what Dr. Alvin Johnson used to call "the cross-fertilization of cultures".

Professor Greet is a great teacher (he must be because I have observed him in the process of teaching broadcasters--a task that many scholars deem impossible).

Greet, Cabell

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
WICKERSHAM 2-2000

VIA AIR MAIL

Southbridge RFD 2, Mass.
July 17, 1964

Dear Ed

I've written you half-dozen letters in my mind but somehow never managed to get anything on paper. I'm glad yougot back from California before the Birch-waters made a neo-proto-Republican out of you, or did they?

I still miss you like a finger or a knuckle when there is interesting news aired. I hope that you are planning to broadcast again. As Gould said in the Times Wed. July 15, p. 55 (but surely you read it!):

> The decision to have one man removed from the confusion .... is paying off for both Mr. Severeid and CBS. The rebirth of the true broadcast commentator .... most welcome.

I certainly would like to hear your comments on the shooting match -- or was it just a rodeo -- in San Francisco. And the babtizing and hymn-singing by the river in Atlandtic City. And to say everything about the turkey-shoot next fall. -- Why not?

I nearly came up to see you to ask you to run for office (for your old office on the 17th floor) before we left town the last of May. Jim Seward said that you welcome a good ax or brush hook or even a machete to keep the alders and wild cherry down. The trouble with me is 17 acres of same here in mud-pond country. Truth to tell, I just about last until end of term and this ~~last~~ year I was head of Barnard English Dep't again with accompanying committees. It has got so in colleges nowadays that a department head to get any part of his way has to comport himself like a political candidate, kissing babies (and much worse!), swopping favors, and worst of all listening to his colleagues for hours on end.

Jim tells me that your son is a chip off the old block, even showing some signs of improvement in the stock--Janet's part no doubt. We feel the same about our daughter Anne. You should have had a daughter, Ed, to go completely foolish..... and we should have had a son.

I've come to the end of the page! Even the paper was nicer in the old days, wasn't it.

Affectionately

Cabell (Greet)

September 27, 1960

Dear Cabell:

Thanks for your note on "Background." I fear me I have a fondness for lost causes.

After last night's debate the reputation of Messrs. Lincoln and Douglas is secure.

When can we meet for lunch?

As ever yours,

Professor Cabell Greet
450 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

ERM:gw

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Ed Murrow

From Cabell Greet

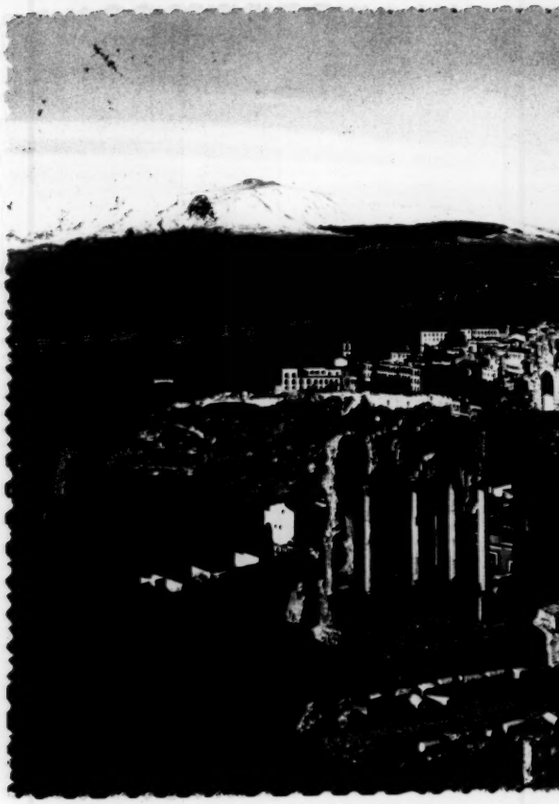
Station

Sunday September 18, 1960

Background today is a program of great nobility, pathos and trajedy. A wonderful delineation of the fate of nations and the character of individuals. I hope that the tape will be played again and again. And not only in your own diocese. What a sermon on the apostolic succession of our foreign policy!

yrs

Cabe



TAORMINA May 3rd
Teatro Greco e panorama
Théâtre Grec et panorama
Greek Theatre and panorama
Griechisches Theater und Panorama

Greek

Athens is trying hard to change; Taormina not to change. Both moderately successful.

Your philosophical traveler --

Cab

Albergo Bel Soggiorno
Ediz. Conti - Taormina
da fotocolor Kodak Ektachrome

P. MARZARI S.P.A. - SCHIO

Air Mail

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.
U.S.A.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Edward R. Murrow
Cabell Greet

From

Station

Southbridge RFD 2, Mass.

August 28, 1960

Dear Bishop

Your eloquent homilies must have grieved the Devil this Sabbath morn. The more I hear from you, the better I like it.

Latter Day

Cabell

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to:

from: Cabell Greet
Ed Murrow.

August 25, 1959

This is to advise that the Bishop (unfrocked) has put to sea and mourns the fact that he had no opportunity to give you spiritual guidance and alcoholic sustenance before departing. As a result of a year of silence, said Bishop expects to be cited as having made his greatest contribution so far to radio and television.

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Ed Murrow

from: Cabell Greet.

Southbridge RFD 2, Mass.

July 29, 1959

Dear Bishop that were, Admiral to be ?

In Chicago, the forum of truth, I heard that a newspaper Friday or Thursday evening noted that ERM, the Father of Eloquence, had applied for a Commission in the Navy, HMS Pinafore.

Well, pipe me down, deacon that was, yeoman to be.

See Jee

CG

1137

C Greet

July 29, 1959.

Glen Arden Farm
Pawling, N.Y.

Dear Cabell:

Thanks for your gracious note of July 8th. We have not even started packing, much less jettisoning.

I am just trying to get underway on the so-called lecture for London on the subject of "Television and Politics", which I now learn must be delivered in the Guildhall, which will undoubtedly retard the course of Anglo-American relations by a couple of decades!

Thanks for your words about the radio piece. For years I have tried to tell you that Lowell Thomas was a beacon of intelligence and perception, but you would not listen.

If I ever finish the draft for London I shall impose a copy upon you for your usual critical comment.

Like always,

Professor Cabell Greet
RFD 2,
Southbridge, Mass.

C. Greet

Southbridge RFD 2, Mass.

July 8, 1959

Dear Ed

We hope that the Murrows are happilyengaged in making lists of the indispensables that must be taken; making trial packings and weighing them on the bathroom, or the barn, scales; and starting again, and again. Fortunately between radio and Holyoke you must have friendly houses everywhere that will accept jettisoned luggage, "that wasn't necessary after all".

The only item that we are ever short of is Kodachrome Daylight 135. That gives us an excuse to make a little trip to Switzerland where it costs only a fourth more than in New York.

I hope thqt there's at least one camera bug in your house. For some reason,—perhaps yours and Janet's high thinking?—I fear there isn't. Maybe Casey is a low thinker? at least low enough to be a shutter shudder bug? Perhaps you could pay him per picture, hiring him to be your photographer?

We are now recollecting action in tranquillity, with quite as much pleasure as in the doing. Kay has sent off two or three rolls a week (really beacuse Kodak lost a precious film for us once), and the instalments returning are as much fun,say, as the Perils of Pauline. Last night we arrived at Taormina, Agrigento, Segesta, and Palermo, and we declare to goodness that Sicily is our favorite place, unless it's Toledo or Segovia. Kay would add something Grecian too, but not I. I'm a magna grecian.

Quite courageously I have as yet said nothing about the Edward R. Murrow program. That nobody takes your time--just another dumb overworked jockey--somehow brought home to me ~~to me~~ the great change, the flooded country, of radio. As long as you were there, or even your symbol, there was intellectual content, a link with an intellectual past. Without you, I see that you haven't left much. Nobody can reproach you with a lost-leader theme. As usual you have been a hero, carried on beyond the demands of duty, and let nobody down.

I believe of course that radio will be rediscovered like Herman Melville and recordings. There are still plenty of able people around, but what can they do in a five-minute spot, or if they have more time, with the policy of spot news and no thought? I thank heaven for the three or four exceptions on Sunday. Maybe from that, something will grow, but I see nothing to be cheerful or optimistic about.

Maybe you'll find an answer as you go about. I hope you'll really make some tapes even though it may seem

& no personality! Without you I find that I treasure Lowell Thomas!

at the time not-worth-while. Keep your hand in, Ed. There's nobody like you. Even the best in public-service TV imitates your programs--at least as far as I can see. You are needed, boy. Have a good time, flex your muscles, and come back.

My friend that we were driving with--Ken Montgomery, a retired accountant--smashed his little Mercedes, passing a truck on a stone-parapetted bridge in Southern Spain. He was not hurt, thank goodness, nor was his wife. But go easy!!!

Samuel

We enjoyed having Chamberlain's big books, especially in France, and even though eating can be overdone! They are too big to fly with but Monty had sent them ahead to Paris.

All the best to you and yours.

Pat

I haven't see Jim Seward since I came back. I hope that he's o.k.

Greet

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Cabell Greet

from: Ed Murrow

June 26, 1959

Dear Cabell:

Tonight I am liberated or Bar Mitzvah-ed or whatever the appropriate term is. Will be in this country until the end of August, when we go abroad. This is to inform you that I expect to return with even greater ability to mispronounce with conviction all foreign words, including Swahili. I shall miss you.

Great

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Odward R. Murrew, Nod Calmor, Larry Losor

from: Cobbol

Gambit: One of the consolations for being home again is the plesure of listening to youse. You would hove seen me in porsen if my loft big toe hodn't swolled ep with the gout. Too good a time at Sowanee, whor I gave the commoncemont address on A Little Lorning. Overybody liked it, espocially the dof classmate. He osked if I spoke in Onglish.

I rocommond the chof at Hotel Pornollet at Bollet (On).

Od, take me with you? I'll feel beroft.

Cobbol

CG

1137

Grat. Cabell

Barnard College
Columbia University
New York 27

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

November 12th '58

Dear Ed

I have asked some guys [no dolls] to huddle at the Century, lunch-time, next Monday, the 17th, to meet the reverend doctor Krumm, who was elected last meeting. No contributions will be asked. But it would be nice to have the Bishop if only for a few moments, or more if he's hangry.

yrs

Robert MacCrum

Greet, Cabell

November 24, 1958

Dear Cabell:

You should have more discerning friends and more discriminating students. I am now working on your obituary.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Professor Cabell Greet
Barnard College
Columbia University
New York 27, N.Y.

Barnard College
Columbia University
New York 27

November 18th

Dear Ed

All my friends and students listen to you. And so maybe they'll listen to me? -- Not necessarily, but your mention of my name attracted more attention than the longest monograph I could have written. -- And rightly so, Damn it, rightly so. Because .... Anyway thanks. Maybe we'll both be burned for ecdysis. Especially if it continues hot.

Your shows this fall seem to me the most successful ever, at least with the hoi polloi of academe.

The luncheon was dull, except for Larry's wonderful contributions. Maybe it's just as well that we didn't enter holy orders, but I still maintain you would have made a wonderful Cardinal.... and I wouldn't mind being a cellarer.

Yours for wine butts, sackbuts, any butts at all.

Edward R. Murrow

Schoenbrun
for
Cabell Greet

November 3, 1958

Dear David:

Immediately upon receiving your cable about the Century, I called Cabell Greet, and he has now sent me a copy of his letter to you. I think his counsel is good and we will talk about it when you come back for the year-end show. I am sure you know that both Cabell and I would gladly take on all comers, but if this sort of thing is not carefully prepared in advance, things really get fouled up. Hurry home.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. David Schoenbrun
CBS News
33 Champs Elysees
Paris 8, France

THIS CBS RADIO NEWS NY GA PLS

1 FER YA

WESTERN UNION INTERNATIONAL CABLES

PARIS 32 17 1645

LT COLUMRAD

NYK

BURKE FOR MURROW INFORMATIVELY AUGUST HECHSCHER SAYS NUMBER NEW NONRESIDENT MEMBERSHIPS CENTURY CLUB OPENED MONTHS AGO STOP DEEPLY APPRECIATE YOU AND CABELL GREET NOMINATE SECOND MY CANDIDACY REGARDS

SCHOENBRUN.

1153AM EST

END

November 3, 1958

Dear Cabell:

Your epistle to Schoenbrun was a masterpiece. You should ought to have been a diplomat, in which case you might have been assigned to Kwe-moi!

As ever yours,

KRM:skh

Professor Cabell Greet
450 Riverside Drive
New York, N.Y.

BARNARD COLLEGE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK 27

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Wednesday

Dear Ed

Here's my letter to David S., a copy.

Jim Seward telephoned today and said that probably he cannot join us Friday, because he has a date to lunch his daughter Gwynn with Mr. Hummer of Hammacher, Schlemmer, Benton and Bowles. But maybe it'll fall through. I hope so. Anyway I will call you Friday about 10:30. -- And to think, I'm the only really busy man of the ~~the~~ three!

GREET FOR SENATOR

CG

October 22, 1958

Dear David

The Century is curious. I am glad that you would like to be a member, because I would like to see you there, and so would my friends whom you met at lunch. But the way is curious, not direct. Come and lunch there with Ed Murrow or me, when you are in New York, and we'll introduce you around. After a while you will know members outside of radio and journalism, who will write letters saying that they enjoy lunching with you, that you bring, etc., etc. -- But like as not, when you know the club, you won't want to join! It's a stuffy place. It's still segregated and likely to remain so as long as segregation is a political issue. It's a refuge from strain and argument. Old Professor Trent created a scene and departed over an issue of Germany in the First World War. He didn't come back for three years--but he never resigned, though some hoped he would.

Nobody claims membership as a right of professional excellence, and yet it is conferred on some folk ex officio. [I think that I represented Barnard College when I was first elected.] There are already several CBS members, more than some would think quite right. You will have to come in on your own, by a slow and easy way of making friends--I think. Not by driving. You are one of the best reporters [in a high sense of the word] in the whole world, you know and explain France; maybe you'll be an exception. But I would hesitate to put you up cold. -- But I am of course a scare-cat.

Ed Murrow telephoned me last night and gave me the boost that results in this letter. He is supposed to write you pronto, but I don't trust him. And my letter is so many months overdue!

The club is not so useful as one might suppose. A member can take only one guest at a time, and the same guest only twice a year. One is not supposed to do business at the club, and few do, except the publishers--and they aren't liked for it.

Anyway I look forward to your next visit, and I'll get up a luncheon. [And by the by, it usually takes two years after nomination to go up the list and get voted on. Like most things, it ain't worth it.]

But as ever, yours

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 559-7/49

To Edward R. Murrow

From Cabell Greet

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

October 14, 1958

Dear Bishop

Please continue to pronouce QUEMOY in your accustomed style [redacted] ki-moi' . Your hint of kwē-moi' tonight makes me queezy. [Spelling?]

P.S. I notice you return to orthodoxy in the latter part of your sermon. Nevertheless I send my quizzical note as a How-de-doo! And how do you do? -- Poorly, thank God?

yrs

Cab

Greet, Cabell a. 8/27/58

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: SEE BELOW

from: W. Cabell Greet

RE: RECOMMENDED PRONUNCIATIONS

Distribute to the following:

NEW YORK

Public Affairs

Ralph Backlund
Jay McMullen
George Vicas
Bill Geib
Robert Young

WCBS

Dave Dugan
Dave Driscoll
Galen Drake
Jim McKay
Sam Slate
Jack Sterling

PRESS INFORMATION

Barry Richardson

RADIO NOD

Art Peck (165 copies)
Professor Greet

STATION RELATIONS

TV - Ed Scoville
Radio - Eric Salline

Radio and TV News

Henry Wefing
Robert Skedgell
David Zellmer
Jim Burke
Mac Johnson
Frank Donghi
Jack Bush
Lee Otis
Ed Bliss
Mort Dank
John Merriman
Ned Calmer
Charles Collingwood
Doug Edwards
Allen Jackson
Larry LeSueur
Edward R. Murrow
Lowell Thomas
Dallas Townsend
Robert Trout
Walter Cronkite
Av Weston
John Day
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Bill Martin
Stu Metz
Dick Noel
Ted Pearson
Bob Pfeiffer
John Shafer
Hal Simms
Warren Sweeney
Peter Thomas
Olin Tice

1134

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: TO ALL CONCERNED

from: Arthur G. Peck & Cabell Greet

August 27, 1958

Attached you will find our new Pronunciation Guide which was created to aid our announcers, etc. in correct pronunciation.

We are requesting that you keep this guide up-to-date by adding the pronunciations of the names and words on Professor Greet's bulletins which are issued at various times of the year. We feel that if this is done, you will have an accurate record which will be of great use to you.

A.G.P. & C.G.

/smf

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

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KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

The symbol ə, which is named schwa, is used for unstressed vowels, however spelled, which in speech are sounded "uh"--for example, about, taken, pencil, lemon, circus. "Th" (underlined) is the initial sound of then: "th" (not underlined) is the initial sound of thin.

ENGLISH VOWELS

Symbol	Key Word	Transcription
ă	at, baton	ăt', bă-tŏn'
ā	ate	āt'
ä	father	fä'-thər
ăr	care	kăr'
ĕ	event	ĭ-vĕnt'
ē	eve	ēv'
ĕr	there	thĕr'
ĭ	city	sĭt'-ĭ
ĭr	fear	fĭr'
ī	ice	īs'
ŏ	odd	ŏd'
ō	go	gō'
ô or aw	awe	ô'
o͝o	pull	po͝ol'
o͞o	pool	po͞ol'
ŭ	but	bŭt'
ûr	urn	ûrn' or ərn'
yo͞o	use	yo͞os'
oi	oil	oil'
ou	out	out'
ə (schwa)	above, sofa, until, further, taken, charity.	ə-bŭv', sō'-fə, etc.

ENGLISH CONSONANTS

Symbol	Key word	Transcription
ch	chat	chăt'
g	get	gĕt'
j	jet	jĕt'
ng	singer	sĭng'-ər
ngg	finger	fĭng'-gər
zh	pleasure	plĕzh'-ər
th	thin	thĭn'
<u>th</u>	this	<u>th</u>ĭs'
y	yet	yĕt'

The other consonant symbols have the usual English value.

FOREIGN SOUNDS

Symbol	Key Word	Transcription	Often Anglicized--
ü	Fr. sud	süd'	ōō or ū as in rude
û	Fr. peur	pûr'	û as in purr
ôN	Fr. bon	bôN'	ôn as in wrong
ăN	Fr. fin	făN'	ăn as in sang
ûĭ	Du. huis	hûis	oi as in hoist
k(h)	Scot. loch	lôk(h)'	k (or ck) as lock
ny	Sp. cañón	kä-nyôn'	ny as in canyon
ly	It. gli	lyē'	lli as in million

CG:smf

ACCENT

RULES OF THUMB:

Burman

The Burman stress is often on the last syllable. As in other eastern languages "short a" lies between schwa (ə) (the a of about) and the ä of father and the ă of rat. Any one of these symbols seems to be misleading.

Chinese

The phonetics of Chinese are so different from English that we should use the English form of Chinese names that have, over the years, acquired an English form, such as Nanking, Chungking, Jehol.

The Roman spelling of Mandarin Chinese is inadequate if the "accents" are omitted, as unfortunately they almost always are in American news copy.

Consonants

Aspirated		Unaspirated	
ch'	ch as in chin	ch	j as in jin
k'	k as in koko	k	g as in go
p'	p as in pay	p	b as in bay
t'	t as in too	t	d as in do
ts',tz'	ts as in rats	ts, tz	dz as in adz

j is a uvular sound like the "Parisian r" and the Spanish j. Usually anglicized as English j in familiar names, as r in unfamiliar names.

hs is properly hsh but it is Englished as sh.

sh and other consonants are pronounced much as in English.

Vowels

ao	ou as in out, ow as in how
ê	ŭ as in cut
eh	ĕ as in let or ŭ as in cut
ho, ko or he, ke	hŭ, kŭ with ŭ as in cut
ih	û as in urn
ou, ow	ō as in go
ŭ	ə (schwa), the first vowel of about
u	ōō as in mood
ü	German ü
a, e, i, o	as in Spanish

Czech

The accent is on the first syllable. An accent mark in the spelling indicates length, not stress.

Danish

The accent is usually on the first syllable.

Dutch and Flemish

The accent is usually on the first syllable. When common nouns serve as names of places or persons, the accent is often moved to the last syllable; e.g. Breda, brā-dä'. As suffixes the elements -dam, -deel, -dijk, -hoek,-meer, -zijl are usually accented.

Estonian

Estonian is always stressed on the first syllable.

Finnish

The Finnish accent is on the first syllable. Long words usually have the English pattern of stressed, unstressed, stressed, unstressed.

French

It is the practice of American dictionaries to indicate the accent of a French word; but we should remember that from the point of view of English speakers, a French word has a level stress--i.e., each vowel (except schwa) receives practically the same time and energy. The last syllable in a phrase is uttered with a little more force and on a higher tone, while the final syllable in a sentence is on a lower tone. However, in the emphatic pronunciation of a single word, the first syllable may be stressed. When a Frenchman is asked the pronunciation of a single name or word, he will often give this emphatic form. But neither this nor an English heavy stress on the last syllable is so generally appropriate as a level stressing. (See Webster's (1934), Sec. 272, p. lv for an excellent account of the French "accent".)

An accent mark placed above a vowel in French spelling indicates quality, not stress.

German

Names are accented upon the first syllable or, after the prefixes be-, ent- (emp-), er-, ge-, ver-, upon the second syllable.

Hungarian

In Hungarian or Magyar the accent is normally on the first syllable. In compound words, the first syllable of each component after the first receives secondary stress. Note that an acute accent placed above a vowel in the spelling indicates a long vowel, not a stress.

Italian

Words of more than one syllable are frequently accented on the next to the last; there are, however, many exceptions. A mistaken accent is made more painful by the American habit of overstressing foreign words. It is always better to stress lightly.

c, cc	before a, o, u, or cons. before e, i	k as in kit ch as in church
ch, cch		k as in kit
g, gg	before a, o, u, or cons. before e, i	g as in go j as in judge
gh		g as in go
gli		li as in English hellion
gn		ny as in Spanish cañón (Fr. gn)
gu		gw (always) not like French and Spanish where gu before e and i is pronounced simply g as in get, the u being silent.
qu		kw (always) not like French and Spanish where qu before e and i is k, the u being silent.
sc	before a, o, u or cons. before e, i	sk as in sky sh as in shall
sch		sk as in sky
z, zz		ts as in rats; occasionally dz as in beds.

(See Webster's (1934), Sec. 275, p. lvii f.)

Japanese

Japanese accent is not like English, and it is best not to emphasize our English stresses. The vowels are normally shorter than English vowels. Long vowels are spelled aa, ee, ii; unfortunately long o and long u are not often indicated by doubling. Short i and short u can practically disappear (when the neighboring consonants are voiceless); thus, Shikoku approaches shkôk; Yokosuka, yô-kôs-kă; Hirohito, hē-rôsh-tô. Such names English speakers usually pronounce in full, with an accent on the penult. See Hiroshima.

Latvian

Lettish or Latvian is always stressed on the first syllable.

Languages of the Pacific

It is important to remember that the accent usually falls on the next to the last syllable in names of the East Indies and the myriad islands of Oceania. This is the most comfortable accent for Americans, but in an effort to be correct, we frequently are overcorrect and stress the last syllable of names that are properly accented on the penult, as Bandung, Balik-Papan, Balabac, Denpasar. The vowels have the "continental" values of Spanish or Italian.

Norwegian

The accent is usually on the first syllable.

Polish

The accent is on the next to the last syllable.

Portuguese

Words ending in vowels, except ã, or in m or s, are accented on the next to the last syllable. Words ending in consonants, except m or s, or in ã, are accented on the last syllable. Words that do not conform to these rules carry in Portuguese orthography a written accent (circumflex or acute).

Russian

There is no simple rule for the accenting of Russian and Bulgarian. Russian vowels are as various as English vowels. For radio use, it seems best to pronounce the vowels as if they were French (except "u" is ōō or ŏŏ), and to ignore the difference between Russian "soft vowels" and "hard vowels". See Krushchev. We would, of course, pronounce yô for the peculiar, stressed "soft e/o", if the news services distinguished it in spelling with a diaeresis (Krushchëv, Orël, etc.) as recommended when the Cyrillic is transliterated into Roman.

Spanish

Words ending in a vowel, or in n or s, stress the next to the last syllable. Words ending in a consonant, except n or s, stress the last syllable. Words not following these rules bear an accent mark. The Pequeño Larousse Ilustrado, in the second or encyclopedic half, shows the exceptional accents of almost all Spanish names that will appear in the news, e.g. Ávila, Cárdenas, Nájera.

Swedish

The principal accent is usually on the first syllable.

Turkish

Turkish should not be accented on the next to the last syllable. Turks pronounce with a level stress. English speakers, who may have to stress some syllable, will do best to stress the last or the first (of more than two) or both first and last.

c	j as in just
ç	ch as in church

A

Abakumov, Victor S. (Rus.)	ä-bä-kōō'-mŏf
Adana (Turk.)	ä'-dä-nä
Ajaccio (Corsica)	ä-zhäk'-sē-ô (French pronunciation preferred for current news)
	ä-yät'-chô (Italian)
Altrincham (Eng.)	awl'-trĭng-əm
Amherst College	ăm'-ərst
Amory, Heathcoat	See Heathcoat Amory
Apalachin (N.Y.)	ăp'-ə-lā'-kən

A cue to this unusual pronunciation is the old spelling Appalacon (Indian Names in New York: Tioga County).

Aqaba, Gulf of	ä'-kä-bə
Aramburu, Pedro E. (Arg.)	ä-räm-bōō'-rōō
Ardón Fernández, José Enrique (Guat.)	är-dôn' fĕr-nän'-dĕs, hô-sĕ' ĕn-rē'-kĕ
Auboyneau, Adm. Philippe Marie (Fr.)	ō-bwä-nō'
Azores	ə-zōrz'

Abdul Illah (Iraq)	äb-dŏol' ĭl-lä'
Aden (Arabia)	ād'n or äd'n
Álvarez, Luis H. (Mex.)	äl'-vä-rĕs

Baeyens, Jacques (Fr.)	bä-yăNs', zhäk
Bahrein (Pers. gulf)	bä'-rān
Bandaranaike, S.W.R.D. (Ceylon)	bän-dä'-rä-nī'-kə
Batista, Fulgencio (Cuba)	bä-tēs'-tä, fōōl-hĕn'-syô
Baudouin, King of Belgium	bō-dwăN'
Bayar, Celâl (Turk.)	bä-yär', jĕ-läl'
Beall, J. Glenn (U.S. Senator)	bĕl'
Beirut (Syria) Not bī-rōōt	bā'-rōōt
Ben Gurion, David (Isr.)	bĕn gōōr'-ĭ-ôn
Ben Youssef, Sidi Mohammed (King of Morocco)	bĕn yōō'-sĕf'
Ben Zvi, Itzhak (Isr.)	bĕn tsvē', ĭts'-häk'
Berea College	bə-rē'-ə
Beria, Lavrentii P. (Rus.)	bĕ'-rĭ-yä, lä-vrĕn'-tĭ
Berlin. As an American place name, usually accented on the first syllable.	bûr'-lĭn.
Bernstein, Leonard (Am. Musician)	bûrn'-stīn
Bevan, Aneurin (Eng.)	bĕv'-ən, ä-nī'-rĭn
Biloxi (Miss.)	bĭ-lŭk'-sĭ
Bizerta (Tun.)	Eng. bĭ-zûr'-tə
Blough, Roger M.	blou' (rhymes with "how")
Boliver (Miss., Mo., N.Y., Pa., Tenn.)	bŏl'-ə-vər
Bolívar, Simón (S.Am. patriot)	bô-lē'-vär, sē-môn'
Bourgès Maunoury, Maurice (Fr.)	bōōr-zhĕs mō-nōō-rē', mô-rēs'
Bourguiba, Habib (Tun.)	bōōr-gē'-bä, hä'-bēb'
Bowdoin College	bōd'n
Brescia (It.)	brĕ'-shä
Bryn Mawr (Pa.)	brĭn' mär'
Bush, Vannevar	...., vă-nē'-vər

Caccia, Sir Harold (Eng.) — kăch'-ə

Calvi (Corsica) — Fr. käl-vē'
It. käl'-vē

Canberra (Austr.) — kăn'-bĕr-ə
There is a story that government employees who receive more than £500 yearly pronounce the name thus; and those who receive less say kăn-bĕr'-ə.

Cárdenas (Sp.) — kär'-dĕ-näs

Cayuga (N.Y.) — kā-yōō'-gə

cerebral — sĕr'-ə-brəl
Like exquisite, cerebral has an unhallowed emphatic variant with stress on the second syllable.

Chamoun, Camille (Leb.) — shä-mōōn', kā-mē'(y)

Chavez, Dennis (U.S. senator) — shä'-vĕs or chä'-vĕs

Chavez Ravine (L.A.) — chăv'-ĭz or shăv'-ĭz

Chou En-lai (Ch.) — jō' ĕn'-lī'

Chute, Marchette and B. J. — chōōt'
(Am. authors & also an English place)

Cliburn, Van (Am. musician) — klī'-bərn

Cobham, Lord (N.Z.) — kŏb'-əm

Colón, Cristóbal — kô-lôn', krēs-tô'-bäl
Spanish form of Christopher Columbus.

Colombey les Deux Eglises — kô-lôN-bā' lĕ dûz ĕ-glēz'

Copenhagen (Dan.) — kō-pən-hā'-gən
Danish Köbenhavn, kûpn-houn'.

Costello — Ireland & England kŏs'-tĕl-ō
U.S., usually kŏs-tĕl'-ō

Coudert, Frederic R. — kōō-dĕr'
(U.S. Congressman)

Cuyahoga (Ohio) — from kī-hŏg'-ə to kī'-ə-hō'-gə
There are many variants but the first syllable is always kī'-.

Chiang Kai-shek (Ch.) — jyäng' kī'-shĕk'

D

Dayan, Moshe (Isr. gen.)	dä-yän', mō'-shə
De Gaulle, Charles (Fr.)	də-gōl'
De Valera, Eamon (Ire.)	dĕv'-ə-lĕr'-ə, ā'-mən
Diefenbaker, John G. (Can.)	dē'-fən-bā'-kər
Djilas, Milovan (Yugosl.)	jē'-läs, mē'-lô-vän
Durham, Carl Thomas (U.S. congressman)	dûr'-əm
Durham (N.C., N.H., Eng.)	dûr'-əm

Eban, Abba (Isr.)	ē'-bän, äb'-ə
ebullience	ĭ-bŭl'-yəns
Edinburgh (Scotland)	ĕd'n-bŭr-ə
Elath (Pal.)	<u>Eng.</u> ē'-lăth <u>Hebrew</u> ā'-lăt'
Eniwetok (Marshall Islands)	<u>Eng.</u> ĕn-ĭ-wē'-tŏk <u>Native</u> ĕ-nē'-wĕ-tôk
EOKA (Cypriot political group) From London we sometimes hear ē-ō'-kə.	ā-ō'-kä

F

French names are quite often pronounced by Frenchmen with an accent on the first vowel after the first consonant. This is a way of emphasizing.

Fangio, Juan Manuel (Arg.)	fän'-jô, whän' mä-nwĕl'
Faubus, Orval E. (Ark.)	faw'-bəs
Fawzi, Mahmud (Egypt)	fow'-zē
Feisal <u>or</u> Faisal, King of Iraq	fĪ'-səl <u>or</u> fā'-səl

In most other Arabic names, the preferred pronunciation of ei/ai is ā, as in Beirut, bā'-rōōt'.

Figueres, José (Costa Rica)	fē-gĕ'-rĕs, hô-sĕ'
Flores Avendaño, Guillermo (Guat.)	flô'-rĕs ä-vĕn-dä'-nyô
to frequent (verb), frequented	frĭ-kwĕnt', frĭ-kwĕn'-tĭd

It is just as well to preserve the distinction between the verb frĭ-kwĕnt', and the adjective frē'-kwĕnt (adverb frē'-kwĕnt-lĭ).

Frondizi, Arturo (Arg.)	frôn-dē'-sē, är-tōō'-rô
Fuad Chehab (Leb.)	fŏo-äd' shĕ-häb <u>or</u> shə-häb'

G

de Galíndez, Jesús (Dom. Rep.)	dĕ gä-lēn'-dĕs, hĕ-sōōs'
Gaillard, Félix (Fr.)	gī-yär', fĕ-lēks'
García, Carlos P. (Phil.)	gär-sē'-ä
Gendebien (Fr. racing driver)	zhäN-də-byăN' (last syllable pronounced as "bien")
Gomulka, Wladyslaw (Pol.)	gô-mŏol'-kä, vlä-dĭ'-släf
Goonetilleke, Sir Oliver (Ceylon)	gōō-nĕ-tĭl'-ĕ-kə
Gromyko, Andrei A. (Rus.)	grô-mĭ'-kō, än-drā'
Gronchi, Giovanni (It.)	grôn'-kē, jô-vän'-nē
Grotewohl, Otto (Ger.)	grō'-tə-vōl

Haile Salassie, King of Ethiopia — Eng. hī'-lĭ sə-lăs'-ĭ

Hammarskjöld, Dag — häm'-ər-shōld'
On Mr. Hammarskjöld's arrival, in consultation with UN Radio, we agreed that this pronunciation would probably best suit American habits. Swedish "skjöld" is beyond us.

Hashim Jawad (Iraq) — hä'-shĭm jä-wäd'

Heathcoat Amory, Derick (Eng.) — hĕth'-kət ā'mə-rĭ

Hebert, F. Edward (U.S. congressman) — ā-bĕr'

Heikkila (Fin. name) — hāk'-kē-lä

Heuss, Theodor (Ger.) — hois', tā'-ō-dōr

Hiroshima (Jap.) — Eng. hĭr-ō-shē'-mə
Jap. hē-rôsh'-mä
This English pronunciation (hĭr-ō-shē'-mə) seemed established during the war...note President Truman's pronunciation in recent broadcasts... but since John Hersey's book, an English hĭ-rŏsh'-ə-mə is often heard. Logically one should treat Iwo Jima and Hiroshima alike, because they share the same second element (shima, jima - meaning island).

Houghton, Amory (Am. dipl.) — hōt'n, ā'-mə-rĭ

Hruska, Roman L. (U.S. senator) — hrŭs'-kə

Hussein, King of Jordan — hŏo-sān'

Ibáñez, Carlos (Chile)	ē-bä'-nyĕs, kär'-lôs
Inönü, Ismet (Turkey)	ē'-nû-nü', ĭs-mĕt'
Ismailia (Egypt)	ēs-mĪ-lē'-yä

J

Jiménez (Sp. name)	hē-mĕ'-nĕs
Jorge (Sp. name)	hôr'-hĕ
Juárez, Benito (Mex.)	Eng. whä'-rĭz or whôr'-. Sp. whä'-rĕs, bĕ-nē'-tô
junta	jŭn'-tə

This English pronunciation, which has been in the language over 300 years, serves equally well for a ruling group or cabal in any country. It is more useful than a foreign pronunciation.

Kádár, János (Hung.) kā'-dăr, yä'-nôsh

Kaganovich, Lazar M. (Rus.) kä-gä-nô'-vĭch, lä'-zär

Karamanlis, Constantine (Gk.) kä-rä-män-lēs'

Karim el Kassem, Abdul (Iraq) kä-rēm' ĕl kä'-sĕm, äb-doŏl'

Kardelj, Edward (Yugosl.) kär-dĕl'(y)
"l(y)" indicates the "lli" in "million". Kardelj can be anglicized as kär-dĕl'.

Kefauver, Estes (U.S. Senator) kē'-faw-vər, ĕs'-tĭz

Kekkonen, Urho (Fin.) kĕk'-kô-nĕn, ōōr'-hô

Keuka College <u>and</u> Lake (N.Y.) kyōō'-kə

Kopácsi, Sándor (Hung.) kô'-pä-chē, shān'-dôr

Kovács, Béla (Hung.) kô'-väch, bĕ'-lŏ

Krushchev, Nikita S. (Rus.) <u>Eng</u>. kroŏsh'-chĕf
<u>Rus</u>. kroŏsh-chôf', nĭ-kē'-tä
It seems better to anglicize the stressed soft "e/o" here and wherever it occurs (Orel, Malyshev, etc.), than to propagate the false notion that any Russian "e" can be pronounced "yô" -- as happened recently in the case of Sobolev (Q.V.). So long as the two "e's" of Russian are not distinguished in American spelling, we have a dilemma.

Kubitschek, Juscelino (Braz.) kōō-bē-chĕk', zhōō-sĕ-lē'-nô

Kuchel, Thos. H. (U.S. senator) kē'-kəl

Kuznetsov, Vasili V. (Rus.) koŏz-nĕ-tsôf', vä-sē'-lĭ

Kuwait <u>or</u> Kuweit kōō-wāt' <u>or</u> kōō-wĭt'
A rule of thumb is to pronounce Arabic ei/ai as ā, except for King Feisal.

Kyushu (Japan) kyōō'-shōō

Lacoste, Robert(Fr.)	lä-kôst'
La Guardia, Fiorello (Am.)	lə gwär'-dĭ-ə
Laika (Rus.)	lī'-kä
Laos	Eng. lā'-ŏs

Resident American missionaries requested this English pronunciation.

Laotian	lā-ō'-shən
Larrazábal, Adm. Wolfgang (Ven.)	lär-rä-sä'-bäl
Le Mans (Fr. race)	lə mäN'
Lemus, José María (El. Salv.)	lĕ'-mōōs, hô-sĕ' mä-rē'-ä
Lleras Camargo, Alberto (Col.)	(l)yĕ'-räs kä-mär'-gô, äl-bĕr'-tô
Lleshi, Haxhi (Alb.)	lĕ'-shē, hä'-jē
Lloyd George, Lady Megan (Eng.)	....., mĕg'-ĭn
Lódź (Pol.)	lŏŏj' or lōōj'
Lorillot, Gen. Henri (Fr.)	lô-rē-yō', äN-rē'
Los Angeles (Calif.)	lŏs ăn'-jə-ləs

This seems to be the most common pronunciation now as it was fifty years ago. The Spanish is lôs äng'-hĕ-lĕs, giving rise to an English lôs ăng'-glĭs.

Loutfi, Omar (Egypt)	lōōt'-fē

Macapagal, Diosdado (Phil.) mä-kä-pä-gäl', dē-ôs-dä'-dô

Majid Abbas, Abdul (Iraq) mä'-jĭd ä-bäs', äb-doŏl'

Malenkov, Georgi (Rus.) mä'-lĕn-kŏf, gĕ-ôr'-gĭ
Russian mä-lĕn-kŏf' is also heard.

Malik, Charles Habib (Leb.) mä'-lĭk, hə-bēb'

Maléter, Pál (Hung.) mŏ'-lā-tĕr, päl'

Manahan, Manuel P. (Phil.) mä-nä'-hän, mä-nwĕl'

Mao Tsê-tung (Ch.) mou' dzŭ'-doŏng'

Markezinis, Spyros (Greek) mär-kĕ-zē'-nēs, spē'-rôs

Martínez (Sp.) mär-tē'-nĕs

Massu, Gen. Jacques(Fr.) mä-sü', zhäk'

Mateos López, Adolfo (Mex.) mä-tĕ'-ôs lô'-pĕs, ä-dôl'-fô

Meir, Golda (Isr.) mā-ēr', gōl'-də

Menderes, Adnan (Turkey) mĕn'-dĕ-rĕs', äd'-nän'

Mendès France, Pierre (Fr.) mäN-dĕs fräNs', pyĕr'
Anglicized as mĕn'-dĕs frănts'.

Menshikov, Mikhail A. (Rus.) mĕn'-shĭ-kŏf, mĭ-hĭl'

Mićunović, Velko (Yugosl.) mē'-choō-nô-vĭch, vĕl'-kô

Mikoyan, Anastas I. (Rus.) mĭ-kŏ-yän', ä-nä'-stäs

Milhaud, Darius (Fr.) mē-yō', dä-ryüs'

Mille Miglia (It. race) mēl'-lĕ mē'-lyä

Mindszenty, Cardinal József (Hung.) mĭnd'-sĕn-tĭ, yô'-zhĕf

Moch, Jules (Fr.) môk', zhül'

Moiseyev (Rus. troupe) mô-ē-sĕ'-yĕf

Monaco mô'-nä-kô
Like gondola, Monaco has an English variant stressed on the second syllable.

Moran, Lord (Churchill's physician) môr'-ən

Moscow (Rus.) mŏs'-kō
Russian Moskva, mŏs-kvä'. English derivatives: Muscovy, Muscovite.

Muñoz Marín, Luis (P.R.) mōō-nyôs' mä-rēn', lōō-ēs'

Mutter, André (Fr.) mü-tĕr', äN-drĕ'

Nagy, Imre (Hung.) nŏj', ĭm'-rĕ
Nagy as a Yugoslav name is nä'-gĭ.

Naguib, Mohammed (Egypt) nä-gēb'

Nasser, Gamal Abdel (Egypt) Eng. năs'-ər, gə-mäl' ăb'-dĕl
The Arabic is approximately gä-mäl' ăbd'-ĕl näs'r.

Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal (India) nĕ'-rōō, pŭn'-dĭt jə-wä'-hər-läl
This pronunciation is recommended rather than nā'-rōō, to avoid nasality.

Newcomb College nyōō'-kəm

Newfoundland nyōō'-fənd-lănd'
The dog, of course, is stressed on the second syllable.

Ngo Dinh Diem (Vietnam) Eng. nō' dēn' dĭ-ĕm'

Nicosia (Cyprus) nē-kô-sē'-ä

Nkrumah, Kwame (Ghana) Eng. krōō'-mä, kwä'-mĕ

Norodom Suramarit (King of Cambodia) nô-rô-dôm' sōō-rä'-mä-rĭt'

Novotny, Antonín (Cz.) nô'-vôt-nĭ, än'-tô-nēn

Nuri es Said (Iraq) nōō'-rē ĕs sä-ēd'

O'Mahoney, Joseph C. (U.S. senator) ō-mă'-hə-nĭ

Onegin, Eugene (Opera) ŏ-nā'-gĭn

Pall Mall (London) pĕl' mĕl'
Occasionally păl' măl'.

Pass Christian (Miss.) păs krĭs'-tĭ-ăn'

Pauling, Linus (Am. scientist) paw'-lĭng, lī'-nəs

Peiping (China) bā'-pĭng'
There are political overtones to the use of the names, Peiping and Peking (Eng. pē'-kĭng'). Peiping ("Northern Peace") was given in 1928 by the regime which Chiang Kai-shek continues. Peking ("Northern Capitol") was restored officially by the Communists in 1949. Thus our news services usually speak of Peiping whereas broadcasters from the Far East may say Peking, especially as British usage (as in Hongkong) did not change in 1928.

Pérez Jiménez, Marcos (Ven.) pĕ'-rĕs hē-mĕ'-nĕs, mär'-kôs

Pflimlin, Pierre (Fr.) flēm-lăN', pyĕr'

Phumiphon Aduldet (King of Thai) pōō-mĭ'-pôn ä-dōōn'-dĕt

Pibul Songkram (Thai) pē'-bŏon sông-kräm'

Pieck, Wilhelm (East Ger.) pēk'

Piros, Lászlo (Hung.) pē'-rôsh, läs'-lô

Pleven, René (Fr.) plĕ-vĕn', rə-nĕ'

Podgorny, Nicolai V. (Rus.) pôd-gôr'-nĭ, nĭ-kŏ-lī'

Polyansky, Dmitri S. (Rus.) pŏl-yän'-skĭ, dmē'-trĭ

Popović, Koča (Yugosl.) pô'-pô-vĭch, kô'-chä

Port Said (Egypt) sä-ēd' or sīd'

Pospelov, Pyotr (Rus.) pŏs-pĕ'-lŏf, pyô'-tər

Pote Sarasin (Thai) pōt' sä-rä-sĭn'

precedence prĭ-sē'-dəns
In the last ten years dictionaries have listed an alternative pronunciation with accent on the first syllable, like the noun "precedents". The question is whether it is worth while to distinguish by pronunciation "take precedence" and "find precedents".

premier prē'-mĭ-ər or prə-mĭr'

première ("first performance") Eng. prə-mĭr'
Fr. prə-myĕr'

Q

Quesada, Gen. Elwood R. (Am.)	kə-sä'-də
Queuille, Henri (Fr.)	kû'ĭ, äN-rē'

Quemoy (Ch., isl.)	Eng. kĭ-moi'

R

Rabi, Isador I. (Am. scientist)	rä'-bĭ
Rákosi, Mátyás (Hung.)	rä'-kô-shē, mä'-tyäsh
Ranković, Aleksander (Yugosl.)	rän-kô'-vĭch
Rapacki, Adam (Pol.)	rä-päts'-kĭ, ä'-däm
recuperate, recuperation	rə-kyōō'-pə-rāt, -rā'-shən

These words strangely are often pronounced -kōō'-, wheras coupon (normally kōō'-) may aberrate to kyōō'-.

Ruiz Cortines, Adolfo (Mex.)	rōō-ēs' kôr-tē'-nĕs

Saburov, Maxim Z. (Rus.)	sä-bōō'-rŏf, mäk-sēm'
Saco (Maine)	saw'-kō <u>or</u> sä'-kō
Saeb Salaam (Leb.)	sä'-ĕb sä-läm'
Sagan, Francoise (Fr. writer) Sagan, German zä'-gän.	sä-gän', fräN-swäz'
Saint Francis Xavier	.... zā'-vyər
Saint Saens, Camille (Fr.)	săN säNs', kä-mē'(y)
Salan, Gen. Raoul (Fr.)	sä-läN', rä-ōōl'
Sandys, Duncan (Eng.)	săndz'
Saragat, Giuseppe (It.)	sä-rä-gät', jōō-sĕp'-pĕ
Sarit Thanarat (Thai)	sä-rēt' tä-nä-rät'
Sartène (Corsica)	sär-tĕn' (always pronounced as the French)
Saud, King Ibn Abdul Aziz	sä'-ōōd' or soud', ĭbn' äb-dŏol' ä-zēz'
Saudi Arabia	sä'-ōō'-dē .... <u>or</u> sou'-dĭ
Saulnier, Raymond J. (Am. economist)	sō'-nyĕ
Schaerf, Adolf (Austria)	shĕrf'
Scheldt (Neth., Belg., Fr. river)	skĕlt'
Schoeppel, Andrew F. (U.S. senator)	shĕp'-əl
Schriever, Gen. Bernard A. (U.S.A.)	shrē'-vər
Sean (Irish name)	shawn'
Shaw, George Bernard (Eng.)	..., bûr'-nərd
Shukri al Kuwatly (Syria)	shŏo-krē' ăl kŏo-wät'-lē
Sidon (Leb.)	sĪ-dən (use English pronunciation)
Siles Zuazo, Hernán (Bol.)	sē'-lĕs swä'-sô, ĕr-nän'
Široky, Viliam (Cz.)	shē'-rô-kĭ, vēl'-yäm
Sobolev, Arkadi A. (Rus.)	sô'-bŏ-lĕf, är-kä'-dĭ
Sofia (Bulg.)	<u>Eng</u>. sō'-fĭ-ə <u>Bulg</u>. sô'-fĭ-yä
Soustelle, Jacques (Fr.)	sōō-stĕl', zhäk'

Spokane (Wash.) spō-kăn'

sputnik spŏot'-nĭk
In the dilemma of the pronunciations of sputnik, this quasi-formal pronunciation seems to offer a better chance of agreement than the semi-facetious spŭt-nĭk. The analogy of the first is "put" and "bush"; of the second, "sputter" and "putt".

Stalin, Joseph (Rus.) stä'-lĭn

Stepinac, Cardinal Aloysius (Yugosl.) stĕp'-ĭ-näts, ăl'-ō-ĭsh'-əs

Stoica, Chivu (Rom.) stoi'-kä, kē'-vŏo

Strydom, Johannes Gerhardus (So. Afr.) strā'-dŏm

Strauss, Lewis L. (Am. adm.) strawz'

Suslov, Mikhail A. (Rus.) sŏos-lôf', mĭ-hä-ēl'

Szabad Nép (Hung. paper) sô'-bôd nēp'

Szell, George (Musician) sĕl'

T

Tervukhin, Mikhail G. (Rus.) tĕr-vōō'-hĭn, mĭ-hä-ēl'

Thanon Kittikachorn (Thai) tä-nôn' kē-tē-kə-jôn'
Also spelled Kithachon.

Theotokis, Spyros (Gk.) thĕ-ô-tô'-kēs, spē'-rôs

Thomas, Dylan (poet) ..., dĭl'-ən

Trujillo Molina, Hector B. (Dom. Rep.) trōō-hē'-yô mô-lē'-nä

Tunisia tyŏo-nĭzh'-ə <u>or</u> tŏo-nĭsh'-ĭ-ə
There are other acceptable variants, but the second syllable is best pronounced with "short ĭ".

V

Viet Nam	vē-ĕt' năm'
Voroshilov, Kliment Y. (Rus.)	vŏ-rŏ-shĭ'-lŏf, klē'-mĕnt
Valdés (Sp.)	văl-dĕs'

W

Wan Waithayakon, Prince (Thai)	wän' wī'-tə-yä-gôn'
Waukesha (Wis.)	waw'-kə-shaw
Willamette (Ore.)	wĭ-lăm'-ĭt
Wyszinski, Cardinal Stefan (Pol.)	vĭ-shĭn'-skĭ, stĕ'-fän

X

Xavier University zā'-vyər

Y

Ydigoras Fuentes, Miguel (Guat.)	ē-dē-gô'-räs fwĕn'-tĕs, mē-gĕl'
Yemen	yĕm'-ən
Yui, O.K. (Ch.)	yü' <u>or</u> yē'

Z

Zapotocki, Antonín (Cz.)	zä'-pô-tôts-kĭ, än'-tô-nēn
Zhukov, Georgi K. (Rus.)	zhōō'-kŏf, gĕ-ôr'-gĭ
Zoli, Adone (It.)	dzô'-lē, ä-dô'-nĕ
Zorin, Valerian A. (Rus.)	zô'-rĭn
Zubiría, Alberto F. (Urug.)	sōō-bē-rē'-ä

Greet
Cabell

April 28, 1958

Dear Cabell:

I say you my thanks for the kind words about the Michael Farmer piece and hope you will take no offense that I value your opinions considerably more than that of Mr. Gould or for that matter any professional critic.

Sincerely yours,

Professor Cabell Greet
Barnard College
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

fc

BARNARD COLLEGE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK 27

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

April 22, 1958

Dear Ed

Now the morning after, Who Killed Michael Farmer? seems to me the most impressive documentary I have ever heard. And I think it was aimed and pitched just right to arouse action. I disagree with Jack Gould's contention that it should have like Pollyanna emphacised remedies. It suggested them all right! It moved Gould to remedies.

It was wonderful and all should be congratulated especially St. John Baptist Murrow.

Yrs Cicada Greet

Greet

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

April 25, 1958

Dear Ed,

It is my impression that Mikoyan as a personal name is stressed in Moscow, on the second syllable -- mĭ-kô'-yän, ä-näs'-täs. This is what we get from Schor and Niven.

As a place-name, off in Cossackstan or somewhere, -- Mikoyan Shakhar -- the stress may be on the last.

It is evidently a question of Hoot, mon.

Yours,

Pat

CG:jw

1137

Greet, Cabell

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Messrs. Murrow and Hottelet

from: Cabell Greet April 24, 1958

It seemed to my old ear that you pronounced the final vowel in the last syllable of Sobolev as a kind of "o". It is just (y)ě even in Russian.

Yours for simplified English,

Cab

CG:jq

1137

Greet

CBS RADIO

to: ALL CONCERNED

from: Cabell Greet

Office Communication
March 25, 1958

Faisal fīs'l
Our correspondents in the Middle East pronounce both Faisal of Saudi Arabia and Faisal of Iraq like Hi-Fi. This is a royal exception to the common rule that Arabic ei/ai is better rendered ā than ī.

Lord Moran mō'-ren
(Churchill's physician)

C.G.

1137

Greet, Cabell

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet January 24, 1958

Pérez, like all Spanish names in -ez, should be accented on the next to the last syllable. In the Spanish spelling they carry a written accent, thus:

Pérez Jiménez
Gómez, Rodríguez, Martínez
López, Vélez, Fernández, Méndez

The -ez means "son of" -- legitimate, I believe. Anyway it's illegitimate to accent it.

Yours for genealogy,

Cabez

Nat Cabez

CG:jw

Greet

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Cabell Greet

from: Edward R. Murrow

January 9, 1958

Dear O'Greet:

I say you nay n-a-y because that's the way Nehru h-r-u prefers to have his name pronounced. I asked him and have film to prove it.

So far as the Cardinal is concerned, whom you choose to call "prelate," I say nay to all cardinals too.

The wake in Paris left Eisenhower and Dulles in the same position as the Marines on Wake Island, but they don't know it yet.

fc

E.R.M.

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

December 25, 1957

Dear Bishop,

Cardinal Wyszynski (The Polish prelate whom I may not have spelled correctly) should be pronounced just like our old Russian friend, Vishinski.

Nehru is better nĕ'- than nāN'-.

And did you have a good time at the wake in Paris? I hope so.

Greet

CG:jw

693

Greet

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Messrs. Murrow, Calmer, Collingwood, Bennett, Sterling

from: Cabell Greet November 18, 1957

Tunisia is just an English form (from the French Tunisie) and the best pronunciation is to have short ĭ in the stressed syllable, tyoō-nĭsh'-(ĭ-)ə or -nĭzh'-.

In ordinary terms: the stressed syllable should be comparable to that of vision or fissure. Not like that of amnesia.

Bourquiba, should begin with bōōr'-. Not bôr-.

Yours,

CG:jw

1137

Greet Cobell

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: MR MORROW

from: Professor Greet

November 15,1957.

The stressed syllable of TUNISIA should have the short "i" like VISION or FISSURE - <u>not</u> "ee" as in AMNESIA.

DCS-NOD

1137

Greet, Cabell

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

October 29, 1957

Dear Ed,

I think that you are right in following Dan Schor and saying zhōō'- in Zhukov, though by one of the misteries of fashion, the populace is now inclined to zōō-. Let us stick to zhōō- or even the emphatic zōō-.

The cause of the trouble is that "zh", does not occur initially in English words. Medially, yes, in leisure and pleasure. May you have much of both!!! But give Menderes level stress or stress the first syllable. Not the second.

Yours,

Cabell

CG:jw

Greet

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Cabell Greet

from: Ed Murrow

October 9, 1957

I did not see Djilas when I was in Yugoslavia, but I talked with a lot of people about him and I believe that all of them, including Tito, pronounce his name the way I do. Tito ought to know, and in any event Djilas is in no position to complain, so why should you?

fc

E.R.M.

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

October 4, 1957

Dear Ed,

Tonight you pronounced Djilas, jā'-ləs. Shouldn't it be jē'-ləs? Of course he is in jail!

With the report of Soviet sattelite I think of your retractable top and its 14 motors.

Yours,

Greet

CG:jw

1137

Greet

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: ALL CONCERNED

from: Cabell Greet

October 7, 1957

Am. Rocket Experts

Ley, Willy	lā
Hynek, J. Allen	hī'-něk

Russian Rocket Experts

Blagonravovo, Anatoli A.	blä-gŏn-rä'-vŏf, ä-nä-tô'-lĭ
Fëdorov, Yevgeni K.	Eng. fë'-dŏ-rŏf, yĕv-gā'-nĭ
	Rus. fyô'-vŏ-rŏf
Kasatkin, A.M.	kä-sät'-kĭn
Kurchatov, Igor Or possibly koŏr-hä'-tŏf	koŏr-chä'-tŏf, ē'-gôr
Masevich, Anna T.	mä-sĕ'-vĭch
Pobedonostsev, Y. A.	pŏ-bĕ-dŏ-nôs'-tsĕf
Pokrovski, G.	pŏ-krôf'-skĭ
Poloskov, S. M.	pŏ-lŏs-kôf'

CG:jw

1136

Greet

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Cabell Greet

from: Edward R. Murrow

September 13, 1957

To keep silent is to be wise. I have now recuperated sufficiently from my holiday to be able to bear a lunch with you. When shall it be?

fc

E.R.M.

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

September 2, 1957

I think it's rather boastful of you to say, "I'll be back in a word with the moment of the day." But it's true! Your word makes the high moment of the day for a lot of folks.

Welcome back, Sir Fluffy Muffy. And please don't read my personal correspondance this winter.

CG:jw

Greet

1137

Greet Sp.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Cabell Greet

from: Ed Murrow June 6, 1957

Please in the future refrain from addressing your correspondence to females to my office. I have no interest in Missouri and so far as Annie Lee Small is concerned, I care not where she got her husband or indeed whether she keeps him and so far as God shuttled his concern I think it is a one-way street and the maintenance is indifferent.

I shortly go forth to do an interview with Tito and just for your information the entire conversation will be conducted in Croatian since that is an area known for its pigs, prunes and poets.

fc E.R.M.

Greet, Cabell

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Maggie Willis

from: Cabell Greet May 13, 1957

And I find that there is a nə-vā'-də Iowa too! Aint folks perverse?

Old Professor Ramsay at Missouri was one of the real great's in the study of the English language. Bower Aly has just done a useful little book on Alexander Hamilton. There is a little ball of fire in radio/TV, Charleston, S.C., by name, Annie Lee Small, who got her start and her husband in Columbia. But she was at the fancy college for girls.

I can foretell that one or more of your brood will make sacrifices to return to old Mizzou. God runs a shuttle. That's why we're dizzy.

Yours,

Greet

CG:jw

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Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To

From ~~Professor Greet~~

Station ~~Mr. Murrow~~

Greet

April 5, 1957

My personal opinion is that Eghbal is a meatball and he will soon be fried.

I did not instruct Downs; he was in Washington, I was in Chicago, there was no collusion. He is quite capable of making his own mistakes without any help from me.

E.R.M.

rh

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

April 3, 1957

Dear Ed,

The Iranian Delegation's gentleman-called-to-the-telephone told me that Manoucher Eghbal should be pronounced mä-nōō-chĕr' ĕg'-bäl'. Not mä-nōō'-shĕr.

I like Manoucher with "ou" as in French and "ch" as in English.

Yours,

C Greet

CG:jw

P.S. Friend Bill Downs has just kicked the bucket three times with ē'-bə-nyĕz. Did you tell him this pronunciation? I'll bet you did.

693

Greet

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

March 22, 1957

Revised pome:

Please don't fill the air
With Mrs. mī-ĕr',
But bend an ear
To Molda māēr ,
Or even be a payer
Of homage to mār .

Envoi: ~~But~~ And don't go to Gath;
Take your rest in your bath.

Cabe

1137

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Cabell Greet

from: Edward R. Murrow

March 19, 1957

Nary a single damn letter objecting to my pronounciation of Eustachian tube. How do you suggest I say the word in order to draw some mail? Maybe nobody was listening.

I will come to Barnard in the fall - an act which may result in your leaving it.

fc

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

March 7, 1957

Dear Doctor:

I should like to know how many letters you get objecting to your pronunciation of Eustachian tube.

I think it's a silly name anyway. I favor Anglo-Saxon.

Bennett Cerf came up and gave the Barnard English majors a first-rate serious talk on publishing. How about you next fall. We pay $35 and you can say, "Oh no, give it to the Library." I am buying Tatlock and Kennedy's Concordance to Chaucer with Bennett's 35 simoleons.

Hoping you are the same.

CG:jw

Cabell Greet

693

Greet

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

March 15, 1957

Alas that events in Gaza are turning out just as you said they would.

The pronunciation of Mrs. Meir as mä-ĕr' is so far from her present spelling that I don't see how we can recommend them. I must plump for mār' or mā-ēr'. Won't you?

Poor old Wrenn, Oxford professor of Anglo-Saxon, had a bad attack of ulcers next day, lost half his blood, and is now awaiting operation in a New Haven hospital. His wife, a really dear lady, is standing by. -- I wonder if that Silver Smith at the Century did him in.

Yours,

Greet

CG:jw

693

Greet

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Messrs. Murrow, Clapper, Trout, Clark, Townsend, Jackson

from: Cabell Greet

March 2, 1957

Golda Meir should be mā'-ēr' or mär'. The name is giving us lots of trouble, I don't know why.

Israeli General Dayan seems to be Englished as dī'-ăn' or kept Hebrew as dä'-yän'.

Yours,

C Greet

CG:jw

C Greet

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

February 28, 1957

Fawzi should rhyme with lousy (which is how I am with gout). That is what Frank Kearns says. It is what ERM said on PTP - or am I mistaken?

Tonight and last night you pronounce King Hussein like "whose sand". I thought it should be "who's sane" or "whose sign".

What,

C Greet

693

Greet, Cabell

Professor Greet

Mr. Murrow

January 8, 1957

I have spent considerable time with Nehru, pronounced his name with the stress on the ā, he did not appear to be offended. I say to hell with all the other Indians in the audience, both of them including those from Texas.

E.R.M.

rh

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Ed Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

December 31, 1956

Nehru is a name that's hard to do justice to. If the first syllable rhymes with "nay", the ā becomes nasalized (because of the following "r") in a way that's disagreeable to Indians. It's much better to pronounce the first syllable like "ne'er ", the contraction of "never".

CGreet

CG:jw

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Greet, Cabell

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

December 25, 1956

Dear Ed:

It's good to have you back and I don't mean maybe.

Saburov should be stressed on the second syllable.

Tervukhin is ter-vōō'-ĥĭn.

Yours,

Cabell

CG:jw

1137

Greet, Cabell

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Messrs Murrow Trout
Thomas

from: Cabell Greet

Golda Meir should be pronounced Mär or, most correctly Mä - ër'.

693

Greet Cabell

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

December 12, 1956

Dear Jail Bird:

You pronounce Djilas, jā'-ləs. Is this just the inimitable ERM or is it something I should know? Anyway he is a brave man.

I am grateful to you for using "proscribed" meaning list the crimes, etc. I took it in the sense of prohibit, outlaw. I had forgotten that this word can mean almost opposites. How grand! Double talk without effort.

Yours behind bars,

C Greet

P.S. To Burma? How wonderful. Take care.
We can't afford to lose you, either as friend or mentor. Maybe you'll really learn how to farm if taught by the prudent Asiatics.

CG:jw

693

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Greet, Cabell F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To

From Professor Greet

Station Mr. Murrow

December 12, 1956

I am off for Burma next week;

how is it pronounced?

Merry Christmas.

E.R.M.

11/28/56

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: SEE BELOW

from: W. CABELL GREET

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1134

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: All Concerned

from: Cabell Greet

November 28, 1956

RECOMMENDED PRONUNCIATIONS
EGYPTIAN AND ARABIC NAMES

Aden, (Arabia)	ād'n or äd'n	ayd'n or ahd'n
Aqaba (Gulf)	ä'-kä-bä	ah'-kah-bah
Arish, el (Egypt)	ä-rēsh', ĕl	ah-reesh', el
Beirut (Syria) Not bī'-	bā'-rōōt'	bay'-root'
Chamoun Camille (Pres. of Lebanon)	shä-mōōn', kä-mē(y)'	shah-moon', kamee (y)'
Fawzi, Mahmud (Egypt. polit.)	fou'-zē, mä-mōōd'	fau'-zee, mah-mood'
Feisal (King of Iraq)	fī'-səl	fai'-suhl
Also pronounced fā'-səl		
Hussein (King of Jordan)	hoos-sān'	hus-sayn'
Also pronounced hoos-sīn'		
Ismailia (Egypt)	ēs-mī-lē'-yä	ees-mai-lee'-yah

Not ēs-mä-ē'-lyä, mistakenly given in some reference books.
The British army pronunciation is ĭz-māl'-yə.

Jordanian An English adjective	jôr-dā'-nĭ-ən	jor-day'-ni-uhn
Loutfi, Omar (Egyptian polit.)	lōōt'-fē	loot'-fee
Nasser, Gamal Abdel (Egyptian polit.) Not nä'-zər	nä'-sər (or näs'-) gə-mäl' əb-dool'	nah'-sər (or näs'-) guh-mahl' uhb-dul'
Nuri es-Said (Iraqi polit.)	nōō'-rē ĕs sä-ēd'	noo'-ree es sah-eed'
Qantara, el (Egypt)	kän'-tə-rə, ĕl	kahn'-tuh-ruh, el
Rafa (Egypt)	rä'-fə	rah'-fuh

EGYPTIAN AND ARABIC NAMES (Cont.)

Port Said (Egypt)	sä-ēd'	sah-eed'
Anglicized to sīd'.		
Saud (King of Saudi Arabia)	sä-ōōd' (.... sä-ōō'-dē...)	sah-ood' (...sah-oo'-dee...)

Saud is anglicized to rhyme with "loud" and "crowd."

Shukri al Kuwatli (Pres. of Syria)	shoo-krē' äl koo-wät'-lē	shu-kree' ahl ku-waht'-lee
Sidi bel Abbès (Algeria)	sē'-dē běl ä-běs'	see'-dee bel ah-bes'
Yemen	yěm'-ən	yem'-uhn

NAMES OF CYPRUS

Citium (ruins, Cyprus)	sĭsh'-əm	sish'-uhm
Cypriot(s)	sĭp'-rĭ-ŏt(s)	sip'-ri-ot(s)
Eoka (Cypriot political group)	ā-ō'-kä	ay-oh'-kah
Famagusta (Cyprus)	fä-mä-gōōs'-tä	fah-mah-goos'-tah
Kyrenia (Cyprus)	kē-rē'-nyä	kee-ree'-nyah
Larnaka (Cyprus)	lär'-nä-kä	lahr'-nah-kah
Limassol (Cyprus)	lē-mä-sôl'	lee-mah-sol'
Nikosia (Cyprus)	nē-kô-sē'-ä	nee-ko-see'-ah
Paphos (ruins, Cyprus)	Eng. pā'-fŏs Gk. pä'-fôs	pay'-fos pah'-fos

GREEK NAMES

Markezinis, Spyros (Gk. polit.)	mär-kĕ-zē'-nēs, spē'-rôs	mahr-keh-zee'-nees, spee'-ros
Karamanlis (Gk. polit.)	kä-rä-män-lēs'	kah-rah-mahn-lees'
Piraeus (Greek)	pī-rē'-əs	pai-ree'-uhs
Theotokis, Spyros (Gk. polit.)	thĕ-ô-tô'-kēs, spē'-rôs	theh-o-to'-kees, spee'-ros
Thera (Gk. isl.)	thē'-rä	thee'-rah

HUNGARIAN NAMES

Hungarian is accented on the first syllable. Note that an accent-mark placed above a vowel in the spelling indicates a long vowel, not a stress.

Hungarian "c" and "cz" is like English "ts". Hungarian "cs", English "ch". Hung. "gy", Eng. "j" (or "dy"). Hung. "j", English "y". Hung. "s", English "sh". Hung. "sz", English "s". Hung. "zs", English "zh".

Hungarian "short a" is like English "ŏ" in "not".

Budapest (Hung.)	Eng.	bōō'-də-pĕst'	boo'-duh-pest'
	Hung.	boo'-dŏ-pĕsht'	bu'-do-pesht'
Csepel (Hung., isl.)		chĕ'-pĕl	cheh'-pel
Gerő, Ernő (Hung. polit.)		gĕ'-rû or -rōō, ĕr'-nû	geh'-roe or -roo, ehr'-noe
Gyor (Hung.)		jûr'	joer
Horváth, Imre (Hung. polit.)		hôr'-vät, ĭm'-rĕ	hor'-vaht, im'-reh
Kádár, János (Hung.polit)		kä'-där, yä'-nôsh	kah'-dahr, yah'-nosh
Kovács, István (Hung. polit.)		kô'-väch, ĭsht'-vän	ko'-vahch, isht-vahn
Kovács, Bela (Hung. polit.)		kô'-väch, bĕ'-lä	ko'-vahch, beh'-lah
Magyaróvár (Hung.)		mŏj'-ŏ-rô'-vär	moj'-ah-ro'-vahr
Mindszenty, Cardinal Joseph (Hung.)		mĭnd'-sĕn-tĭ	mind'-sen-ti
Miskolc (Hung.)		mĭsh'-kôlts	mish'-kolts
Nagy, Imre (Hung. polit.) Rhymes with hodge-podge.		nŏj, ĭm'-rĕ	noj, im'-reh
Piros, Lászlo (Hung. polit.)		pē'-rôsh, läs'-lô	pee'-rosh, lahs'-lo

HUNGARIAN NAMES

Rákosi, Mátyás (Hung. polit.)	rä'-kô-shē, mä'-tyäsh	rah'-ko-shee, mah'-tyahsh
Sopron (Hung.)	shôp'-rôn	shop'-ron
Szabad Nép (Hung. newspaper)	sŏ'-bŏd nēp'	so'-bod neep'

ISRAELI NAMES

Acre (Israel)	ā'-kər or ä'-kər	ay'-kuhr ah'-kuhr
Auja, el (Israel)	ou'-jä	au'-jah

The first syllable rhymes with "how" and "cow".

Beisam (Israel)	bā-sän'	bay-sahn'

Also called Baisan, bī-sän'.

Dayan, Moshe (Israeli gen.)	dä-yän', mō'-shə	dah-yahn', Moh'-shuh

Anglicized to dī'-ăn'.

Eban, Abba (Israeli polit.)	ē'-bän, ăb'-ə	ee'-bahn, ab'-uh
Elath, Eliahu (Israeli polit.)	ĕ-lät', ĕ-lĭ-ä'-hōō	eh-laht', eh-li-ah'-hoo
Er Ramle (Israel)	ĕr räm'-lə	ehr rahm'-luh
Ben Gurion, David (Israeli polit.)	bĕn gōōr'-ĭ-ôn	ben goor'-i-on

It is well not to accent the last syllable.

Hebron (Israel)	Eng. hē'-brən	hee'-bruhn
Jenin (Israel)	jĕ-nēn'	juh-neen'
Meir, Golda (Israeli polit.)	Eng. mār' Mod. Hebrew mĕ-ēr'	mayr' meh-eer'
Nablus (Israel)	nä'-blōōs	nah-bloos'
Rafa (Israel)	rä'-fə	rah'-fuh
Safad (Israel)	sä'-fəd	sah'-fuhd

Also called Tsefat or Zefat, tsə-fät'.

Tulkarm (Israel)	tōōl'-kärm'	tool'-kahrm'

POLISH NAMES

Polish is accented on the next to the last syllable.

Polish "c" is like English "ts". Polish "cz", English "ch". Polish "sz", English "sh". Polish "ch", English "h". Polish "j", English "y". Polish "rz" - the sound of "s" in Eng. "leisure."

Čepicka (Pol. polit.)	chĕ'-pēt-skä	cheh'-peet-skah
Cyrankiewicz, Jozef (Pol. polit.)	tsĭ-rän-kyĕ'-vĭch	tsi-rahn-kyeh'-vich
Gomulka, Wladyslaw (Pol. polit.)	gô-mool'-kä, vlä-dĭ'-släf	go-mul'-kah
Minc, Hilary (Pol. polit.)	mēnts'	meents'
Poznan (Pol.)	pôz'-nän	poz'-nahn

Not pôz-nän'. The Polish is Poznań, pôz'-nän(y).

Rokossovsky, Konstantin K. (Pol. Rus. gen.)	rô-kô-sôf'-skĭ	ro-ko-sof'-ski
Spychalski, Marian (Pol. gen.)	spĭ-häl'-skĭ	spi-hahl'-ski
Wyszynski, Cardinal Stefan (Pol.)	vĭ-shĭn'-skĭ	vi-shin'-ski

RUSSIAN NAMES

Kuznetsov, Vasily (Rus. polit.)	kooz-nĕt-sôf', vä-sē'-lĭ	kus-net-sof', vah-see'-li
Ponomarëva, Nina (Rus. athlete)	pô-nô-mä-rĕ'-vä, nē'-nä	po-no-mah-reh'-vah, nee'-nah
Russian pô-nô-mä-ryô'-vä		
Serov, Ivan	sĕ-rôf', ĭ-vän'	seh-rof', i-vahn'
Shepilov, Dmitri (Rus. polit.)	shĕ-pē'-lôf, dmē'-trĭ	sheh-pee'-lof, dmee'-tri
Suslov, Mikhail (Rus. polit.)	soos-lôf', mĭ-hä-ēl'	sus-lof', mi-hah-eel'

MISCELLANEOUS NAMES

Caccia, Sir Harold (Brit. polit.)	kăch'-ə	kach'-uh
Pronounced like "catcher" without the final "r".		
Chervenkov, Vulko (Bulg. polit.)	chĕr'-vĕng-kôf, vool'-kô	chehr'-veng-kof, vul'-ko
Cornut Gentille, Bernard (Fr. polit.)	kôrnü zhäN-tē(y)', bĕr-när'	kor-nü zhahN-tee(y)'
Djilas, Milovan (Yugosl. polit.)	jē'-läs, mē'-lô-vän	jee'-lahs, mee'-lo-vahn
Keightly (Eng. name)	kēt'-lĭ	keet'-li
Lott, Henrique Teixeira (Braz. General)	lŏt', āN-rē'-kə tā-shā'-rə	lot', ayN-ree'-kuh tay-shay'-ruh
MacLean, Basil C. (Am. Doctor)	mə-klān'	muh-klayn'
Saulnier, Raymond J. (Am. econ.)	sōn'-yā	sohn'-yay
Rhymes with "home way."		
Sofia (Bulg.)	Eng. sō'-fĭ-ə Bulg. sô'-fĭ-yä	soh'-fi-uh so'-fi-yah
Syme, Dave (Am. athlete)	sĭm'	sim'
U Nu (Burmese polit.)	ōō' nōō'	oo' noo'
U Ba Swe (Burm. polit.)	ōō' bä' swā'	oo' bah' sway'
Wan Waithayakon, Prince (Siam diplomat)	wän' wī'-tə-yä-gôn'	wahn' wai'-tuh-yah-gon'

Greet, Cabell

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: ALL CONCERNED

from: Cabell Greet

November 27, 1956

Qantara, El (Egypt)	kän'-tə-rə
MacLean, Basil C. (American Doctor)	mə-klān'

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Grt, Cabell

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

November 1, 1956

Nagy, nŏj', should rhyme with hodge-podge. Not năzh'. I note that the representative of Ceylon says sĭ-lŏn', not sā'-. General Keightley is kēt'-lĭ.

Word for the day: "God is in his heaven, All's right with the world."

Yours,

Cab

CG:jw

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Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Greet F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To

From Cabell Greet

Station Edward R. Murrow

October 22, 1956

I've got San in my throat, and hereafter will ignore all foreigners.

Bring your passport when next you come to this office.

E.R.M.

rh

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

October 15, 1956

Dear Dr. Murrow:

I believe that our historic pronunciation of Hussein in what ever Mohammedan country is hoo-sān, not -sēn'.

In contrast (unreasonable perhaps) is King Feisal, fī'-səl, unless you insist upon fā'-səl.

I am thinking of asking Cousin Greet Hoffmann(s) to come over and work on CBS. If this mystic can learn the blind to see, maybe she could, what do you think?, learn the unhearing to hear. But it might all be in Dutch!

Yours for the English language: Learn 'em, Willy Nilly, Eddi Neddie!

CGreet

CG:jw

693

Greet

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: ALL CONCERNED

from: Cabell Greet

October 17, 1956

Azores	ə-zōrz'
Fawzi, Mahmoud (Egypt polit.)	fow'-zē or faw'-zē mä-mōōd'
Feisal, King of Iraq	fī'-səl or fā'-səl
Gerő, Ernő (Hung. polit)	gĕ'-rōō or -rû ĕr'-nû
Hussein (Arab name)	hōō-sān' or hōō-sĭn'
Minc, Hilary (Polit. Polish)	mēnts', hĭl'-ə-rĭ
Nagy, Ferenc (Hung. polit.)	nŏj', fĕ'-rĕnts
Ponomareva, Nina (Rus. athlete)	pô-nô-mä-rĕ'-vä

The Russian has "a soft ë": -rëva, -ryô'-vä.
cf. orël and krushchëv

Poznan (Pol.)	pôz'-nän

CG:jw

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Greet F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Professor Greet

From Mr. Murrow

Station

June 28, 1956

The farm is at Pawling, New York. It is surrounded by reactionary Republicans. Its name is Glen Arden (you can't miss it). I shall be there the last two weeks of July and would like to greet Greet whenever it suits his professorial convenience.

E.R.M.

rh

CBS RADIO

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

Southbridge RD 2, Mass.
June 13, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Dear Bishop

The Russian "Shepilov" should be accented on the second syllable, shĕ-pē'-lŏf . This is the pronunciation that Dan Schorr uses. Not shĕp'-ĭ-lŏf . The rule in Russian is that the accent should be placed--the stress will be felt--where you least expect it.

When you reported last night that (some politico or other) had "said that no commitments were asked for and none was given," I wondered really whether ERM had tampered with the news? It is news, isn't it, when an American politico says "none was"? -- Not that "were" would be incorrect, I hasten to add, but your was wasn't it? To hoot, to hoom! -- Was or were--a question of aspect, but of aspect, more anon.

"Murrow digs in on farm" (item attached). This bothers me, because it's well known that a farm is more dangerous than any other known location except the kitchen, and I can't imagine you in a kitchen, mi lud. Still I doubt that a mattock is more dangerous than a hammock, but beware these goddam motorized things. Shoot your foot off if you must, but don't feed it to blades and gears. Fall out of a hammock, as the Song of Solomon says, before the tractor falls on you. Strain in love (ibid and ibidem) rather than in tread-changing.

I am also concerned by a note in Time that says that you make more than anybody else in Radio and TV not excepting Dr. S., Mr. P., etseteree. As I remember, Plato said in the Republic that a philosopher should advise and thus govern, and make most. 'Most everybody then and since has said NO, We don't dare even try it. Obviously TV and radio are in difficulties, the first program wise, the second financially (it needs a hearing-aid). Maybe the trouble is that you a philosopher makes mostest. .... I don't makes much. A prof no philos? .... Maybe one has to be called Ed and have a certain ruggedness of feature? ... But believe me all at sea in the country--

Cab

Maybe Casey can keep your feet on the ground.

interest and persuading reluctant dragons of both political parties to come to the nearest CBS News camera or microphone to be interviewed. And, of course, Westinghouse's Betty Furness.

MURROW DIGS IN ON FARM

Edward R. Murrow plans to relax this summer on his 281-acre farm in Pawling, N.Y., before tackling the arduous job of helping CBS News cover the Presidential conventions in August. And "relaxing" for Murrow doesn't mean swinging in a hammock; Ed actually works the farm, two-thirds of which are under cultivation (wheat, barley, alfalfa and oats), the rest being woodland where he hunts quail and pheasant with his young son, 10-year-old Charles Casey Murrow.

"DIZZY" LINES 'EM UP

A raft of top big leaguers are set as guests on CBS Television's "Baseball Preview" show with "Dizzy" Dean during June. The great Joe DiMaggio will try to make it June 2 and if he can't, Bill Dickey, his old catching teammate, will. On June 9, Frank McCormick, coach of the Cincinnati Redlegs and a former Redleg slugger, is the guest; on June 16 it will be either Sal Maglie or Carl Erskine of Brooklyn, and on June 23, Rip Collins, former Cards, Cub firstbaseman, is the guest.

Greet

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: ALL CONCERNED

from: Cabell Greet

June 4, 1956

Shepilov (Rus. polit.) shĕ-pē'-lŏf

This is Dan Schorr's pronunciation.

CG:jw

1137

Greet Cabell,

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow, surnamed Africanus

from: Cabell Greet, surnamed the lower part of the above.

I don't know why I should handle your loony mail. Vide infra.

I suppose that going to Africa means that you don't know when youre well off in Duchess County, which I can't spell. I hope anyway that the ticks haven't got you.

The grape vine says that Larry Lowman would probably like to become a Centurion. He has always seemed to me one of the very few gentle men in New York. [Are you acquainted with this side of him? ... of anyone? Maybe not.] -- What do you think? I don't know him at all well. I spose that it turns on whether he knows enough people in the club, and outside of CBS, to write letters for him. Can you find out? I'd be glad to help, in any way, but I think some real friend ought to talk to him first.

I understand of course that you went to Africa because you needed cheering up. I hope that you are so g.d. cheered by immediate and distant mirages that you come home contentedly to put your head in the sand with your friends, including

Me

Cab

1137

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Greet F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To ~~Cabell Greet, whomever you are~~

From ~~Edward R. Murrow~~

Station

May 31, 1956

This is a supplementary comment on your letter of May 21st to colleague Wefing. The basic issue was entirely missed. The question is not, and indeed was not, who or whom. You really should not confuse aspiring reporters in this fashion. There was only one question involved, what did Harry Truman say? Whatever he said should be reported in quotes and God help the grammarians. When Truman called Drew Pearson an S.O.B. all the cannons and even the little pistols of proper reportage required that the initials rather than the full words be used. This is deplorable because un-specific. However, there was no alternative or was there?

E.R.M.

rh

TO.....

FROM.....

Professor Greet, a man of few words, hands down his decision!

E.B.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
PLAZA 5-2000

May 21, 1956

Mr. Henry Wefing

Dear Henry

English has lost so many inflectional signs that we might well have been spared the dilemma of who and whom, but we were n't.

Re: "Truman expects to do some campaigning for the Democratic candidate [whoever, whomever] he may be," whoever is correct; whomever, incorrect.

The case of a pronoun [whoever, whomever is here a relative pronoun] depends upon its function in its own clause. Its number and gender depend upon its antecedent--here "the Democratic candidate."

The verb "to be" takes a predicate nominative --here "whoever." Compare "... whoever he may be...; ... whoever he is...; ... whoever is he or it." Both before and after "to be" you expect a nominative; an exception in colloquial English is "It's me."

For an instance of whomever correctly used, consider "... for the Democratic candidate, whomever the Convention may chose."

When in doubt between "who" and "whom" it is safest to use "who." An erroneous "who" for "whom" will usually pass unnoticed, whereas an incorrect "whom" for "who" suggests the godly man caught in sin.

But take comfort from Shakespeare:

"Whoe'er I woo ..." Twelfth Night i.4.42
"Whoever the King favors..." Henry VIII ii.1.42
"Thy wife?--Ay, sir; whom, I thank heaven, is an honest woman." Meas. for Meas.ii.1.72
"Whom they say is kill'd tonight On your suggestion." King John iv.2.165
"Whom in constancy you think stands so safe." Cymbeline i.4.137
"Who let us not therefore blame." Othello ii.3.15
"Run, O run!--To who, my lord?" [Lear v.3.248]

To henry wefing!!!

yrs

Calvin Grant

Greet

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

May 2, 1956

On rereading your bit of idealism of May 31st, I find that we were discussing two different Trumanisms. That little man helps reporters more than God helps grammarians.

As to the large question you pose, as you have before, I answer as before, it is better not to remove the seventh veil. Or anyway we don't. If you ask why a man's language should be reserved for satirists, I reply that I don't know. But every form of life that I know or can imagine maintains a few decent falsehoods and reticences. Probably to keep artists and reformers in business. Also, in addition to the artistic value of the lear in S.O.B., There is the plain fact

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CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to:

from:

that language is so subtle. Could the reporters present have agreed on whether Truman really said who or whom ? Eisenhouer's speech, despite what seems to me an admirable sincerity, offends my nostrils. I didn't mind F.D.R., others did. In the midst of individual or group vagaries, there seems to be a popular decision that language and certain other human proclivities are moral matters which should be presented "correctly" to the young. The emphasis will vary from generation to generation. Both courtly love and knighthood are out of flower just now.

yrs

Cab

1137

CBS RADIO

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

To Edward R. Murrow cc Henry Wefing June 2, 1956
From [S]cab Greet

Re: Harry Truman and "Who Hoot"

Man cannot look on the bare truth--that is, not for long. The eyes get bleary, the truth itself appears shaky and sags. Hence the seven veils for truth-telling Salome. We leave her one, for fear she'll sag. John left her seven and lost his head with imagining.

Similarly when you can't face up to your relatives, it's who or whom.

The etymology of Truman is "one who tells the truth." Simple men on the Salerno verandah would have greeted the male Cassandra's ancient wheeze* with "Ain't hit de trouf!", which in your ludship's language means, "Yea verrily," "Amen," "R.I.P.", and in the Charlestonian, "Do Jesus!" [meaning "don't].

And I suppose that's what the reporters did say but when their skill as dancers and veil-switchers was impugned, and Harry said their navels stuck out instead of in, they got mad and said "Yours does." Simple men would have just repeated, "do Jesus!" "Dem 'porters kaint stand de trouf, see? Dey want hit veiled and changed de sudjit, fo mo news dat haint news."

Before the reporters messed it up, the incident was reminiscent of two folk tales. The one begins, "There's no news ... but your dog died ... from eating burnt horse-flesh." The other ends, "I'm not so interested in who called the piccolo-player a S.O.B. I want to know who called that S.O.B. a piccolo-player" ... or, worse, made him a general, or gives Drew Pearson a column to fill.

I go now to Chicago to address a choice gathering of experts on teaching children to read. My text is "Do Jesus."

Racket riding Greet to racket busting Murrow, Greetings!

CG

CG

The Word for the Day: As Edna Millay said, "Euclid alone has looked on Beauty bare." The squirrel-headed general was in truth bald and a veiled S.O.B. or was he?

* That is, "a statement of fact"

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Greet F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Professor Greet

From Mr. Murrow

Station

April 25, 1956

This correspondent ain't loony. The letter is addressed to the source of all power; and come to think of it, why don't you do something about Fulton Lewis. I think maybe the trouble is that Senior didn't do what he ought to have done to Junior some time ago.

E.R.M.

rh

Greet, C.

BARNARD COLLEGE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK 27

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Sunday

Dear Ed

How kind of you to think of me for this grand record! I remember when you first spoke of doing it, and of the possible difficulty of getting the Old Man to consent. Congratulations to you and Brother Friendly, and thanks from the Greets in particular and mankind in general. He is a very great man--accent on "man". And you are too, without the very.

Affectionately

Cab

Maybe?

Greet

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

March 2, 1956

Dear Ed:

I think that we should pronounce Hussein as -sān, rather than -sēn. Classical Arabic is -sīn, I am told, but the popular speech is -sān.

I wish that we met occasionally anyway!

I have left a Century book for Charlie Collingwood.

Yours,

Greet

CG:jw

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Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Greet F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Cabell Greet

From Edward R. Murrow

Station

February 1, 1956
(Dictated January 27th)

When this reaches you I shall be far from your barbed tongue and your bitter typewriter; in fact, in Israel and if I mispronounce any of them biblical names it's only because I'm basically anti-Christian.

E.R.M.

rh

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

January 17, 1956

Dear Great Man:

Why rhyme Oveta (as in Culp Hobby) with Loretta?

As Larry says, "This is the week of brinks." Think of being on a brink with Oveta chiquita!

Your cucaracha (with Sec. Dulles),

Cab

CG:jw

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Murrow

Greet

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: ALL CONCERNED

from: Cabell Greet

January 25, 1956

Paris pronounces the "r" of Letroquer, le-trô-kĕr' -- perhaps to distinguish the name from a common noun meaning "swapper."

1137

File - C

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

"Years of Crisis - 1955"

January 2, 1956

Dear Ed

You and your men were, as usual, simply superb yesterday afternoon. I can't think of a finer demonstration of American worth than this program gives every year. It fulfills the moral obligation to be intelligent and humane and one's self like nothing else I know.

I am your G. P., as the doctors say,

Cab

Maybe you're so healthy that you haven't learned that GP means grateful patient?

1137

- C. Greet

O

on

on

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Greet F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Cabell Greet

From Edward R. Murrow

Station

December 23, 1955

You are a veritable Denali amongst men. So far as Ceylon is concerned, you have your memory; but I have a record and I am prepared to bet.

So far as Khan is concerned, I obviously mispronounced his name because I am anti-Christian, but not to the point of failing to wish you a joyeus Christmas and also a happy Easter egg.

fe

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

December 18, 1955

Dear Ed:

Ceylon is better sĭ-lŏn' than sā'-lŏn. Now don't say you didn't call it so. You did, did, did.

Personally I favor Serendib, sĕr'-ən-dĭb or sə-rən-dēb'. Perhaps you would like best Taprobane, tä-prŏb'-ə-nē? I give it to you for Christmas.

And I'm for Eban, ē'-bän. Nay for ā'-bän. -- Now try to get even.

Cabell

CG:jw

693

BARNARD COLLEGE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK 27

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

December 12th

Dear Ed

I certainly enjoyed seeing you today. I wish that our paths crossed more often.

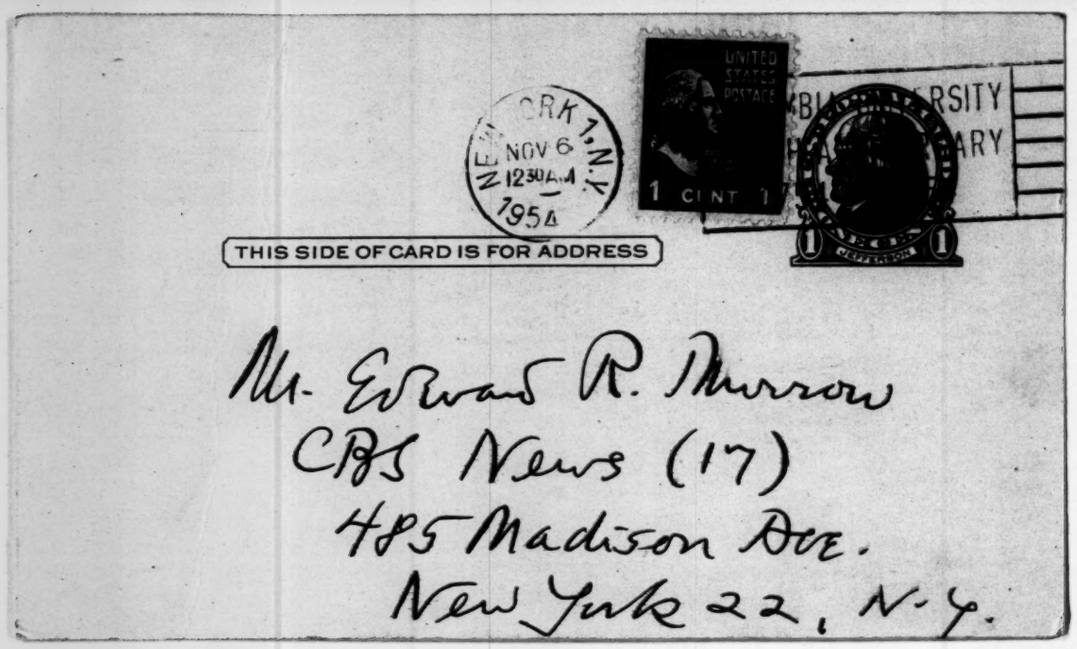
I find in the Columbia Encyclopedia "Mt. McKinley (called Denali by the Indians) ..." And I now remember hearing Hudson Stuck, who climbed it first in 1913, saying that he preferred the Indian name.

Stuck was born in '63, three years after Grandma Moses.

I think I prefer Denali too.

yrs Cabell

Undemanding company at the
Century for lunch Monday
Nov. 15th. It would be nice
to see you there chewing
peanuts.
No called Cab Greet
11/11


NEW YORK 1, N.Y.
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1954
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THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS
Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News (17)
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Greet

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

4

to: Ed Murrow

from: Cabell Greet November 7, 1955

Dear Ed:

From all that I have been able to find out over the years, Abba Eban as an old blue and triple first of Pembroke, Cambridge, prefers to be pronounced in British style ē'-bən or ē'-băn.

However, perhaps he doesn't like England now.

I noticed that Bancroft called him ē'-bən from Washington this morning.

Shall we say ā-mĕn or ä-mĕn?

Trusting that you are at least saying it, my dear Bishop,

I am yours in god,

Cabell

Cabell Greet

CG:jw

P.S. Among other wisecracks that Marianne Moore uttered yesterday to the Barnard English majors is this: "Egomania is not a duty." She was speaking of writers. I wonder if it would hold in radio and TV?

P.P.S. Or have you had Rabbi ā'-bän on your little program? Nobody ever tells me anything.

Grt, Cabell

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: ALL CONCERNED

from: Cabell Greet November 4, 1955

El Auja	ou'-je	The first syllable should rhyme with "how" and "cow", the second should be pronounced like the word "jaw" without the "r".

See World Words and Webster's Geographical Dictionary (1949)

Eban, Abba	e'-ban, ăb'-a	The name should be anglicized as above.
Gaza	gā'-zā	

1137

Greet

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: ANNOUNCERS

from: Prof. Greet/md

cc: Messrs. Murrow, Edwards, Le Sueur, Jackson, Sirmons, News

Thurs., Nov. 3, 1955

EL AUJA : The first syllable should rhyme with "how" and "cow"; the second should be pronounced like the word "jaw" without the "r".

See World Words and Webster's Geographical Dictionary "1949".

1137

Greet

Prof. Greet says first syllable of Auja should rhyme with "cow" and that second syllable should be pronounced like the word "jaw". I forget whether this jibes with earlier intelligence.

Kearns cables that he got permission to visit the front and may be back in time to record a piece around 5 p.m. Are we interested?

E.B.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Greet F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Professor Greet

From Mr. Murrow

Station

November 2, 1955

There is a rumor that you have been seen lurking about the Century Club. The next time that is convenient, I challenge you to a small duel with Martinis.

E.R.M.

rh

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

Sept. 21, 1955

Re: Your bull of Sep't. 12th

No, the British say se-lŏn'-ĭ-ker with the r-bâtard, which you though sharing much with William the Conqueror lack.

No, blessed are the intolerant. If they were not, you could not be so happy in your tolerance.

How can you be so happy in your beer without me hardby?

Diogenes Greet to Marcus Aurelius Murrow.

Cab

1137

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

Sept. 21, 1955

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Diogenes Greet to Marcus Aurelius Murrow.

1137

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 559

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Cabell Greet

From Edward R. Murrow

Station

September 12, 1955

The English pronounce Salonica the way I do. The Greeks gargle it. I pronounce it the way I do on the perhaps foolish assumption that there may be one or two English speaking people in my audience, one of whom you are not which!

Let us, at all costs, be tolerant of minorities because we are two of the unchosen few, and I prefer heretics and witches to those who burn them.

E.R.M.

rh

Greet, Cabell

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Ed Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

September 20, 1955

Dear Ed:

All Finnish names, including Porkkala, should be accented on the first syllable.

The same is true of its relative, Hungarian.

And also of Edward Rudolph Murrow.

Yours,

Cabell

Cabell

CG:jw

693

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Greet, Cabell F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Cabell Greet

From Edward R. Murrow

Station

September 12, 1955

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Let us, at all costs, be tolerant of minorities because we are two of the unchosen few, and I prefer heretics and witches to those who burn them.

E.R.M.

rh

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Major George Fielding Murrow

from: Aristotle Greet September 8, 1955

Dear Major:

Everybody except you and Edward R. Eliot stresses Salonica on the penult. (Take that!)

Yours,

Totle

CG:jw Aristotle Plato Greet

693

Greet

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: The Man Murrow

from: Child Greet to the Dark Box Came

Southbridge RD 2, Mass.

August 30, 1955

Re premier reperformance Aug. 29.

Dear Mr. Man

With you around the place for five or six weeks, did your tenant leave?

If you really have any skill getting a tractor or other equipment out of a swamp, you would be appreciated up this way. How are you on road building and bridge mending? I am no damn good.

Uncertainty about crops makes the vagaries of the Russians--and radio commentators--less depressing, but as a gardener I claim that woodchucks must be killed to be forgotten.

I hope that you didn't lose your farmer. Remember: Absence makes the farmer fonder. -- Or are hired-hands so scarce that ... ? I could use your back as Pharaoh (Pharaoh?) said to Moses. And Moses said, you old sob and ran for the children of Israel. And they said me too, and came to the Dead Sea. And it was sho' dead--dead tired because it had had a flood.

yrs

Cab

Street, Cabell
file

TELEPHONE
WHITEHALL 4843
TELEGRAMS
c/o HELLENIST (PICCY)

THE ATHENÆUM
PALL MALL S.W.1

Thursday July 22nd '55

No answer

Dear Ed

I am a little disappointed, because I expected the Athenaeum to wear a blue ribbon around the brow, like the frieze on the building.

Yours, etc.

Cabell

Greet

June 30, 1955

Dear Miss McCaughey:

My friend, Professor Greet, has handed to me your letter of March 1st. I am afraid I cannot enlighten you very much. He is right in assuming that ether came from the West Coast. I suppose the Ither was acquired during nine years' residence in England; but seriously, I think it depends entirely upon how the line scans. If the preceding word begins with an e I suppose I am likely to say Ither. Anyway, that particular word however it is pronounced should not be used four times in one broadcast, and in the future I shall try to find another word or either be more consistent. Thanks for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Anne McCaughey
Sedgwick Gardens
Philadelphia 19, Pennsylvania

rh

CBS RADIO

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y. • PLAZA 1-2345

June 3, 1955

Miss Anne McCaughey
Sedgwick Gardens
Philadelphia 19, Pa.

Dear Miss McCaughey:

Forgive my taking so long to answer your letter. I too have been surprised at Mr. Murrow's ambidextrous use of ēther and īther! (if you will allow me the word).

Coming from the far west he must have been accustomed to ēther, not īther, but later he spent many years listening to Londoners' īther, not ēther.

My guess is that for a long time he has used the form that his immediate companions expect, and now after doing so much interviewing on his television programs he wobbles in his choice! Or perhaps, growing older, he is reverting to the ēther of his youth from the īther of his young maturity. Or perhaps his father said ēther and his mother īther, or his highschool elocution teacher said īther while his parents said ēther.

I will send him your letter and this reply. Perhaps he will throw light upon the mystery.

As a westerner myself I don't think that I have gone so far as to say īther, but I notice that I no longer notice the variation. This surprises me as a phonetician because I do distinguish many minute differences.

Yours sincerely,

Cabell Greet
Speech Consultant
CBS

CG:th
CC: Mr. Murrow

Sedgwick Gardens, Philadelphia 19, Pa.

March 1, 1955

Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York City, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Why, oh why oh is Mr. Murrow not consistent in his prounciation of either (ēther or īther). Last night was a good case in point, although I have noticed the same thing on dozens of other occasions. The word was used four times in his 15 minute broadcast. Twice it was ēther and twice it was īther.

Maybe the answer is that, as somebody or other said 153 or 179 years ago, "Consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds." But there's such a consistency in Mr. Murrow's inconsistency that it seems as if there must be some underlying reason.

I enjoy Mr. Murrow's broadcasts and I probably shouldn't let such a minor consideration concern me, but I would like to know why.

Sincerely,

Anne McCaughey

Anne McCaughey

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Greet F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Walter Reuther Greet

From Edward R. Murrow

Station

June 30, 1955

I have a counter proposal to subjoin (now there's a hell of a word) to your memo of June 13. All professors, as distinguished from scholars, should receive portal-to-portal pay while progressing from bar to bar. This provision isn't to apply on shipboard.

I contribute you, not a drink since you are too churlish to come get it, but a vintage Churchillism who said to the BBC, after they had let a woman broadcast doubting the existence of God, they would in an earlier age derived great satisfaction from having given equal time to Judas and to Jesus.

Yours for unequality and bigotry.

E.R.M.

rh

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

June 13, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow

I am proposing to the President that the benefits ofthe Ford-GM contracts be extended to the teaching profession, a seasonal occupation. Those teachers who have not jobs teaching in summer schools should receive at the taxpayers' expense (plus a donation from radio commentators) 65% of their normal monthly wage.

Yours sincerely

Walter Reuther Greet

Of course it's going to be difficult to get people to teach in summer schools.

1137

Greet

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet June 17, 1955

I am glad that you are making four syllables of Buenos Aires. I would have objected to your earlier pronunciation if I had not been sure that you would quote some chanty--from Ushant to Scilly and on to Bonos Airs.

yrs in mal odeur

CG

1137

Greet, Cabell 5/2/55

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: SEE BELOW

from: CABELL GREET

RE: RECOMMENDED PRONUNCIATIONS

Distribute to the following:

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1134

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: ALL CONCERNED

MAY 2, 1955

from: CABELL GREET

RECOMMENDED PRONUNCIATIONS

Ngo Dinh Diem (Vietnam polit.) — The best pronunciation for us is nō dēn dĭ-ĕm' (noh deen dee-em')

This is, incidentally, what we get from Guy Searls in the Orient. We cannot manage initial "ng". The palatal "nh" when final tends to simplify to "n". To take Diem on to Dzyĕm or zē'-ĕm' is more than our public wants, I believe. We had to palatalize the "g" of Giap, but this new name is a more difficult case.

Nguyen Van Vy (Vietnam polit.) — Nōō Yĕn Vän Vē

Lady Megan Lloyd George (English Polit.) — ..Mĕg'-ĭn

CG:th

Greet, Cabell 4/5/55

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to:
SEE BELOW
from:
CABELL GREET

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Hal Simms
Warren Sweeney
Peter Thomas
Olin Tice

1134

ALL CONCERNED

Cabell Greet April 5, 1955

RECOMMENDED PRONUNCIATIONS

Note on "Saith"

In quotations from Scripture, frequent at Easter, the verb "saith" should be pronounced as one syllable, like the name Seth, sĕth, not sā'-ĭth (say'-ith).

MISCELLANEOUS PRONUNCIATIONS

Bevan, Aneurin (Br. polit.)	bĕv'-ən, ə-nī'-rĭn	bev'-uhn uh-nai'-rin
Brno (Cz.)	bər'-nô	buhr'-no
Constantsa (Rom.)	kôn-stän'-tsä	kon-stahn'-tsah
	Also spelled Constanta and Constanta.	
Evander Childs High School (New York City)	ĭ-văn'-dər	i-van'-duhr
Hatoyama, Ichiro (Jap. polit.)	hä-tô-yä'-mä, ē'-chē-rô	hah-to-yah'-mah, ee'-chee-ro
Heuss, Theodor (Pres. of W. Ger.)	hois'	hois'
Lanao, Lake (P. I.)	lä-nou'	lä-nau'
Mindanao (P. I.)	mĭn-dä-nou'	min-dah-nau'
Mesa (Ariz.)	mā'-sə	may'suh
Nicosia (Cyprus)	nē-kô-sē'-ä	nee-ko-see'-ah
Nuclear	nyōō'-klĭ-ər	nyoo'-kli-uhr
Care should be taken to avoid nyōō'-kyŏŏ-lər (nyoo'-kyu-luhr).		
Ozamis (P. I.)	ô-sä'-mēs	o-sah'-mees
Panay (P. I.)	pä-nī'	pa-nai'
Reuss, Henry S. (U.S. Rep.)	rois'	rois'
Sequin (Tex.)	sə-gēn'	suh-geen'
Suydam, Henry (U.S. Diplomat)	sə-dăm'	suh-dam'

CG:th

ALL CONCERNED

CABELL GREET APRIL 5, 1955

NAMES OF VIETNAM

Ba Cut (Vietnam polit.)	bä kōot	bah koot
Bao Dai (King of Vietnam)	bau dĪ	bow dai
Binh Xuyen	bĭn sōo-yĕn or bĭn (y)...	bin soo-yen or bin (y)...
Cao Dai (Vietnam sect.)	kau dĪ	kow dai
Ho Tong Minh (Vietnam polit.)	hô tông mĭn or mĭn(y)	ho tong min or min(y)
Hoa Hao (Vietnam sect.)	hô-a hau or whä...	ho-a how or whah
Le Van Vien (Vietnam polit.)	lĕ vän vē-ĕn	leh vahn vee-en
Mekong (S.E. Asia, riv.)	Eng. mā'-kông'	may'-kong'
Ngo Dinh Diem (Vietnam polit.)	nô dĭn dē-ĕm or ng-ô-dĭn(y)	no din dee-em ng-o din (y)
Nguyen Van Hink (Vietnam polit.)	nōo-yĕn vän hĭn or ng-ōo-yen vän hĭn(y)	noo-yen vahn hin or ng-oo-yen vahn hin(y)
Norodom (Cambodian royal family)	nô-rô-dôm	no-ro-dom'
Phan Cong Tac (Cao Dai leader)	fän kông täk	fahn kong tahk
Tan An (Vietnam)	tän än	tahn ahn
Tran Trung Dung (Vietnam polit.)	trän trōong dōong	trahn troong doong
Tran Van Sooi (Vietnam polit.)	trän vän sô-Ī	trahn vahn so-ai

CG:th

ALL CONCERNED

CABELL GREET

APRIL 5, 1955

THE FRENCH CABINET

Abelin, Pierre	äb-lăN'	ab-laN'
Antier, Paul	äN-tyĕ'	ahN-tyeh'
Bacon, Paul	bä-kôN'	bah-koN'
Bayrou, Maurice	bĕ-rōo'	beh-roo'
Berthoin, Jean	bĕr-twăN'	behr-twaN'
Bonnefous, Edouard	bŭn-fōo or bôn-	buhn-foo' or bon-
Bourgès-Maunoury, Maurice	bōor-zhĕs mô-nōo-rē'	boor-zhes mo-noo-ree'
Corniglion-Molinier, Edouard	kôr-nē-lyôN mô-lē-nyĕ'	kor-nee-lyoN mo-lee-nyeh'
Crouzier, Jean	krōo-zyĕ'	kroo-zyeh
Duchet, Roger	dü-shĕ',rō-zhĕ'	dü-sheh', roh-zheh'
Faure, Edgar	fōr'	fohr'
Jules, Gilbert	zhül', zhēl-bĕr'	zhül zheel-behr'
Julv, Pierre	zhü-lē'	zhü-lee'
Koenig, Pierre	kû'-nēg'	koe'-neeg'
Lafay, Bernard	lä-fĕ'	lah-feh'
Laforest, Henri	lä-fô-rĕ' Eng. lə-fôr'-ĭst	lah-fo-reh' (luh-for'-ist).
Médecin, Jean	mĕd-săN'	med-saN'
Morice, André	mô-rēs'	mo-rees'
Palewski, Gaston	pä-lĕf'-skē'	pah-lef'-skee'
Pflimlin, Pierre	flēm-lăN'	fleem-laN'
Pinay, Antoine	pē-nĕ', äN-twän'	pee-neh', ahN-twahn'
Schuman, Robert	shōo'-män'	shoo'-mahn'
Senghor, Léopold Sedar	säN-gôr', sĕ-där	sahN-gor', seh-dahr'
Sourbet, Jean	sōor-bĕ', zhäN'	soor-beh', zhahN'
Teitgen, Pierre, Henri	tĕ-chĕn', pyĕr äN-rē'	teh-chen', pyehr ahN-ree
Triboulet, Raymond	trē-bōo-lĕ'	tree-boo-leh'

ALL CONCERNED

CABELL GREET APRIL 5, 1955

OTHER FRENCH NAMES

Béziers (Fr.)	bĕ-zyĕ'	beh-zyeh'
Aix en Provence (Fr.)	ĕk-säN-prō-väNs'	ek-sahN-proh-vahNs'
Aix la Chapelle (Fr.)	ĕks lä shä-pĕl'	eks lah shah-pel'
Poujade, Pierre (Fr. polit.)	pōō-zhäd'	poo-zhahd'

CG:th

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Greet

F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Cabell Greet

From Edward R. Murrow

Station

February 24, 1955

I have the feeling that a little variation in pronounciation is not necessarily a bad thing. I can appreciate Costello's point of view and I don't believe the employment of his preference is likely to create very much confusion in the mind of the listener; wherever he may be, Mrs. Callabash.

E.R.M.

rh

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Ed Murrow

February 9, 1955

from: Cabell Greet

If you have time, will you look over Bill's letter and my reply and let me have your opinion.

As a prof, I would be more comfortable recommending nothing short of foreign perfection, but I have tried to keep in mind some of the lessons you and others tried to teach me during the war. But maybe no one man can make compromises for other people!

I also enclose copies of notes to Dave Schoenburn and Dick Hottelet concerning their pronunciation of Russian names in the discussion you had with them last night. It brings up the same principle.

It was a wonderful program.

Cabell

CG:th
Enc.

693

COPY

COPY

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Bill Costello

February 8, 1955

from: Cabell Greet

Dear Bill:

Thanks for your letter of February 3rd. Somebody ought to care enough to write.

When I saw the Tachens coming into the news, I checked as usual and found Ta-ch'ên (which would be rendered in our old way dä-chŭn). I called the Chinese delegation at the UN, and asked what they were being called and what we should call them, and the answer was that "everybody" at the UN was saying tī-chĕn or tä-chĕn. (I don't understand the tī-. Perhaps you can tell me. Maybe a different island?)

I also saw Yi-kiang and heard Searls give it one treatment from Hongkong and Pierpoint another.

And some of your colleagues protested 18 years ago, and ever since, that the pronunciations I recommend, especially of Chinese names, are too far from the printed form for readers of newspapers and maps to know what places we are talking about. My defense during the China wars was that there were so many names of the interior involved that we just couldn't try to anglicize them. Too many.

This time, being on the coast, with namew like Wenchow and Wuchow and Amoy and Hongkong and Nanking--all with established English pronunciations--I thought that we might try to extend this Englishing. There is, I believe, general American acceptance of our short vowels, or of our rendition of Spanish vowels, for foreign names, and the English consonant values. This makes Ta-ch'ên into tä-chĕn or tăch-ĕn.

Meanwhile I prayed that the name would get in and out of the news quickly. I knew I couldn't sell dä-chĕn, and experience has taught me that defending an Englishing (e.g., Hi'roshi'ma and Tara'wa) is exceedingly different. Even the ignorant b's for whose sake you've done it, will turn and go upstage.

Well, you've brought the issue out. Are we going to try and be as accurate with Chinese, despite the g.d. Wade transliteration, ... as accurate with Chinese as we try to be with French, or are we going to have regard for our hearers who try to follow our broadcasts with maps and newspaper accounts.

692

COPY

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CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Bill Costello

February 8, 1955

from: Cabell Greet

I thought that tăchĕn had won when President Eisenhower pronounced it so in his TV news interview. Not that Eisenhower is learned, but we found in the war years that it helped to be in step with the White House.

But the English pronunciations of Rome, Paris, Turin, Madrid, Florence and so on were not established in a day or a month or so. And I am afraid even that one rule will not cover all cases, e.g., we lack the sound that a Dutchman puts into Strijdem. For good reasons I recommend ī (we lost time trying ā for ij/y in Dutch place names during the war). Howard Smith favors strā'-dem...and he was there!

Old Major Eliot never could get with the rest of the men on Salonica, because, as he said, he had fought there in 1918, and his British comrades called it sə-lŏn'-ī-ker.

As for Tachen, I think you, Sir, have to do what you have to do, facing your own conscience. And I have to push for uniformity, using all the persuasion I have, which isn't much. If you can't come along with tä-chĕn, I wish you would go all the way to dä-chĕn. You will note that I haven't corrected anybody's correct dä-chŭn! Even I couldn't do that. I've just objected to the bastard dä-chĕn.

I don't know where "sh" for "ch" came in. I never intended it and can't find an example among my carbons. Somewhere there must have been a typo error.

And by the way, can you tell me what the Chinese call Quemoy? Put it into Wade for me, if you've got a Wade map of the coast. I haven't and don't know of one in print and I tire of going to the library. Herrmann's is wonderful as far as it goes, but he wasn't interested in the coast. I will certainly be obliged if you can give me a title here.

As for the French: I'm afraid that poor little Piney will not be able to form a cabinet and that Coty will call upon Pflimlin, flēm-lăN, or "little plum". I've seen his name in the list, and it has got so that a Frenchman with an un-French name has the inside track in these races. My phonetic tip is that he is worth odds.

Yrs,

Cabell Greet

CG:th

692

CBS RADIO

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

COPY COPY

Feb. 3, 1955

Dear Doc:

Apropos the Tachens, I don't know whether you realize the position you put me in.

All my friends know I've been in and out of China for the last 15 years, they know I was saying "da-chuhn" many, many months ago, before the public was really aware of the islands. It is pertinent also that, when I first went to China in 1940, I learned that the word "ta" is pronounced with a "d" sound and means "great", it is used constantly in such phrases at the Ta Ming dynasty. I have consulted my Chinese friends, among them Chang Pao-Nan in the Nationalist delegation at the U.N., they tell me there is no alternative pronunciation in <u>any</u> Chinese dialect. The word is always Da.

In the face of this overwhelming mass of evidence you ask me to change what I have been doing for years, and the request is made on the strength of a memo which says in effect that you are throwing up your hands in confusion and despair. To make matters worse, you change the "ch" to an "sh" sound, thus completely changing the meaning of the word.

Finally, it may be pertinent that CBS in the last ten years has spent a vast amount of money -- certainly well in excess of $50,000 -- to provide me with a certain veneer of expertese in Asian affairs. You ask me (capriciously as it seems to me) to discard all I know.

As you know, I always try to follow your advice and suggestions, subordinating my personal views in the interests of a uniformity that will assist the listener. This time I am moved to protest.

Most respectfully,

Bill Costello

Greet, Cabell

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow CC: Messrs. Thomas
Jackson
Marble
Metz

from: Cabell Greet

February 23, 1955

We have recommended Nanki, nän-kē (instead of Nanchi), because The New York Times spells it Nanki and that's what we get from Formosa and HongKong.

Cordially,

Cabell Greet

Must I add that the Herald Tribune spells it Nanchi? What becomes now of your golden rule to try and suit the pronunciation to the spelling?

693

Greet

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

7

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

February 11, 1955

Dear Ed

This Zhukov name should begin with the medial sound of our "leisure" and "pleasure"--you know, the thing you seek in life. zhōō- kôf .

Krushchev, kroōsh-chĕf . The first syllable rhyming with "push". The second has the "ch" of "cheese" and rhymes with "deaf and dumb" and "lef' hand".

Yours with poetic license,

Cab

1137

Greet

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Messrs. Bryan
Collingwood
Edwards
Hall
Jackson
LeSueur
Marrow
Trout
Bulletin Board

February 11, 1955

from: Cabell Greet

Pflimlin, Pierre
(Fr. polit.)

The first syllable should rhyme with team and dream. The second syllable suggests our words "land and sand" (without the "d").

Pflimlin, Pierre flēm-lăN' fleem-laN'

See our bulletin of February 7, 1955.

CG:th

1137

Greet 2/7/55

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to:
SEE BELOW
from:
CABELL GREET

RE: RECOMMENDED PRONUNCIATIONS

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1134

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to:
ALL CONCERNED

FEBRUARY 7, 1955

from:
CABELL GREET

RECOMMENDED PRONUNCIATIONS
FRANCE

Faure, Edgar (Fr. polit.)	fōr'	fohr'
Mayer, René (Fr. polit.)	mä-yĕr', rə-nĕ'	mah-yehr', ruh-neh'
Pflimlih, Pierre (Fr. polit.)	flēm-lăN'	fleem-laN'
Pineau, Christian (Fr. polit.)	pē-nō', krēs-tyäN	pee-noh', krees--tyahN'
Piney, Antoine (Fr. polit.)	pē-nĕ', äN-twän'	pee-neh', ahN-twahn

SEE BELOW

OTHER NAMES

Canopus (a star)	kə-nō'-pəs	kuh-noh'-puhs
DiSapio, Carmine (Am. polit.)	dĭ săp'-ĭ-ō, kär'-mĭn	dih sap'-i-oh, kahr'-main
Echandi Jiménez, Mario (Costa Rican polit.)	ĕ-chän'-dē, hē-mĕ'-nĕs mä'-ryô	eh-chahn'-dee hee-meh'-nes, mah'-ryo
Jiménez -- See Ramírez and Echandi		
Lubbock (Tex.)	lŭb'-ək	lub'-uhk
Nuñez, Guillermo (Costa Rican officer)	nōō'-nyĕs, gē-yĕr'-mô	noo'-nyes, gee-yehr mo
Pietá	pyĕ-tä'	pyeh-tah'
Ramírez, Jiménez, Guillermo (Costa Rican polit.)	rä-mē'-rĕs, hē-mĕ'-nĕs, gē-yĕr'-mô	rah-mee'res hee-meh'-nes, gee-yehr'-mo
Rubinstein, Serge	rōō'-bĭn-stĭn, sĕrzh'	roo'-bin-stain, sehrzh'

FRENCH NAME -

Soustelle, Jacques (Fr. polit.)	soo-stĕl', zhăk'	soo-stel', zhahk'

1134

RUSSIA

Bulganin, Nikolai A. (Rus. General)	boŏl-gä'-nĭn, nĭ-kŏ-lĪ	bul-gah'-nin, nih-ko-lai'
Kaganovich, Lazar M. (Rus. polit.)	kä-gä-nô'-vich, lä'-zar	kah-gah-no'-vich, lah'-zahr
Khrushchëv, Nikita S. (Rus. polit.)	kroŏsh'-chĕf, nĭ-kē'-tə	krush'-chef, ni-kee'-tuh
An anglicized pronunciation. The Russian is chôf.		
Malenkov, Georgi M. (Rus. polit)	mä'-lĕn-kŏf, Gĕ-ôr'-gĭ or Eng. "George"	mah'-len-kof, geh-or'-gi
Mikoyan, Anastas (Rus. polit.)	mĭ-kô'-yän, ä-nä'-stas	mi-ko'-yahn', ah-nah'-stahs
Mikoyan, Shakhar (Rus.)	mĭ-kŏ-yän, shä'-här'	mi-ko-yahn', shah'-hahr'
Molotov, Vyacheslav M. (Rus. diplomat)	mô'-lŏ-tŏf, vyä-chĕ-släf'	mo'-lo-tof, vyah-cheh-slahf'
Ponomarenko, Panteleimon K. (Rus. polit.)	pŏnŏma-rĕng'-kŏ, pän-tĕ-lā'-môn'	po-no-mah-reng'-ko, pahn-teh-lay'-mon'
Saburov, Maxim Z. (Rus. polit.)	sä-boō'-rŏf, mäk-sēm'	sah-boo'-rof, mahk-seem'
Shvernik, Nikolai M. (Rus. polit.)	shvĕr'-nĭk, nē-kŏ-lĪ	shvehr'-nik, nee-ko-lai
Suslov (Rus. polit.)	soŏs-lôf'	sus-lof'

Greet

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Ed Murrow

February 3, 1955

from: Cabell Greet

Re. Chinese names:

When I try to hold the line of pronunciations that will be intelligible to newspaper readers, I get runover even by your handpicked correspondents.

I conclude that pretentious, may be pretended, learning is what folks want.

Yours for Copenhagen with Hog & Hog,

Cabell

CG:th

693

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Sweet, Cabell

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Cabell Greet

From Edward R. Murrow

Station

January 31, 1955

You are quite right. I am "shaken."

E.R.M.

rh

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

January 25, 1955

I assure you it's a pleasure to hear Aristides speak of rĕv'-er-be-rāt'. I've needed that emphatic shift of stress: the rĕv'-er-be-rā'-shenz of ERM ! and even of

ə/

WCG

Cab

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Guest F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Cabell Greet

From Edward R. Murrow

Station

January 10, 1955

So now you send proof of my error. I resent this and return the letter, and why don't we go fishing on the River Dee next summer.

E.R.M.

rh

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell R. Greet

December 3, 1954

Were you being Churchillean when you said Mr dā'-kĭn ?

Cab

Or did I dream that I heard you say so on a This I Believe?

1137

Guest

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

I had a sweet note from Dorothy McDonough. I didn't know that she had gone away, though I did miss her gentleness and charm. The Scots are a great people. --By the way where does the name Murrow come from?

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

January 2, 1955

Well, today is the big day, and we'll all be listening and watching from four to five. It's a great contribution to the national welfare; since I think we must grant that the majority of Americans have ears to hear and hear they do, in some measure because you've taught them.

Re Carib'bean: "This is a pronunciation mysterious in origin. It has a 'British' quality to American ears, and an American quality to British ears." For full story, see World Words. Meanwhile, don't give up Caribbe'an. Flash.

I was surprised by your pronunciation of Logan Pearsall Smith, and I consulted the books [reference] and found that as [almost] always you were right. However I shall ask his cousin Millie McIntosh, because I think I remember his saying or asking for something else in his Forgotten Years. But did you talk to the old man in London? I wish you'd tell me.

I hope you all had fine holidays! The best of New Years to all Murrows, from Casey to the generals.

yrs

Cab

1137

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Murrow

from: Greet

Jan. 2, 1955

Re Dedijer . I gather that the Yugoslavs who approve of this fellow as a Yugoslav pronounce the final "r" -- dĕ'-dē-yĕr pr dā'-dē-yār .

But that those who say that he is "Swiss"-- one of those international characters that made a living out of making trouble--they pronounce the "-er" in French fashion, "ay." dĕ'-dē-yĕ or even dĕ'-dyĕ .

Without knowing much of the case, I think we should pronounce the "r".

Forever a Bourbon democrat.

CG

1137

Sect 4

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

Dec. 20, 1954

Dear ED

Mindszenty should, like other Hungarian names, be accented on the first syllable. mĭndˈ-sĕn-tĭ

How's Xmas on the farm? I hope mighty nice.

yrs

CG

I noticed with regret yesterday that Howard Smith came out a firm strāˈ-dem . Maybe some South African Dutch goes closer to ā for "ij" than does standard Holland Dutch. But I don't think that we would be any more successful now than ten years ago when we tried to say ā instead of ī for IJmuiden, Nijmegen, etc. And if we use ā for "ij", what then for "ee" ? I doubt if they confuse the two in South Africa.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Cabell Greet

From Edward R. Murrow

Station

December 17, 1954

Why, oh why, would it not be appropriate to remove the "o" from De Sapio and you I owe a lunch. Say when you task master.

E.R.M.

rh

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

December 15, 1954

Dear Ed

It seems that Mr. De Sapio wants his first name Carmine rhymed with "Mean" and "seen", not with "mine" and "sine" [or co-sine, if you too had a course in-- what was it? Trig?] .

yrs

Cab

1137

Greet, Cabell

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

To Edward R. Murrow

From Cabell Greet

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

7

Nov. 6, 1954

Maybe there's a tiny blot in thy scutcheon: the vowel of the second syllable of Kefauver should be like that of AWE , not the diphthong of OUCH !

CG

Greet, Cabell

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet Nov. 1, 1954

Dear Farmer Murrow

I want you to know that I have noticed this perfection you are practicing nowadays, and I don't like it too well. And if there is a difficult name in the news--real challenging--you avoid it. Even the grammar is unexceptional, whereas ~~even~~ the Queen Mother splits an infinitive for the academic audience. Kinder upstage, city-feller, ain't you? -- And how am I going to make a living? Scab!

Cab

1137

Greet, Cabell

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to:
ALL CONCERNED
from:
W. Cabell Greet

October 13, 1954

RECOMMENDED PRONUNCIATIONS

Dairen (Manchuria)	dĪ-rĕn	dai-ren
Guantanamo (Am. Naval Base, Cuba)	gwän-tä'-nä-mô	gwahn-tah'-nah-mo
Havenga, Nicolaas Christiaan	hä'-vĕng-gä, nē'-kô-läs, krĭs'-tĭ-än	hah'-veng-gah, nee'-ko-lahs, kris'-ti-än
Llamas, Mario (Mex. Athlete) Eng.	lăm'-əs, măr'-ĭ-ō	lam'-uhs, mehr'-i-oh
Sp.	(l)yä'-mäs, mä'-ryô	(l)yah'-mahs, mah'-ryo
Malan, Daniel Francois	mə-län', dä'-nĭ-ĕl	muh-lahn', dah'-ni-el
Martino, Gaetano (It. polit.)	mär-tē'nô, gä-ĕ-tä'--nô	mahr-tee'-no, gah-eh-tah'-no
Strydom, Johannes Gerhardus	strĪ-dəm, yô-hän'-əs gĕr-här'-dəs	strai'-duhm, yo-hahn'--uhs gehr-hahr'--duhs

not strā'

Greet, Cabell 10/13/54

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: SEE BELOW

from: W. CABELL GREET

RE: RECOMMENDED PRONUNCIATIONS

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CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to:
ALL CONCERNED
from:
W. Cabell Greet

October 13, 1954

RECOMMENDED PRONUNCIATIONS

Dairen (Manchuria)		dĪ-rĕn	dai-ren
Guantanamo (Am. Naval Base, Cuba)		gwän-tä'-nä-mô	gwahn-tah'-nah-mo
Havenga, Nicolaas Christiaan		hä'-vĕng-gä, nē'-kô-läs, krĬs'-tĬ-än	hah'-veng-gah, nee'-ko-lahs, kris'-ti-än
Llamas, Mario (Mex. Athlete)	Eng.	lăm'-əs, măr'-Ĭ-ō	lam'-uhs, mehr'-i-oh
	Sp.	(l)yä'-mäs, mä'-ryô	(l)yah'-mahs, mah'-ryo
Malan, Daniel Francois		mə-län', dä'-nĬ-ĕl	muh-lahn', dah'-ni-el
Martino, Gaetano (It. polit.)		mär-tē'nô, gä-ĕ-tä'--nô	mahr-tee'-no, gah-eh-tah'-no
Strydom, Johannes Gerhardus		strĪ-dəm, yô-hän'-əs gĕr-här'-dəs	strai'-duhm, yo-hahn'--uhs gehr-hahr'--duhs

450 Riverside Drive New York 27, N.Y. October 11th '54

Salaams to Severeid, Hommage to Eric.

Dear Ed,

It was awfully good to hear you last week. I know it gave the whole country a boost, because you have been very much missed both as yourself and as a symbol [poor dear, you and the former Price of Wales, Socrates, Caesar, and the Bishop of Tunbridge Wells].

The best thing was that you sounded like yourself completely but with a kind of sabbatical ease! I didn't approve of your taking this time off, you know. But demmit, as usual you're right, it's done you good, and none of the old skill has gone.

What of the Guildhall speech. Do I or don't I get a copy? I saw naught of it in the press but all lineage over here was devoted to Krushchev at the time, hog butcher of the world, as your friend Sandburg says. Seriously, I would like to see the speech, s.v.p.

My best friend at Oxford is J.A.W. Bennett, Magdalen College. Why don't you write Casey for him? You'll like Jack & he you.

Will you please neglect no opportunity to tell heads of the British and American wire services to for-god's-sake follow the example of Tass releases and spell Russian soft o as "o" [K(h)rushchov] or "yo" [Oryol, Pot(y)omkin]. We'll all go nuts if they keep on with e. The Victorian ë would be bad enough, but e is confusing, and unnecessary. Please, Ed, do something about this, other than screwing up the works.

On the other hand, if you know that we are going to drop a bomb on them and wipe theirs and our language out, it won't be necessary to make an overdo change. But my hunch is that the Russian bother is here to stay. And I hope that the new Chinese western alphabet that Guy Searls told me about is ree-son-able.

Gad! Some of my elderly friends still chant for a World Language. I'd gladly settle for a world alphabet of recognized equivalents. But I suppose it's like asking you to shave your head and grow whiskers. Have you ever thought of doing it, Sir?

How's that wag, Kendrick? He's the only man on our staff that Punch might be interested in. He would certainly help Punch. And where and how is Charlie Collingwood? I had an upset note from Ed Barrett saying that he five times has written Charlie please to set a time for meeting members of Century Admissions Committee. Ed is receiving curt notes from them. [Amusing!] I hope that nothing untoward has happened to Charlie. I'm getting so old that I think of the worst things --like transliteration of Russian vowels.

If you write--no reason why one should on sabbatical--tell me where the lad is in school. If in France, has Casey become Cassis?

Dave Taylor looks well and happy in his job here at the University. I warned him that they might break his heart, especially with the impossible job of raising money for an arts center here where, as McDowell said, nothing has ever been done for the arts; and today all my money is sucked to the 66th St center

I have been to the Century only once. Dan asked about you; so if you write send a message for him. Did you see his book? Interesting: half way between slave and unionized servant--or maybe not half way. A good man, to whom we are grateful. It's lucky he hasn't a sense of humor?

I went down to the Century with Ty[son], who lives across the hall. [He and Reba by the way are in excellent health! Reba a little pale but still keeping up with Ty, and he abreast of his ideal of the vivid life. Bless him. He would like his son Jim proposed for the Century. What do you think?] Well, Ty and I went down to have lunch with John Russell, and to our great relief found him in excellent health and in the good and kind spirits that have distinguished him ever since his wife's death and his taking to tonic water [which I don't like]. Did you know that last spring his dentist called attention to lumps in his tongue, and they were diagnosed as cancer. He has had one session with x-rays and liquid food. He wrote an article that Jack Fischer will print in Harper's: I am a cancer statistic. Right now he is between treatments. -- It's an argument for immortality, I think, that Hortense can't be missing the spectacle of John with cancer so soon after she went through with it. -- He has done an excellent job with the Markle funds, though they're

FIRST FOLD

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New York 27, N.Y.

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Mr. Edward R. Murrow
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infinitesimal compared with the public health grants, etc. -- Kay's brother died two years ago with this particular infection and I hate to think of John's having to go through with it. Maybe a miracle....

The university is cast down by Washington's investigation of Quizes. At the moment Charles Van Doren has disappeared. I don't think anything has let us down so much since Alger Hiss's betrayal. Which is silly. How morality breeds a sense of sin! Confessions all over the place. The stench of the committee rooms must be like those of a Russian purge. And for what? Just too much money involved for it to be funny? And the College with the perennial problem of ~~teaching~~ cheating? -- If NBC doesn't take Charles back, I guess it's because they think his talks on Lovelace and Suckling are dull anyway.

Lyman Bryson is back after ten weeks in hospital, back here in his apartemnt. He and Kay most courageous. Cancer but curious. He'll keep going until taps. And a happy ego'd man.

What a delightful letter. I've written you! But I trust hope, you won't be interrupted that all is much as it was when you left.

J

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Greet, Cavell F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Edward R. Murrow

From Cabell Greet

Station

Holland October 9th '54

Dear Farmer Ed

Farmer Mendès France gives as well as suffers trouble. We ought not to have more than two pronunciations: either English mĕn'-dĕz frănts' or French măN-dĕs frăNs! Of course Dave Schoenbrun calls him the latter; indeed this morn thrice măN-dĕs without the "France"! I think he is going to win + will be in the news a long time + I wish you please would not call him măn-dĕz frăNs. 'Tain't proper.

I hope you're going to buy me a drink Monday, but I'll buy you one if you will oblige--

Mendès Greet "The man Greet" or Bilbo Jr.

Greet Cabell

September 22, 1954

Dear Cabell:

This is just a note to thank you for your letter of September 11th, and to send you a transcript of the hurricane piece. I'm glad to hear that you enjoyed it.

Sincerely,

Mr. Cabell Greet
RFD 2
Southbridge, Massachusetts

fc

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Cabell Greet

F-502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Edward R. Murrow

From Cabell Greet

Station

Southbridge RFD 2, Mass.

Sept. 11, 1954

Dear Ed

Will you ask your girl Friday (it's Venus's day and a nice name for a girl) please to send me a copy of your broadcast of Sept. 10, ~~1954~~ at 7:45 p.m. The description of your flight into the center of the hurricane, though perhaps unworthy of a newsman may take a modest(?) place as literature. I would like a copy very much. If you are keeping Girl Friday busy, maybe Girl Saturday, or Sunday (no, not Sunday), or Monday, or Tuesday ....

Quemoy is a joker. Best pronunciation seems to be kĭm-moy' with first syllable like Kipling's Kim.

Young man, I hope to see you one of these days.

yrs

Cabell

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Greet, Cabell F. 302

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Edward R. Murrow

From Cabell Greet

Station

Sept. 16, 1954

File

I went into the Brimfield Post Office a couple of days ago and they were talking about floods and hurricanes. And the lady postmaster said: "Did you happen to hear a broadcast about flying into the eye of this last hurricane! It was a thriller. My husband said when the barometer read several thousand feet altitude but the plane wasn't up at all, he was sure they would never come back alive." -- Some had heard the program, some had not. The consensus was that it had been on WJZ, until somebody said it was Ed Murrow. Then there was agreement that he anyway was wonderful.

So I suppose it was good journalism too, unless the story proves that New England country people have an ear for literature. Please don't forget to send me a copy, and one for the Postmaster too if you have had to have it mimeod.

yrs

Cabell

yrs

Sent

Quemoy : kĭm-moy' with first syllable like Kipling's Kim.
Mendes-France : First syllable like your "man", or "men".
Volga River : Eng. vŏl'-ge ; Rus. vŏl'- . Not vōl'- .

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Murrow

From Greet

Station

p. 2 Sept. 16, 1954

On the 13th I noticed your pronunciation of the Oder-Neisse line. What caught my ear was the Polish pronunciation of Nisa instead of the German Neisse. I don't like to yield the Commies that much, and in ~~four~~ three days I've thought up an argument: If Nisa for Neisse, why not Odra for Oder ?

World Words, by the way, elegantly lists both the Nisa Kładzka and the Nisa Łużycka. Which did you mean? (In Polish phonetics please.)

CG

CG

Greet, Cabell 8/18/54

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: SEE BELOW

from: W. CABELL GREET

RE: RECOMMENDED PRONUNCIATIONS

Distribute to the following

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1134

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: ALL CONCERNED

from: W. Cabell Greet

August 18, 1954

RECOMMENDED PRONUNCIATIONS

NAMES OF CONGRESS

Abernethy, Thomas G. (U.S.representative)	ăb'-ər-nĕth-ĭ	ab'-uhr-neth-i
Addonizio, Hugh J. (U.S.representative)	ăd'-ō-nē'-zĭ-ō	ad'-oh-nee'-zi-oh
Angell, Homer D. (U.S.rep)	ān'-jəl	ayn'-juhl
Auchincloss, James C. (U.S. Representative)	ô'-kĭn-klôs	aw'-kin-klaws
Aspinall, Wayne Norviel (U.S. Representative)	ăs'-pĭ-nôl, nôr'--vĕl	as'-pi-nawl,nor'--vel
Beall, J. Glenn (U.S. Senator)	bĕl'	bel'
Blatnik, John A. (U.S. representative) (The first syllable suggests the word "blot".	blät'-nĭk	blaht'-nik
Bolling, Richard W. (U.S. representative)	bō'-lĭng	boh'-ling
Bonin, Edward J. (U.S. representative)	bŏn'-ĭn	bon'-in
Bow, Frank T. (U.S. representative)	bō'	boh'
Bowler, James A. (U.S.representative)	bō'-lər	boh'-luhr
Bowring, Eva (U.S.senator) The first syllable rhymes with "how"	bou'-rĭng	bau'-ring
Broykill, Joel T. (U.S. representative)	broi'-kĭl	broi'-kil'
Buchanan, Vera Daerr (U.S.representative)	byōō-kăn'-ən, vĭr'-ə dăr'	byoo-kan'-uhn, vihr'-uh dehr'

1134

Capehart, Homer E. (U.S. Senator)	kāp'-härt	kayp'-hahrt
Carnahan, A.S.J. (U.S. Representative)	kär'-nə-hăn	kahr'-nuh-han
Carrigg, Joseph L. (U.S. Representative) The first syllable is pronounced like the word "care".	kăr'-ĭg	kehr'-ig
Celler, Emanuel (U.S. Representative)	sĕl'-ər	sel'-uhr
Chatham, R. Thurmond (U.S. Representative)	chăt'-əm	chat'-uhm
Chavez, Dennis (U.S. Senator) In Who's Who the pronunciation is given as shăv'-ĕs (shav'-es). Another English version heard in New Mexico is chăv'-ĭs (chav'-is). In any case the first syllable should be accented, not the second.	Spchä'-vĕs	chahv'-es
Chenoweth, J. Edgar (U.S. Representative)	chĕn'-ə-wĕth	chen'-uh-weth
Chiperfield, Robert (U.S. Representative)	chĭp'-ər-fēld	chip'-uhr-feeld
Clevenger, Cliff (U.S. Representative)	klĕv'-ən-jər	klev'-uhn-juhr
Colmer, Wm. M. (U.S. Representative)	kŏl'-mər	kol'-muhr
Cooper, Jere (U.S. Representative)	koŏp'-ər	kup'-uhr
Cooper, John S. (U.S. Senator)	koŏp'-ər	kup'-uhr
Coudert, Frederick R. (U.S. Representative)	kōō-dăr'	koo-dehr'
Cretella, Albert W. (U.S. Representative)	kretĕl'-ə	kree-tel'-uh
Dague, Paul B. (U.S. Representative)	dāg'	dayg'
Derounian, Steven (U.S. Representative)	dĕr-rōō'-nĭ-ən	dehr-roo'-ni-uhn
Devereux, James P. S. (U.S. Representative)	dĕv'-ə-rōō	dev'-uh-roo

D'Ewart, Wesley (U.S. representative)	dĭ-yōō'-ərt	di-yoo'-uhrt
Dingell, John D. (U.S. representative)	dĭng'-gəl	ding'-guhl
Dollinger, Isidore (U.S.representative)	dŏl'-ĭn-jər	dol'-in-juhr
Dondero, George A. (U.S.representative)	dŏn-dăr'-ō	don-dehr'-oh
Durham, Carl T. (U.S.representative)	dûr'-əm	duhr'-uhm
Dworshak, Henry C. (U.S. senator) The last syllable should be pronounced like the word "shack".	dwōr'-shăk	dwohr'-shak
Eberharter, Herman P. (U.S.representative)	ĕb'-ər-här'-tər	eb'-uhr-hahr'-tuhr
Feighan, Michael A. (U.S. representative)	fē'-ĕn	fee'-en
Fernández, Antonio M. (U.S.representative)	fĕr-nän'-dĕs, än-tô'-nyô	fehr-nahn'-des, ahn-to'-nyo
Fernós Isern, Antonio (P.S. resident commissioner)	fĕr-nôs' ē-sĕrn'	fehr-nos' ee-sehrn
Fino, Paul A. (U.S.representative)	fē'-nō	fee'-noh
Forand, Aime J. (U.S.representative)	fōr'-ənd, ā'-mĭ	fohr'-uhnd, ay'-mi
Frear, J. Allen (U.S. senator)	frĭr'	frihr'
Frelinghuysen,Peter J. (U.S. representative)	frē'-lĭng-hī'-zən	free'-ling-hai'-zuhn
Friedel, Samuel N. (U.S. representative)	frē'-dĕl'	free'-del'
Garmatz, Edward A. (U.S. representative)	gär'-măts	gar'-mats
Gathings, E.C. (U.S. representative)	găth'-ĭngz	gath'-ingz
Gubser, Charles S. (U.S. representative)	gōōb'-sər	goob'-suhr

Hagen, Harold C. (U.S. Representative)	hā'-gən	hay'-guhn
Hébert, F. Edward (U.S. Representative) The word av (long ā) plus the word bear."	ā-băr	av-behr'
Heselton, John W. (U.S. Representative)	hĕs'-əl-tən	hes'-uhl-tuhn
Hickenlooper, Bourke B. (U.S. Senator)	kĭk'-ĭn-lōō-pər	hik'-in-loo'-puhr
Hiestand, E. W. (U.S. Representative)	hē'-stănd	hee'-stand
Hillelson, Jeffrey P. (U.S. Representative)	hĭl'-əl-sən	hil'-uhl-suhn
Hoeven, Charles B. (U.S. Representative)	hōō'-vən	hoo'-vuhn
Holifield, Chet (U.S. Representative)	hŏl-ĭ-fēld', chĕt	hol'-i-feeld', chet
Hosmer, Craig (U.S. Representative)	hôz'-mər	hawz'-muhr
Hruska, Roman L. (U.S. Representative)	hrŭs'-kə, rō'-mən	hrus'-kuh, roh'--muhn
Ikard, Frank N. (U.S. Representative)	ī'-kärd	ai'-kahrd
Kearney, Bernard W. (U.S. Representative)	kär'-nĭ, bûr'-nûrd'	kahr'-ni, buhr'-nuhrd'
Kefauver, Estes (U.S. Senator) The second syllable rhymes with the word "saw", not with "how".	kē'-fô-vər, ĕs'-tĭs	kee'-faw-vər, es'-tis
Keogh, Eugene J. (U.S. Representative)	kē'-ō	kee'-oh
Kersten, Charles J. (U.S. Representative)	kûr'-stən	kuhr'-stuhn
Kirwan, Michael J. (U.S. Representative)	kûr'-wän	kuhr'-wahn
Kluczynski, John C. (U.S. Representative)	klōō-chĭn'-ski	kloo-chin'-ski
Krueger, Otto (U.S. Representative)	krōō'-gər	kroo'-guhr

Kuchel, Thomas H. (U.S. Senator)	kē'-kəl	kee'-kuhl
Lanham, Henderson (U.S. Representative)	lăn'-əm	lan'-uhm
Le Compte, Karl M. (U.S. Representative)	lə-kount'	luh-kaunt'
Lehman, Herbert H. (U.S. Senator)	lē'-mən	lee'-muhn
Lesinski, John Jr. (U.S. Representative)	lĕ-sĭn'-skĭ	leh-sin'-ski
Lipscomb, Glenard P. (U.S. Representative)	lĭps'-kəm glĕn'-ərd	lips'-kuhm, glen'-uhrd
Lovre, Harold O. (U.S. Representative)	lŭv'-rĭ	luhv'-ri
Machrovitz, Thaddeus (U.S. Representative)	mă-krō'-vĭch	ma-kroh'-vich
Mahon, George (U.S. Representative)	mā'-hŏn'	may'-hon'
Mailliard, Wm. Somers (U.S. Representative)	mĭ'-yärd', sŭm'-ərz	mai-yahrd', suhm'-uhrz
McCarran, Pat (U. S. Senator)	mə-kăr'-ən	muh-kehr'-uhn
Meader, George (U.S. Representative)	mē'-dər	mee'-duhr
Monroney, A.S. Mike (U.S. Senator) Not mŏn'. The first syllable is like that of "money", not of "monetary".	mən-rō'-nĭ	muhn-roh'-ni
Morano, Albert P. (U.S. Representative)	mô-rä'-nō	mo-rah'-noh
Multer, Abraham J. (U.S. Representative)	mŭl'-tər	muhl'-tuhr
Mumma, Walter M. (U.S. Representative)	mōō'mô	moo'-maw
Mundt, Karl H. (U.S. Senator)	mŭnt'	muhnt'
Natcher, William H. (U.S. Representative)	năch'-ər	nach'-uhr

Norrell, W. F. (U.S. Representative)	nŏr'-əl	nor'-uhl
Osmers, Frank C., Jr. (U.S. Representative)	ŏz'-mərz	oz'-muhrz
Ostertag, Harold C. (U.S. Representative)	ŏs'-tər-tăg	os'-tuhr-tag
Passman, Otto E. (U.S. Representative)	păs'-mən	pas'-muhn
Pastore, John O. (U.S. Senator)	păs-tōr'-ĭ	pas-tohr'-ĭ
Pfost, Gracie (U.S. Representative)	pōst	pohst'
Pillion, John R. (U.S. Representative) Rhyming with "million"	pĭl'yən	pil'-yuhn
Poage, Wm. R. (U.S. Representative)	pōg'	pohg'
Purtell, William A. (U.S. Senator)	pûr-tĕl'	puhr'-tel'
Rabaut, Louis C. (U.S. Representative)	răb'-ō	rab'-oh
Radwan, Edmund P. (U.S. Representative)	răd'-wän'	rad'-wahn'
Regan, Kenneth M. (U.S. Representative)	rē'-gən	ree'-guhn
Riehlman, R. Walter (U.S. Representative)	rēl'-mən	reel'-muhn
Robeson, Edward J. (U.S. Representative)	rŏb'-ĭ-sən	rob'-ĭ-suhn
Robsion, John M. (U.S. Representative)	rōb'-sĭ-ən	rohb'-si-uhn
Rodino, Peter W. (U.S. Representative)	rō-dē'-nō	roh-dee'-noh
Rogers, Edith Nourse (U.S. Representative)	rōj'-ərz, nûrs'	roj'-uhrz, nuhrs'
Sadlak, Antoni N. (U.S. Representative)	săd'-lăk, ăn'-tō-nĭ	sad'-lak, an'-toh-ni

Saltonstall, Leverett (U.S. Senator)	sôl'-tən-stôl lĕv'-ə-rĭt	sawl'-tuhn-stawl, lev'-ə-rit
Scherer, Gordon H. (U.S. Representative)	shăr'-ər	shehr'-uhr
Schoeppel, Andrew F. (U.S. Senator)	shĕp'-əl	shep'-uhl
Shuford, George A. (U.S. Representative)	shōō'-fōrd	shoo'-fohrd
Sieminski, Alfred D. (U.S. Representative	sĭ-mĭn'-skĭ	si-min'-ski
Stauffer, S. Walter (U.S. Representative) The first syllable rhymes with the words "how" and "cow".	stou'-fər	stau'-fuhr
Symington, Stuart (U. S. Senator)	sī'-ming-tən	sai'-ming-tuhn
Talle, Henry O. (U.S. Representative) "a as in palm"	täl'-ĭ	tahl'-i
Teague, Orlin E. (U.S. Representative)	tēg'	teeg'
Thye, Edward J. (U.S. Senator) Pronounced like the word "thigh"	thī'	thai'
Tollefson, Thor Carl (U.S. Representative)	tŏl'-əf-sən	tol'-uhf-suhn
Vorhys, John W. (Vorys?) (U.S. Representative)	vōr'-əs	vohr'-uhs
Vursell, Charles W. (U.S. Representative)	vûr-sĕl	vuhr-sel'
Weichel, Alvin F. (U.S. Representative)	wī'-kəl	wai'-kuhl
Widnall, William B. (U.S. Representative)	wĭd-nôl	wid'-nawl
Wier, Roy W. (U.S. Representative)	wĭr	wihr'
Withrow, Gardner R. (U.S. Representative) The first syllable rhymes with "pith".	wĭth'-rō	with'-roh

Zablocki, Clement J. (U.S. Representative)	zä-blŏk'-ĭ	zah-blok'-i

Greet

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet April 21, 1954

in this smite-'em-hip-and-thigh mood of yours, you have stopped mispronouncing. How am I going to make a living, I want to know? I've a right to some mispronouncings.

Disgruntled or just Gruntled Greet

Cabell

1137

Anne's latest.

ON A SPRING DAY

On a spring day, in the Place de la Concorde,
Taxis and hats are blowing among the fountains.
Winds are spreading a flowery fire
Among domes and spires and the gilded eagles;
They creep along dusty island streets,
Ruffle their way over the river, and sweep up the
Rue de la Montagne-Sainte-Geneviève
In startled gusts.

"L'air est plus frais ici sur la Montagne,"
Said the lady who sold us our teacups.
The wind roars about the Pantheon,
Racing the Quatre-vingt-quatre bus
Down the Roman road to the Place Contrescarpe,
Where the drunk lies under a tree
In the middle of the square.
Buses wheel about him,
Tall narrow houses lean toward him,
People step over him --
He is at the thundering center stone of Paris.

Above him the wind knocks at the windows of
  Le Nègre Joyeux;
It darts down upon enormous pigs
Slumbering in rows outside the butcher shop
With red roses in their mouths.
It blows along the cobblestone alley where
Caged pigeons line the window sills, and the
  concierge's children
Play upon eighteenth-century marble stairs.
At the far end is a green gate
And, beyond, the cries of cats
And flutes
And radios
In a garden watched by windows.
Madame waters her tulips,
Sparrows visit back and forth among the ancient
  lilacs,
The Hindu boarder practices his violin.

Anne Hyde Greet
The New Yorker
April 3, 1954

Greet, Cabell -

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet March 14, 1954

Dear Ed

We are all very proud of you.

I wonder if Senator McCarthy asked somebody to look up Louis XIV and tell him about him.

What a dangerous man, McCarthy--a cross between a crustacean and an octopus. That was a nice comment in ~~London~~ the Guardian, to the effect that perhaps your Heroism will make bravery fashionable. I hope so.

The fumes of the fight seem to have distracted the country form worry about the depression.

If you're cooped up by rain on a Saturday afternoon, I recommend our Farm News at 3:30 with Claude Mahoney. Quite an account yesterday of the Danish (and Norwegian) hogs. Seems they provide more rare meat and 4 to 6 more chops. Complete with sound effects.

Yours for radio and TV Cabell

Greet

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

March 1, 1954

Dear Bishop Roscoe

Arch-Deacon Naguib should have schwa in the first syllable and an accent on the last. nə-gēb' .

Hashem el Atassi , missionary bishop in Syria and legate, is called hăsh'-əm ĕl ă-tă-sē' . Accent if any on the last syllable of Atassi.

Brother Gamal Abdel Nasser is familiarly called gə-măl' ăb'-del năs'r (or nā'-ser) .

Muñoz-Marín has a fancy ñ on his chasuble: mōō-nyōs' mă-rēn'

As Bill Downs says:

prĕ'-lăt Greet

Cabs

137

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Greet, Cabell F. 565-5/49

To Edward R. Murrow

From Cabell Greet

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

February 23, 1954

Your Grace

I think you just got back in time to save the United States Army from McCarthy, maybe. I was glad to be present when you defrocked him tonight, but I fear lest his nakedness was not visible to the eyes of the true disbelievers. Damn the know-nothings and the grass-rooters and the KKK. Our native ostrich is some bird.

We missed you the other night, though the dinner was a lot of fun and the company excellent. Don't let Miss Janet tell you that we didn't all have a very good time. So far as I could judge, you might have been a little caviar, a soupçon to the judicious, but not essential. -- Now what am I saying! We missed you. -- The wine is superb! Where'd you steal it? [Not from the vestry, I'm sure.]

Congressman Rabaut, Republican, should not rhyme with "Turn the rascals out". As World Words says, rab'-o as in rabbit oh, with accent on the rabbit.
I ken hear John Peel calling him in the morning.
The Berlin shows seemed to me worth even the arduous trip.
yrs

Cabell

2/1/54

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: SEE BELOW

from: W. CABELL GREET

RE: RECOMMENDED PRONUNCIATIONS

Distribute to the following:

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- Warren Sweeney
- Peter Thomas
- Olin Tice

RECOMMENDED PRONUNCIATIONS

Amherst College The "h" should not be pronounced.	ăm'-ərst	am'-uhrst
auspices	ôs'-pĭ-sĭz (not -sēz)	aws'-pi-siz
Baden-Powell (Founder of Boy Scouts)	bā'-dən pō'-əl	bay'-duhn poh'-uhl
Beall, Glenn (Am. Sen.)	bĕl'	bel'
Chute, Marchette (Am. writer) Not shōōt' (shoot')	chōōt', mär'-shĕt	choot', mahr'-shet'
Cornigliano (It.)	kôr-nē-lyä'-nô	kor-nee-lyah'-no
Dengin, Sergei A. (Rus. officer)	dĕn'-gĭn, sĕr-gā'	den'-gin, sehr-gay'
Falange (Sp. polit.party)	Eng. fā'-lănj' Sp. fä-län'-hĕ	fay'-lanj' fah-lahn'-heh
falangist	Eng. fā-lăn'-jĭst	fay-lan'-jist
Falangista	Sp. fä-län-hēs'-tä	fah-lahn-hees'-tah
Foulkes, Frank (Br. communist)	fōōks' or fouks'	fooks' or fowks'
Hillary, Sir Edmund P. (New Zealand climber)	hĭl'-ə-rĭ	hil'-uh-ri
Mankato (Minn.,Kans.)	măn-kā'-tō	man-kay'-toh
Molotov,Vyacheslav M. (Rus. polit.) Born Skryabin, skryä'-bĭn (skryah'-bin).	mô'-lŏ-tŏf, vyä-chĕ-slăf'	mo'-lo-tof, vyah-cheh-slahf'.
Pijade, Moše (Yugosl. polit.)	pē-yä'-dĕ, mō'-shə	peeyah'-deh, moh'-shuh
Puerto Rico(W.I.)	pwĕr'-tô rē'-kô	pwehr'-to ree'-ko
Szell, George (Am. Musician)	sĕl'	sel'
Yoshida, Shigeru (Jap. polit.)	yô-shē'-dä', shē-gĕ'-rōō	yo-shee'-dah', shee-geh'-roo

CG/ijo
2/1/54

Greet, Cabell 1/18/54

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to: SEE BELOW

from: W. CABELL GREET

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- John Shafer
- Hal Simms
- Warren Sweeney
- Peter Thomas
- Olin Tice

RECOMMENDED PRONUNCIATIONS

Attila (King of the Huns)	ăt'-ĭl-ə	at'-il-uh

Beware the misspelling "Atilla" and the mispronunciation that follows it.

Bayar, Celal (Turk. polit.)	bä'-yär',jĕ'-läl'	bah'-yahr, jeh'-lahl'
Ciampino (Rome airport)	chäm-pē'-nô	chahm-pee'-no
Conshohocken (Pa.)	kŏn'-shə-hŏk'-ən	kon'-shuh-hok'-uhn
Djilas, Milovan (Yugoslav. polit)	jē'-läs, mē'-lô-vän	jee'-lahs, mee'-lo-vahn
Epstein (Deputy mayor of New York City)	ĕp'-stēn	ep'-steen
Fanfani, Amintore (It. polit.)	fän-fä'-nē, ä-mēn-tô'-rĕ	fahn-fah'-nee, ah-meen-to'-reh
Le Troquer, André (Fr. polit.)	lə trô-kĕr', äN-drĕ'	luh tro-kehr', ahN-dreh'
Moore, Marianne Craig (Am. poet)	..., măr'-ĭ-ăn	..., mehr'-i-an

So pronounced by Miss Moore on her WCBS broadcast, January 8, 1954. Not măr'-ĭ-ən(mehr'-i-uhn).

Piccioni, Attilio (It.polit.)	pēt-chô'-nē, ät-tē'-lyô	peet-cho'-nee, aht-tee'-lyo
presage	<u>verb</u> prĭ-sāj'	pri-sayj'
	<u>noun</u> prĕs'-ĭj	pres'-ij

In no circumstances, prĭ-säj' (pri-sahj').

Ripon (Wis.)	rĭp'-ən	rip'-uhn

W.C.G./ijo
1/18/54

file

Greet

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edard R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

January 18, 1954

I think this Yugoslav optimist is jē¹-lăs, mē¹-lō¹-văn . For a moment I thought your ludship was going to break out laughing in the midst of the second lesson. Which might be known as doing a Lowell Thomas, except that dē-jē¹-les does sound like what I said when the incense-burner got too hot.

The Turk Celal Bayar, who is coming over for Columbia maybe, appears to be jĕ¹-lăl′ bă¹-yăr¹. When I put WW together, he was Jelal [zhĕ-], but what matter?

level stress)

I had lunch with a sinner today, which really did disturb me. I fear that there may be evil in the world.

yrs

CG

1137

Greet, Cabell

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

December 6, 1953

If any researcher into our times wants to say they were sophisticated, he can prove it by citing Person to Person, December 4th, with Murrow and Gabor and Menon. It was a wonderful half hour--food for the whole man.

I noted your pronunciation of Thimayyah and rushed to press.

yrs

Cab

Greet, Cabell

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

December 3, 1953

Dear Ed

Lee Otis finally got word from Pierpoint re pronunciation of the Indian Colonel Thimayya. Pierpoint says that the man himself says it should be pronounced -mī- , not -mā- . Well, I doubt it. I hope the name will not appear again in the news. Meanwhile, as you say, we can split the difference.

Dwight Cooke wrote last spring after interviewing Nehru that he asked that he be called nĕ- , rather than nā- . I hope you will ask him when on your way to the Taj Mahal.

yrs

Cab

What a fine tribute to you in the best of all possible Tribunes!

1137

Greet, Cabell

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Cabell Greet

from: Ed Murrow

November 17, 1953

About the Indian general: we called the Indians at the UN and they said -mē- instead of -mĭ-. After all, he's their Indian not mine. Since the Indians are neutral, next time I'll split the difference.

E.R.M.

dm

1137

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet November 6, 1953

Dear Ed

I was surprised by your pronunciation tonight of General Thimayya as tē-mā'-yä . We have had -mī'- consistently from Chioffi and before from Pierpoint, and I would swear that so you have called him. Were you perhaps thinking of May tonight? or has there been a correction from his friend Singman Rhee?

It was a lot of fun at the Century last night. I am sorry you can't make the evening meetings.

yrs

Cab

It was pleasant to see Elmer Davis, but I was shocked by the sight of his cane. I didn't realize he has been so ill.

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

November 13th

Mr. Eban of Israel seems to wish his name pronounced ē'-bän [not ā'-] . I don't know why, unless perchance he's of English origin. He was thus called on the program UN on the Record when interviewed ~~38~~ October 31st, and also, I seem to remember, when on Dwight Cooke's program last spring.

yrs

Cab.

1137

Gret, Cabell

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

November 11, 1953

Members of the Society of Aelurophiles have been deeply offended by your pronunciation of Pusey. They will open suit for defamatory declamation, gross insinuation, tom-cattery, and multiple sclerosis, and they threaten an increase of caterwauling, a deaf ear to the word for today, and backsides for person to person.

Advise you settle out of court.

CG

Cab

1137

Greet, Cabell

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

November 10, 1953

Your pronunciation of Pusey is giving rise to the rumor that you're a Yale man.

Dick Rodgers spoke of it today at the Herald Tribune Authors-Publishers luncheon, where his act with Hammerstein was a wow: he played while Hammerstein recited [very well] the Big Black Monster.

I said to Rodgers that it didn't seem that you had gone to college.

He replied, How like a Yale man!

yrs

CG.

1137

Greet, Cabell

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet November 3rd

Sir:

Referring to your communications of --

October 23rd. As to the fate of the Czar, it is respectfully suggested that the murder of a tyrant does not improve the condition of his subjects: they usually get the kind of government they deserve. You should protect my health.

October 28th. If you looked it up in my book (whatever it was), I daresay that the limitations of your mind prevented comprehension of the text.

October 19th. Pew∫ to Pooey on Pusey.

I shall be delighted to hear from you again especially if I can be of any assistance.

Very truly yours

GWP

W.C. Great
President of the Word Bank

∫ or Peugh!

1137

Greet

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Cabell Greet

from: Edward R. Murrow

October 28, 1953

I looked it up in the book -- your book -- and pronounced it the way it was marked. Hereafter I will nosh look at your book.

E.R.M.

rh

565-8/51

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet October 27, 1953

Hungarian Nagy should be pronounced nŏj , rather than nŏzh . That is, it should rhyme with ~~[illegible]~~ "lodge" and even with "hodgepodge".

It's always a pleasure to hear your friend Dr. Zenkel.

yrs with no comment on your scurrilous letters

CG

1137

Greet Cabell

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Cabell Greet

from: Ed Murrow

October 23, 1953

The Czar may or may not have lost his head, but it is established beyond all doubt that he ended up in the river. So perish all tyrants!

E.R.M

dm

1137

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet October 22, 1953

Dear Bishop

Our Congregation of the Near and Middle East would be highly pleased if you would not stress Zahedi on the second syllable. Their deacons say that you may stress the first syllable and the last, or give all a level stress.

Za- as in Czar [stress]

-hed- like the word head [caput] -- [no stress]

-di like the River Dee. [stress]

Deacon Greet

1137

Greet, Cabell

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet October 13, 1953

Dear Dr. Murrow

I believe that Brother Pusey pronounces his name like his distinguished Anglican forebear pyōō'-zĭ . But since your Grace has called him pōō'-zĭ , maybe he will have to change his ways.

Yours in the holy work,

CG

Poodey on Puzzey

1137

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Cabell Greet

from: Ed Murrow

October 19, 1953

Poosy on Pussy.

1137

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Greet F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Professor Greet

From Edward R. Murrow

Station

June 30, 1955

If the summit would move to Lucerne
There they could ease your discern dizzy
That Dulles is busy at the summit
And what are your plans for the summer?

E.R.M.

rh

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Ed Murrow

June 21, 1955

from: Cabell Greet

Dear Ed:

I thought you added an "n" to the Lion of Argentina last night. Making Lucero into Lucerno. Is this propaganda for the new regime?

Lucero, Gen. Franklin loō-sĕ'-rō
(Argen. polit.)

CG:th

693

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Greet, Caldwell

E-502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Professor Greet

From Mr. Murrow

Station

July 6, 1956

On a farm, you reap; also sometimes you cuss. It is not seeming to link two words into one; therefore, on the air when I reap, I rep. I will try to reap one commendation from Greet in the next year.

E.R.M.

rh

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Cabell Greet

June 29, 1956

A billet-doux.

"Repercussion" should be rē'- not rĕp'-. In fact the presently contagious rĕp'- is quite mysterious. Maybe it is a weed from your farm.

CGreet

693

Greet

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Cabell Greet

from: Ed Murrow

March 19, 1958

Many of my Indonesian listeners have written to congratulate me upon my impeccable diction and pronounciation. There is a substantial ground swell which, as you know, is just above the grass roots, for me to replace Soekarno in which case if you can find an alias for Brian Boru, you may have the post of Minister of Culture.

fc

E.R.M.

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to:

from:

March 16th

Dear Senator Murrow

I find this curious document in my files.

Sincerely

Congressman Greet

1137

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: ĕd-wärd' mŭ-rō'

from: kă-bĕl' grē-tē'

3/14/'58

pe-kăn'-bă-rōō' sē-mĕth' nŭt-sē' tōō mē'

sĭn-sĕr-lē'

Brian Boru

CG

1137

Great, Cabell.

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Cabell Greet

from: Ed Murrow

January 6, 1959

So far as I know, I have not observed any she-lepping into any bed, and I am a factual reporter - sometimes. I shall try to improve both my powers of observation and my pronunciation.

E.R.M.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 559-7/49

To Edward R. Murrow

From Cabell Greet

Station NKVD Konsomol

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Dec. 26, 1958

Dear Komisar

Your pronunciation should suggest, for SHELEPIN, "George Washington slept in [she-lĕp'-ĭn] this bed." Not shlēp ĭn this bed!

Komrad

Grant

Greet, Cabell

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Cabell Greet

from: Edward R. Murrow

January 16,1959

Dear Professor:

The peepul is a great beast. You were the only one to complain about skimm. Therefore it follows as does the night the day that you are not a beast. I will do my beast to improve.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 559-7/49

To Edward R. Murrow

From Cabell Greet

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

December 15, 1958

Dear Doctor

You are a very influential man, but I doubt that you can put skizm in the dictionaries, any more than they have been able to remove it from the lips of the peepul. -- Are you running for office? or just trying to find out who's listening? How many letters did you get?

Cab

Guest, Cabell

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Cabell Greet

from: Edward R. Murrow

October 2, 1953

Dear Deacon Greet:

I have met Oveta.

It's good to be back and to hear from you again. The Foreign Missions Field is very pleasant and I would be happy to have you along next time, though not necessarily to advise on Sunday schools.

Bishop Murrow

ERM:ml

1137

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 565-11/49

To Edward R. Murrow

From Cabell Greet

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Sept. 28, 1953

Dear Bishop Murrow

Sister Oveta Culp Hobby should be pronounced ō-vē'-tə (rhyming with "I'll meet her"), not ō-vĕt'-ə ("I've met her", even if you have).

How good to have you back! The Foreign Missions Field seems to agree with you. You are looking as well as Cousin Elmer Gantry. Won't you take me along next time? to advise on Sunday schools.

Deacon Greet

Cab

Greet, Cabell

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Cabell Greet

from: Edward R. Murrow

February 17, 1953

So far as "repercussion" is concerned, I wish you would stop your cussin'. In regard to "Morgenthau", I knew Sr. very well and Jr. well enough to hold him in complete contempt. One pronounces the name one way, the other, another; I am neutral and pronounce it a third way. I appreciate both your turgid English and your admiration, but us bishops reserve our benediction for repentent sinners.

E.R.M.

1137

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 565-11/49

To Edward R. Murrow

From Cabell Greet

Station CBS

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

February 6, 1953

Dear Ed:

How pleasant to see you again, confirmed sinner as you are in pronouncing "repercussion" on the analogy of "repertory" and "Morgenthau Plan" to please yourself. Henry Jr. wants the last syllable like the word thaw. Henry Sr. gave it the first syllable of tower. You relate it to the Biblical pronoun thou. However in other respects you have all my admiration. So I forgive you and in turn ask, O Bishop, for your benediction.

Cabell

Street, Cabell

SEPTEMBER 16, 1952

PROFESSOR CABELL GREET
BARNARD COLLEGE
119th STREE AND BROADWAY
NEW YORK

GREETINGS. WHAT'S PROPER WORD FOR MIDDLE DISTANCE BETWEEN ELEPHANTS TUSK AND TAIL.

WE RESPECTFULLY INQUIRE WHY YOU RETURNED BEFORE ALL OR ANYTHING WAS FORGIVEN.

PLEASE VISIT US SOON BRINGING INTERPRETER.

E.R.MURROW

1-43-7

A MEDAL FOR HORATIUS

Rome
II Calends, April, CCCLX

SUBJECT: Recommendation for Senate Medal of Honor

TO: Department of War, Republic of Rome

I. Recommend Gaius Horatius, Captain of Foot, OMCMXIV, for the Senate Medal of Honor.

II. Captain Horatius has served XVI years, all honorably.

III. On the III day of March, during the attack on the city by Lars Porsena of Clusium and his Tuscan army of CSM men, Captain Horatius voluntarily, with Sergeant Spurius Lartius and Corporal Julius Herminium, held the entire Tuscan army at the far end of the bridge, until the structure could be destroyed, thereby saving the city.

IV. Captain Horatius did valiantly fight and kill one Major Picus of Clusium in individual combat.

V. The exemplary courage and the outstanding leadership of Captain Horatius are in the highest tradition of the Roman Army.

JULIUS LUCULLUS
Commander, II Foot Legion

Ist Ind AG

IV Calends, April, CCCLX

TO: G-III

For comments.

G. C.

IId Ind G-III

IX Calends, May, CCCLX

TO: G-II

I. For comment and forwarding.

II. Change paragraph III, line IX, from "saving the city" to "lessened the effectiveness of the enemy attack." The Roman Army was well dispersed tactically; Roman Army reserve had not been committed. The phase as written might be construed to cast aspersions on our fine army.

III. Change paragraph V, line II, from "outstanding leadership" to read "commendable initiative." Captain Horatius' command was II men only I/IV of a squad.

J. C.

IIId Ind. G-II II Ides, June, CCCLX

TO: G-I

I. Omit strength of Tuscan forces in paragraph III. This information is classified.

II. A report evaluated as B-II states that the officer was a Captain Pincus of Tifernum. Recommend change "Major Picus of Clusium to "an officer of the enemy forces."

T. J.

IVth Ind G-I IX Ides, January, CCCLXI

TO: JAG

I. Full name is Gaius Caius Horatius.

II. Change service from XVI to XV years. One year in Romulus Chapter, Cub Scouts, has been given credit for military service in error.

E. J.

Vth Ind JAG IId of February, CCCLXI

TO: AG

I. The Porsena raid was not during wartime; the temple of Janus was closed.

II. The action against the Porsena raid, ipso facto, was a police action.

III. The Senate Medal of Honor cannot be awarded in peacetime. (AR CVIII-XXV, paragraph XII, c.)

IV. Suggest consideration for Soldier's Medal.

P. B.

VIth Ind. AG IV Calends, April CCCLXI

TO: G-I

Concur in paragraph IV, Vth Ind.

VIIth Ind G-I I day of May, CCCLXI

TO: AG

I. Soldier's Medal is given for saving lives; suggest Star of Bronze as appropriate.

E. J.

VIIIth Ind AG III day of June, CCCLXI

TO: JAG

For opinion.

G. C.

IXth Ind. JAG II Calends, September, CCCLXI

TO: AG

I. XVII months have elapsed since event described in basic letter. Star of Bronze cannot be awarded after XV months have elapsed.

II. Officer is eligible for Papyrus Scroll with Metal Pendant.

P. B.

Xth Ind. AG I Ide of October, CCCLXI

TO: G-I

For draft of citation for Papyrus Scroll with Metal Pendant.

G. C.

XIth Ind. G-I III Calends, October, CCCLXI

TO: G-II

I. Do not concur.

II. Our currently fine relations with Tuscany would suffer and current delicate negotiations might be jeopardized if publicity were given to Captain Horatius' actions at the present time.

T. J.

XIIth Ind. G-II VI day of November, CCCLXI

TO: G-I

I. A report (rated D-IV), partially verified, states that Lars Porsena is very sensitive about the Horatius affair.

E. T.

XIIIth Ind. G-I X day of November, CCCLXI

TO: AG

I. In view of information contained in preceding XIth and XIIth indorsements, you will prepare immediate orders for Captain G. C. Horatius to one of our overseas stations.

II. His attention will be directed to paragraph XII, POM, which prohibits interviews or conversations with newsmen prior to arrival at final destination.

L. T.

Rome
II Calends, April I, CCCLXII

SUBJECT: Survey, Report of DEPARTMENT OF WAR

TO: Captain Gaius Caius Horatius, III Legion, V Phalanx, APO XIX, c/o Postmaster, Rome

I. Your statements concerning the loss of your shield and sword in the Tiber River on III March, CCCLX, have been carefully considered.

II. It is admitted that you were briefly in action against certain unfriendly elements on that day. However, Sergeant Spurius Lartius and Corporal Julius Herminium were in the same action and did not lose any government property.

III. The Finance Officer has been directed to reduce your next pay by II I/II talents (I III/IV talents cost of one, each, sword, officers; III/IV talent cost of one, each shield, M-II).

IV. You are enjoined and admonished to pay strict attention to conservation of government funds and property. The budget must be balanced next year.

H. Hocus Pocus, LT of Horse,
Survey Officer

Pension des Grandes Ecoles, 75 rue Card. Lemoine
Paris 5

August 2nd

Dear Bishop

You addressed me at "Montpillier" which is libellous to me & the fair city. The pill of Montpillier indeed!

And I don't approve of your writing letters when you're on holiday. There's always something to correct about the Good Bishop, Edward the Confessor.

But it's damn nice to hear from you. We've been away long enough to sigh for home. We take ship, the Liberated Europa, on the thirty-first. If you've moved to Washington, I'll certainly miss you in New York.

Howard Smith entertained us royally in ~~New York~~ (it's hot as NY in Paris just now) London. What a nice wife and boy. And our man in Vienna was just as ~~nice~~ kind as could be. I like him and what he writes.

I've kept out of David's hair in Paris for two reasons: he's busy as ~~as~~ can be with visitors and I've been taking a short course at the Phonetic Institute of the University of Paris--a kind of refresher for my return to the inquisition. French pronunciation will always remain theory for me, but just you wait until I get the double tongue-lock on the Bishop.

For the spring term I moved over to the University at Aix-en-Provence, and in May lectured at the U's of Oslo and Vienna. I like the young people and the little men.

I missed Burdett in Rome though I phoned twice. I hear he's a television find as well as an able reporter. And to think of Ned Calmer among the Persian houris! We spent June in England, going to the theatre, and in Scotland where I toted my academic regalia for Columbia U at Glasgow's 5th centenary. A fine "uncanny" party for a week. We met Dennis Brogan, quite high, on the festive

cruise that finished the week and most of the delegates.

Tomorrow we tootle off to Perugia to say good by to our daughter who has had the impudence to win a Fulbright for Italian study next year. Definition of a Greet: one who lives off of the government. Definition of a Murrow: one whom the government lives off of; a taxpayer.

Kay joins me in best wishes to yours and you. We can't get to Quaker Hill this year, but maybe sometime. What a fine place!

Edward

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Greet Cabell

To E. Murrow

From Grant Greet

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Holland Mass

Nov 24 1951

I've a touch of the gout. It must be due to your eloquence. Anyway it's so grand that it has elevated the Amoco intervening commercial, so why not my foot? -- Maybe Hugh Gallaher's right. He says you're a great man. I'm beginning to believe it myself after your last 2 broadcasts (at 7:45 p.)

Still you're no hero to your valet (meaning me). Are you saying "hee'-ro-ism"? "Heh'-ro-ism" is better. And for the Tatra Mts., the books want tah'-truh, not tat'-truh, -- Who ever heard of cream of tattar?

Yrs Cab (a Tartar with a scapple)

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F.559

To The Murrows

From The Grays

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Thanksgiving 1957

I'm thankful to have the real McCoy Murrow on radio again. I was afraid I'd have to buy a television.* That "thankful for Vishinsky's laugh," for McCarthy's guilt by shouting, for Eisenhower's being unknown, & for America's being on the spot! -- Brother, when you enter them pearly gates, the reception committee will consist of Demosthenes & Cicero, Dryden & Swift, Edmund Burke, Daniel, Satan, & Ananias.

Yours Cabby

* Good usage?

Greet, W. C.

July 9, 1951

Dear Gabell:

Hurry back, your substitute doesn't seem to approve of me anymore than you did. He has not yet accused me of being a Bishop but merely confines himself to announcing that I cannot speak the English language or any other known language. My efforts to explain to him that my ancestry is partly Tarfield and partly Indian make no impact whatever.

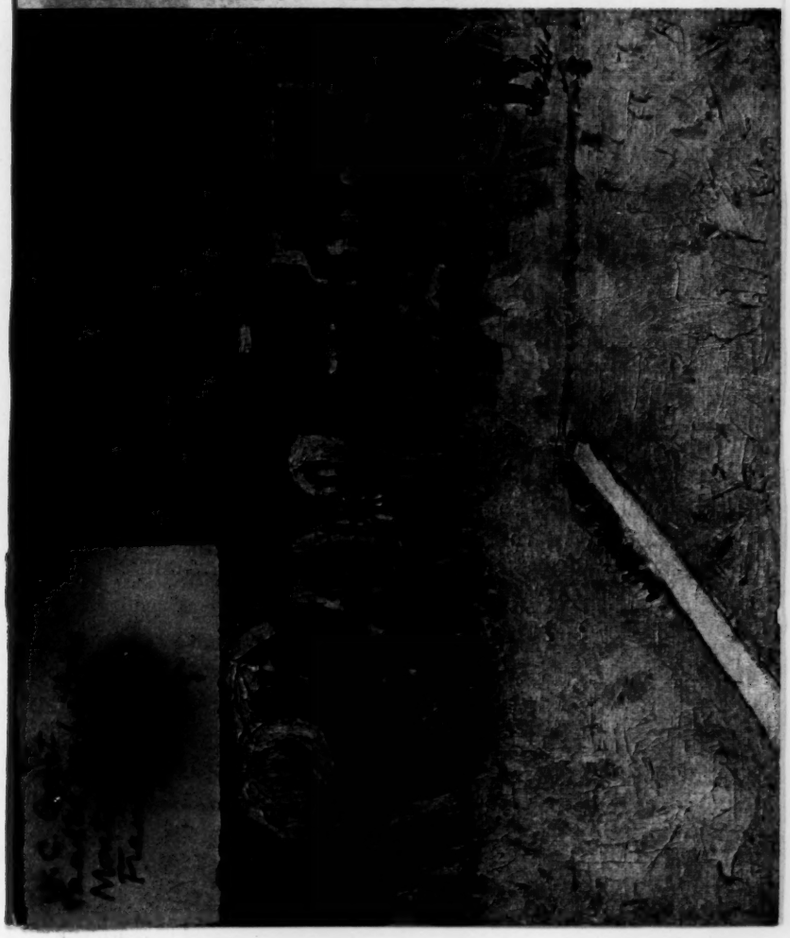
Regarding your comments of the acedemic life, I have been offered one or two college presidencies which I am seriously tempted to take but I am withholding decision because I could not possibly undertake such a venture without having you alongside to explain to the faculty and the alumni what it is I was trying to say. Casey of course is quite willing to undertake this task but he might be to blunt and forthright.

This letter is written on the first day of my holiday and Janet, Casey and I send you greatest greetings from our log house on Quaker Hill and hope that we may see you here before the summer is out.

As ever yours,

Mr. W. C. Greet
Faculte des Lettres
Montpillier, France

Montpellier is like San Diego plus El Paso. Geraniums, mimosa & calendulas still in bloom in the canyons. In the evenings I hear Roland's horn faintly across the hills from Roncevaux: "Listen to Murrow tomorrow!"



Dear Bishop, The Gipsies are worried about your broadcast of the Decline & Fall of Practically Everybody. They say that means more people on the road crowded already by evil-spoken Americans, whose radio god stresses 'incognito' on the penult(!) and who wickedly leave instead of picking up wood-colts. I'm at a loss to explain our feeling about bastards. --- They're attracted by the description of North Carolinians as a hard people who keep the Sabbath & everything else they can lay their hands on. I assure them they don't keep the Sabbath anymore. --- They claim Don Hollenbeck is really Gilhem Mal-Ocul, who couldn't manage his women and ran away. They like your looks better and say that if you want to change titles, they will make you KING instead of bushop but you'd have to give up this radio racket. I explain that nobody ever gives up radio but that radio often gives up people, that you're a gipsy at heart and would rather be Gipsy King than college president. They say O.K. --- They say that Larry Lesueur is their secret agent but that he eats too much. When you come, better leave Don at home but bring Casey. They've got a pony for Casey & a young man for Mrs. Murrow. Greetings

Faculté des Lettres
Montpellier

Carl G.

1953 Reproduction réservée. Syndicat de la Propriété Artistique
Albert A. Lampl, sole distributor, Philadelphia 43, PA.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Greet, Cabell

Edward R. Murrow, wherever

Cabell Greet

n

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

March 26, 1950

I am brushing up my Navajo, Kwakiutl, Nez Perce, and Pince Nez. I never thought you would hit below the microphone, but two can play at this game.

Stay off of horses or don't do a Douglas.

CG

BARNARD COLLEGE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK 27

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

April 23rd 7 '1950

Dear Ed

I see that Dr. Edwin G. Nourse has received a Guggenheim for "Research into the Possibilities of Developing an Approach to Dynamic Stabilization of Free Enterprise within the Structure of Free Government."

It's devilish weather here today. We go to dinner with the Seards in Scarsdale. I had Sid Mickelson to lunch at the Century last Tuesday. Seems a nice guy, maybe lonesome. Eisenhower charmed the Century with the show he put on with Stimson. Life's Mr. President Eisenhower has the quaint charm of a medieval saint's life.

yrs Cabell GREET SP

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 565-5/49

To Edward R. Murrow

From Cabell Greet SP

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

April 21, 1950

Thanks to you I am a Guggenheim Fellow. I am sure that you will regard this as the most distinguished achievement of your long and distinguished life. We do miss you, brother, in New York! Washington seems to be good for your pronunciation. Or is it that residence in the capital city does not inspire you to rhetorical flights? It sho assists the double-talking Senator McCarthy, et al.

CaGr

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

559-2/45

To Cabell Greet

From Edward R. Murrow

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

March 22, 1950

Dear Cabell,

I have apologized, personally, to Kefauver, but he reassured me that both he and his constituents knew of whom I was talking and that's all any politician requires.

I fly to the West Coast the end of this week and around about next Monday night, if you will give a listen, I shall pronounce you a string of Indian names like Siwash and Klamath; in both languages, my accent is impeccable. Confidentially, my purpose in flying to the Coast is to continue my effort to escape Professor Greet. At that distance, I figure to have an extra 24 hours illusiory self-satisfaction before his poniard prods me in an undignified portion of my anatomy.

My best salute to you.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 559-7/49

To Edward R. Murrow

From Cabell Greet

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

March 13, 1950

Dear Ed

Escape me never!

The senator from Tennessee with the barbarous name wants it kē'-faw-vee , not kĕf'- .

Did you sign off with "This is Ed Murrow in London"? My hearing ain't so good as it used to be. Anyway I'm glad you are not, physically.

That was a nice party. Where you are present things seem to go well.

All good luck to you and Lady M. and CASEY.

Cabell

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 565-7/49

To Professor Greet

From Mr. Murrow

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

March 10, 1950

I think it sounds better, and I begin to suspect that it is your purpose to eliminate all individuality and idiosyncrasy! The fact that you can spell sals'-beorg encourages me to believe you knew what I was talking about. That, after all, is the purpose of talking. Also, I once encountered a Chinaman who pronounced it that way.

I have dispatched an epistle to Guggenheim telling him that you are a pedant, utterly lacking in tolerance, and suggesting that I would be prepared to contribute toward your stipend provided you go hence to a far place where the natives cannot understand you in order that your embarrassment may equal that of your humble but irate servant.

March 8, 1950

Dear Institution

I do not like to be reminded of the inevitable limitations of a human being, even when unincorporated (in the legal sense). "This is Some of the news" depresses me and will, I am sure, depress millions of ~~other~~ pious folks who shun the suggestion of other news not fit to fit Bishop Murrow's lips. Please say again "This is the News," even though it is, as the learned say, synecdochical.

An Admirer
Un bel Inconnu

P.S.

Why the hell sälz'-boŏrg ? Ain't sawlz'-bûrg good enough for you? And what language is this sälz-boŏrg ? Maybe French? If so, why? Not what you say, but HOW! Hysteron proteron. Two down, and syllepsis to come. Their taunts more cutting than knives.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 565-5/49

To Ed Murrow

From Cabell Greet

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

March 8, 1950

When the adventurous rat says, "I want to go home," the college mouse wonders why he asked for a traveling fellowship! You daunt me, Sir, -- but we're glad you're home.

I was impressed by your elegant mall.

Cabell

Greet

February 1, 1950

Dear Mr. Moe:

I enclose herewith the confidential report form regarding Dr. W. Cabell Greet. Did I possess his command of language it would be more eloquent and persuasive.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Henry Allen Moe
John Simon Guggenheim Memorial
Foundation
551 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION
551 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 17 • N. Y.

November 30, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have just received a request from Dr. W. Cabell Greet asking that I make reference to you in the matter of his application for a Guggenheim Fellowship. This note is to say that I shall be delighted to get your opinion of his ability and promise — confidentially, as always.

With my thanks for your assistance to the Foundation, I am

Sincerely yours,

Henry Allen Moe

M:b

February 1, 1950

Dear Mr. Bowles:

I enclose herewith the confidential

*report form regarding Dr. William

C. Greet. Did I possess his command

of language it would be more eloquent

and persuasive.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Gordon T. Bowles, Executive Secretary
Conference Board of Associated Research Councils
Committee on International Exchange of Persons
Washington 25, D.C.

Same as report sent to Guggenheim Foundation 2/1/50

Telephone, EXecutive 8100

Cable Address
COINEX, Washington, D. C.

CONFERENCE BOARD OF ASSOCIATED RESEARCH COUNCILS

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GORDON T. BOWLES, *Executive Secretary*

December 6, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 24, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Committee on International Exchange of Persons has been given your name as a reference by the Applicant named on the enclosed confidential report form.

It would be appreciated if you would provide the Committee with your appraisal of the applicant's personal character, his professional qualifications, and his ability to accomplish the purpose for which the grant has been requested. Your comments will be used only in connection with a review of the candidate's application.

The Committee has found that comments from references on the following points are particularly helpful in reviewing applications: What have been the achievements of the applicant and what is his promise as a scholar or teacher considering his age and present stage of professional development? If the candidate is applying for an award as a visiting lecturer, does he possess sufficient maturity and experience to undertake teaching responsibilities in a foreign university and to represent creditably his American colleagues? If the applicant requests an award for advanced research, does he have the necessary preparation in his special field, as well as the intellectual qualifications, to undertake independent and productive research? How would his candidacy be viewed by his colleagues in regard to his professional standing? Would he be an effective representative of American academic and cultural life? It is also hoped that you will refer to any other factors which you feel the Committee should consider in reviewing the application.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon T. Bowles

Gordon T. Bowles,
Executive Secretary

GTB:ahc
Encl.

Purpose for which the grant is requested: Dr. William C. Greet - An award as Visiting Lecturer in France to teach American civilization from a linguistic point of view; to carry on studies of a standard of pronunciation of foreign words in English and to observe linguistic methods in France.

February 1st, 1950

Dear Cabell:

It's gout, sure as hell. The most sophisticated and aristocratic disease or malady known to man. I am sure it's painful, but at the same time highly appropriate.

I take considerable credit for the demise of the world's smallest give-away show. It always seems to me proof of inflation that people were offered only $100.00 for listening to me.

I shall communicate with Brother Seward and inform you subsequently.

Sincerely yours,

Professor Cabell Greet
Department of English
Barnard College
Columbia University
New York, New York

BARNARD COLLEGE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

January 28, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed,

As you well know, it is dangerous to have fun in bed. I woke up the other day with a foot so painful that I haven't been able to walk since. The moral of this is to take your drinks standing up and so avoid the hot-foot. One-hundred dollars, please. Who tired of the contest, you or the customers?

I had expected to come and talk to you about Jim Seward. At Christmas time he sent me the appended list of Centurions he knows. ~~He said that~~ He doubted that Elmer Davis would remember him well enough to act as second. I tried to get hold of Jim and as usual failed. I left a message with Jim's secretary, asking who Charles Triller was and could he serve as a second.

Two weeks later Jim telephoned me from Scarsdale and said that he thought he ought not to try for the Century now -- that he was too busy to use it and that a candidacy seemed to put the sponsors to an awful lot of trouble and he told me that Triller was the wealthy and elderly president of the Philharmonic Society and not the man to put him (Jim Seward) up.

Can you find out whether Jim does not want to join the Century now or whether my awkward suggestion of Triller made him feel funny. If he doesn't want to join, well and good. He might, of course, fail of election -- as I once told him. On the other hand if he would like to take a chance there is nothing that I would not do to promote his candidacy. The day he was at lunch there I introduced him to the architects James K. Smith and Gilmore Clark. Of course they liked him. And as for proposers, you and I could put him up. I was just trying not to have too much of CBS/

When I recover my footing I want to award you the gold medal for the only broadcaster who does not always stress protested on the first syllable.

I am getting as techy as an old maid -- or Gano Dunn on this business of the recessive-accent-no-matter-what. I have got a new theory that in English as in French one may torture the accent to secure emphasis.

Fare thee well.

Yours sincerely,

Cabell Greet

Seward's ~~Columbia and~~ Centurion friends:

Lyman Bryson
W. Cabell Greet
Edward R. Murrow
Frank Stanton
Davidson Taylor
Charles Triller

Seward has met or knows distantly:

Carl Brandt
G. F. Elliot
Robert Lester
Charles G. Proffitt
Elmo Roper
W.L. Shirer
Allen Sproul (neighbor)
{Jim Smith
Gil Clark}

CG:pl

Pronunciation
SP

January 31, 1950

Dear Caball:

I have finally got down to the business of my correspondence and am writing the Fulbright people and the Guggenheim people.

The first is against FEPC; the second suppressed the workers. I am loath to correspond with such characters, but I shall inform them that you are eminently qualified to conduct researches into the lower forms of animal life, particularly lice, since you have dealt so patiently with so many people--one of whom I am which--who have loused up the English language as muttered and mutilated by our great teacher, Greet.

As ever yours,

Professor Caball Greet
Department of English
Barnard College
Columbia University
New York, New York

P.S. And you know what you can do with the enclosed!

BARNARD COLLEGE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

December 4, 1949

Mr. Edward Rootherford Murrow

Dear Rootherford

I seek to involve you in my fate--to comb you out of my hair. I want to listen, not to broadcasters, but to some of the originals. You know, in bars and golf games and while playing poker. And especially to the little people. -- Like Edward R. Murrow and Archie How-do-you-spell MacLeish. -- To Tell It Again! -- I Hear Them Now.... and How! .... Sweet silence that knitteth up the raveled sleeve of care.

I want a hand-out. So I've given your name to the Guggenheim people and the Fulbright people as one who knows all about me and is willing to lie. If you aren't.... Well you'd better. He muttered and clenched his teeth and split a molar.

yours

Cabell

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 565-7/49

To Cabell Greet

From Edward R. Murrow

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Pronunciations

October 26, 1949

These guys have got to last more than 48 hours for me to learn to pronounce their names. An accurate pronunciation is an accolade granted by Murrow only after deliberation plus practice.

I am now convinced that the back end of your front name should be stressed—"Ring out wild bell, but place no curfew upon Murrow's murdering of foreign names"—the niggers began in Calais and if they don't speak English the hell with them.

E.R.M.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 565-12/48

To Your Grace

From Cabell Greet

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

October 20, 1949

RENE MAYER

Schoenbrunn	re-nĕ mä-yĕr'
Smith	ditto
Calmer	ditto
L. Thomas	rā-nā mār'
Severeid	rĕn'-ĭ mā'-yer
His Grace the Bishop of Poo	rĕn'-ĕ mā-yĕr'

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Pronunciations

To Edward Bishp Tomurrow

From Incense-pot Greet

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

October 20, 1949

I didn't say you sounded like a bishop. I said you sounded like a bishop ought to sound. Goddam important.

Your threat of legal action worries me. And the bishops' threat too. I realize that truth is no defense--no offense please sir.

So your old friend Dr. Nourse lost his job? Probably because he couldn't tell his own name. From what you say--I'm surprised you brag about being in your cups, alcoholic or golf--McMahon & Bevan will be out soon. -- As a matter of fact I don't believe you remember things very well after you've been playing poker.

Old Song--to the tune of .... oh, any tune you can sing:

"My name is e-nyoŏr'-ĭn, so please call me Nigh
dah dah dee, die die
"Don't say urine, but please call me Nigh
not mek-mā'-en but mek-măn'"

"My name is ~~urine,~~ Apeirin, so please call me urine vice versa
dah dah dee, din din
Not ~~[illegible]~~mā'-em, mek-măn', but măk-mĭn' " (chords)

Many Happy Reutrns Bishp. May the wandering cirumflex bring you luck--such a rhyming word!

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 553C

To Professor Greet

From Mr. Murrow

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Pronunciation

October 17, 1949

Premier point:

The phrase is normally "Many happy returns of the day". "Returns" is not normally spelled, as in your communication of August 28th, "Reutrns".

Second point:

My cerebrum (if any) is serene under the bludgeoning administered by yours of September 3rd.

Third point:

Re your other communication of October 3rd: my pronunciation of McMahon and Bevan is precisely the way they pronounce their own names. In both cases I have conducted my researches on the golf course and over poker tables — maybe they don't know their own pronunciation from a broken beer bottle.

Fourth point:

Credit me with an "assist" to-night. I did not use Nehru's first name.

Fifth point:

I have instructed my solicitors (lawyers to you) to enter a civil action against you which will "lie" in any court in the land. This action is taken because I am reliably informed that you stated to a representative of the Saturday Evening Post that I sound like a Bishop. This allegation, I maintain, has damaged my professional standing and caused me to be held in ridicule by my friends. If the court should not look with favor upon my petition, I anticipate no difficulty in persuading several Bishops to take this matter to the highest court.

E. R. M.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
PLAZA 5-2000

Dear Ed

Thoughts on your broadcast of Monday last:

"In far Tibet there lives a Lama
Ain't got no papa, ~~a~~nt got no mama"

Maybe mama, but no papa
Son of god, an awful whopper

Comes a Tom as loud as gong
To match his noise with local boy's
To see if both in combination
Can astonish far-off nation

In ~~far~~ Tibet there lives a Lama
Ain't got no papa--what a whopper

Many Happy Reutrns of the Day.

Cabell

August 28

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 565-5/49

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To ~~Staff~~

From ~~CG~~

Station

To FCHL with love

Sept. 3, 1949

cerebral sĕr'-e-brel

The variant se-rē'-brel achieved dictionary recognition in 1947, perhaps as a trade term. In terms of English tradition it is hard to justify; the whole cerebrum family has for centuries had primary or secondary stress on the first, not the second, syllable. The latter sounds to me like a false elegance or hyperurbanism--too too reefined. However, disgustibus non est disputandum, but spare us, good lord.

CG

To Mr. Murrow
From Cabell Greet

October 3, 1949

From the Cabellian Record--and I quote:

To Allen Jackson: The Senator Brien McMahon is a mystery. There is no doubt that he prefers mek-măn', and yet you give it the mā'-en , and so does Ed Murrow. Maybe there is a doubt? or does she like so many say Call me what you please but call me ?

To Jack Walters: I am writing Aneurin Bevan again. Several years ago his secretary wrote me--but I can't find the letter--that he gave Aneurin (properly ă'-nĕoŏ-rĭn or -nyoŏ-, but accented on first syllable) the pronunciation of its variant Aneirin, ă'-nī-rĭn. Hence the nickname nī , however you spell it. The nickname is the safest thing to call him.

Blessings upon Murrow tomorrow--and today too.

Cabell

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 565-5/49

To Mr. Murrow

From Cabell Greet

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

October 4, 1949

Dear Ed,

I suspect that you were a bit hard on the Yugoslav Bishop last night. Whether his name is spelled Stepanatz or Stepinac, it should be pronounced step-i-näts.

As for Aloysius, his Christian name, I despair of the Yugoslav accent. Just make it English or call him you know what?

Cabell

C = ts as in the wonderful German Cicero tsē'-tsē-rō.

BARNARD COLLEGE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK 27

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Southbridge RD 2, Mass.
July 18, 1949

Dear Professor*

For your summer study I send you a note on Moscow.

Bill Downs is the worst speaker I've ever heard on CBS and one of the most effective.

The bel inconnu is Bill Humphries. With you away I have to stoop to first-string substitutes. You are missed, Sir. You'll have to have a good time to make up for our disappointment. It's good to have Larry, but we'd like to hear ERM too.

It's sho' dry here. The pastures of New England look like the hills of Southern California.

Our regards to your family.

Peter

*By definition a professor is one who takes a long summer vacation.

PS We are irrigating just as if we were in God's country. -- Lowell Thomas in an absurd flurry of mystery announced he was departing to far lands in cog. (the lands, not Lowell). Lowell Jr. ditto. The far-flung, far fetched Thomases.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 553B-11/42

To Le Bel Inconnu

From CG

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

July 19, 1949

The desideratum is certainly to sound as if we are speaking when in fact we are reading aloud. The most useful trick of the trade is, I think, to try for the stress patterns of speech, making a mighty effort to get away from patterns of reading aloud (from the schoolboy's hitting every syllable as well as the schoolboy's chant).

The first step is to avoid stressing articles, because they are seldom stressed in speech and they are exceedingly numbrous. If you can neglect the articles in good idiomatic fashion, the cadences will often take care of themselves.

I enjoy your broadcasts. It seems to me that every time you take a turn on our round-ups you are more eloquent. But I picked up these ay's this morning which surely should have been uh's, or you haven't effective--I started to say good--English: "... the necessity of fighting ay political battle on ay nonpolitical front". The stressing of ay spoils the contrast between political and non-political.

These rules seem not to hold in the case of the redoubtable Bill Downs. Downs is sui generis. Like a thousand-legger he rattles, like a scorpion he stings. But he is no man to imitate--or so I say.

Moscow's pronunciation is as troublesome as its politics, especially on a program involving five men. We have to have -kɔ̄ as a standard. It is derived from Moskovia, the Latinized Russian form of the Renaissance, used in Russia and in all other states of the time. The cow-pronunciation is a modern spelling pronunciation in English. It may become standard, but it is still in the class of a colloquial variant.

Moskovia is like Florentia; Moscow (-kɔ̄) like Florence; Moskva like Firenze. Mos-cow is no language--or at best a bastard. (Moskva has lost a vowel between the "k" and the "v".)

May you and the lord forgive me. Ed Murrow quoted one night "A dictionary of a foreign language is a necessity, of one's own language an insult." And dictionaries are only better "consultants".

BARNARD COLLEGE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK 27

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

February 21, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed,

You are exceedingly kind!

I don't know which tickled me more -- your genteel bow or your impudence with Poor Richard: "Write with the learned; pronounce with the vulgar." Simply grand!

It looks as if I am slated to leave your warm side. The VP's suggest the fifteenth floor and I a judicious retreat to Barnard College. I grow too old to commute.+

Yours,

Cabell Greet

+and I'm sure I should wither on the 15th.

Hottelet

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1953 SEP 25 AM 9:21
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PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

CHURCH FOR MURROW CAMPBELL MANY THANKS YOUR SOLICITUDE STOP PLEASE

TELL MY MOTHER WE HOPING HAPPY REPORT REGARDS

HOTTELET

912A PJ

F 51-12/52

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

Private Wire

PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS BELOW BEFORE SENDING YOUR MESSAGE.

Before sending this message please be sure a letter by **REGULAR OR AIR MAIL** would not suffice. Then be brief and indicate the account number to which the message is to be charged. A letter via **REGULAR MAIL** addressed to points in Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York; the New England states, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, D. C., Montreal and Toronto, and via **AIR MAIL** to points in other states, will normally reach the addressee within a minimum of 12 hours and a maximum of 48 hours after it has been mailed from New York City.

Messages for **WBBM** and **KNX** are normally sent within an hour after receipt in the Communications Room on Mondays through Fridays; messages to other stations are normally transmitted so as to reach the addressee not later than **NOON LOCAL TIME** on the first business day following their receipt in the Communications Room, providing the teletype equipment at the receiving point is attended. Mark your message "Today" **ONLY** if faster service to these other stations is vital.

DATE September 25 19 53

CHARGE TO ACCOUNT NO. 1 (Div.) 43 (Dept.) 7

PRESS

COLBROSYS, PRESSEHAUS, BONN

EXMURROW CAMPBELL REPORTS MUTTI IN EXCELLENT HEALTH AND SPIRITS DELIGHTED WITH YOUR CABLE STOP DOCTOR SWIFT SAYS HER LEFT EYE HEALING NORMALLY AND PROGRESS IS SATISFACTORY STOP MUTTI LEAVES HOSPITAL NEXT THURSDAY AND DOCTOR INSISTS SHE HAVE SOMEONE CARE FOR HER AT HOME WHICH IDEA SHE RESISTING SO SUGGEST YOU APPLY PRESSURE BY CABLE STOP DOCTOR THINKS WILL BE ABLE OPERATE RIGHT EYE AFTER TWO OR THREE MONTHS REGARDS

CHURCH

Hottelet, Dick

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Dick Hottelet

from: Ed Murrow

May 28, 1959

Thanks for sending me your Orbis piece. 'Twas first-rate and I feel illuminated.

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

May 22, 1959

from: Richard C. Hottelet

Orbis has sent me a few spare copies of an article I did for them which I thought you would be interested in seeing.

Dick

Hottelet

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: ERMurrow

from: RCHottelet

2 June 1956

Dear Ed,

Here is a piece for a reflective afternoon.

A couple of weeks ago a Polish newspaper, a weekly called Nova Kultura printed a letter from an 18 year old Warsaw student named Michael Bruck. The German press has picked it up as an example of the effect which the anti-Stalin line must be having on many sensitive young people.

The textual excerpt reprinted here runs as follows:

"When I was ten years old I was told that my brother Lech had died for a lie in the Warsaw uprising. In my childish imagination he had always been the embodiment of heroism, courage and righetousness. When I was ten years old I was told in a history class that he was killed in a struggle for the cause of the London emigrants and not for the real Poland. I had believed that there was only one Poland, and now it appeared that there were many. When I was ten years old I stopped believing in what had hitherto been the sacred word "Fatherland' because I did not know which of the many Polands was my Fatherland. I had no Fatherland any more. I had God. When I was 15 I stopped believing in God. God had turned out to be an ally of those who had murdered Lech. I kneeled for many hours in a dark, empty church. My soul cried out, threatened, pleaded bitterly. I hated Him, but at the same time I loved Him so much. My poor, betrayed Lech had loved Him as much. You should know ~~whatxhtxmmmx~~ how terrible it is to see one's faith slip away, disappear and still to plead that it remain. You should know these sleepless nights, this desperate struggle in the heart of a child. Finally the day came on which the cross was no more for me than a piece of wood. A ~~frend~~ friend, five years older than I, helped me. It was he who led me to the doctrine which restored my faith in the world, in the meaning of life and in humanity. Those were my happiest years. I hurried from one rally to another. I believed in the idea and in those who carried it out. Three years have passed. Now I am 18. It has turned out that what my family told me about the cruelty of interrogations by the secret police and about Stalin's dictatorship was true. It has been shown that history was actually falsified. Those who suspiciously ~~regarrxxxx~~ examined my documents when I asked them for an explanation now talk of the 'Stalin Era' and the "Time of Beria'. They praise jazz, which only two years ago they were still fighting as a symptom of decadent western culture. They discuss youth organizations in Yugoslavia, about which they were singing satiric songs only a few years ago. And I? I do not know how I am to alter my inner self a fourth time without tearing it to tatters. I cannot stand in ranks with my head raised, although I would like to. I am ashamed for my older

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to:

from:

friends, for the whole Party, for all those who waited, snooped, spied around, and for all those who deceived us. I am ashamed for all, but above all I am ashamed of myself, of my stupidity and my gullibility. I do not know how I shall again raise my head. If I ever do raise it again.... but that is impossible, because I have no foundation to believe in anything. We the 18 and 20 year olds a e not happy, although we grew up in new surroundings, because we have seen that the new is really very old and that it betrayed our dreams. It is painful to lose everything in which one believed."

Sure must be.

All the best,

PS There's no reason to believe that the letter isn't authentic.

Hottelet, Dick

SEPTEMBER 20, 1955

HOTTELET
HOTEL SAVOY
BERLIN

MURROW SAYS PLEASE UP ORDER SELF FIVE AND

A HALF MINUTES MOSCOW SUNNARY WEDNESDAY

PLEASE CONFIRM.

BURKE

416-43

Hottelet, Richard

SEPTEMBER 13, 1955

RICHARD HOTTELET
HOTEL NATIONAL
MOSCOW

MURROW SAYS SOONEST VOICE OUTLET AVAILABLE APPRECIATE EIGHT MINUTES COMPARISON MOSCOW THEN AND NOW STOP ALSO ANXIOUSEST ADDITIONAL SPOTS YOU SHORR CONCENTRATING CIVILIAN LIFE. REGARDS.

BURKE

~~XXXXX~~
hlh-43

5

Hottelet, Dick

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

VIA AIR MAIL

Bonn,
Pressehaus VI/81
May 9, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.
U.S.A.

Dear Ed,

The enclosed pictures of May 1st in the soviet zone may interest you. The upper picture of the first pair shows the new workers militia in their blue uniform overalls with red armbands. The idea seems to be to set up not only a large loyal auxiliary security force but also to provide all workers with military training after hours.

Best regards,

Dick

~~Richard C. Hottelet~~

Hinter dem Eisernen Vorhang

Übersicht aus Zeitungen und Zeitschriften der Sowjetzone

Herausgegeben von der Presse- und Informationsstelle Berlin des Bundesministeriums für gesamtdeutsche Fragen

Nummer 18 **4. Mai 1955**

Der 1. Mai 1955 in der Sowjetzone

Auch in diesem Jahr bringen die Sowjetzonen-Zeitungen zum 1. Mai die üblichen großen Aufsätze über die „Fortschritte in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik in sozialer, wirtschaftlicher und kultureller Hinsicht", wobei es nicht ohne die bekannten Ausfälle gegen Amerika und die Bundesrepublik abgeht. In allen Zeitungen liest man von „Selbstverpflichtungen der Werktätigen". Bei diesen Gelegenheiten werden die betreffenden Werke und ihre Arbeiter stets mit großem Lob bedacht. Dabei passierte es, daß in ein und derselben Nummer einer Zeitung über ein Werk die auffallendsten Gegensätze veröffentlicht werden, wie z. B.:

Ein Sowjetzonen-Großbetrieb im Licht des 1. Mai

LEIPZIGER VOLKSZEITUNG (SED), Leipzig, Nr. 99 vom 29. 4. 1955 beschäftigt sich gleichzeitig in drei von einander getrennten Artikeln mit „einem der bedeutendsten Leipziger Großbetriebe, dem ‚S. M. Kirow'-Werk" (früher „Unruh und Liebig"):

Seite 1: „Im Zimmer des Genossen Wilde von der Parteileitung des S. M. Kirow-Werkes liegt auf dem Schreibtisch eine Lichtpause. Sie zeigt, wie der Zug der Werktätigen am 1. Mai aussehen wird. Wen würde das nicht interessieren? Jedenfalls bitten wir Genossen Wilde, uns den Plan etwas näher zu erklären.

‚Das ist leicht getan', meint dieser. ‚Also voran tragen zwei Kollegen ein Band mit dem Namen unseres Betriebes. Ihnen folgt ein Jugendfreund mit dem Wilhelm-Pieck-Banner, das der FDJ-Betriebsgruppe für die gute Vorbereitung der Volkswahlen überreicht wurde.'

‚Und was stellt dies hier dar?'

‚Einen Festwagen, darauf das Bildnis des hervorragenden Funktionärs der KPdSU, nach dem unser Betrieb benannt worden ist, S. M. Kirow. Und da der 1. Mai ja der Kampftag der Arbeiter ist, dürfen die roten Fahnen der Arbeiterklasse nicht fehlen. Sie werden von einem Block von 60 Kollegen getragen.'

‚Habt ihr euch neue Ziele in der Produktion gestellt?'

‚Die werden wir auf dem Festwagen darstellen.'"

Derselbe Großbetrieb in Wirklichkeit

LEIPZIGER VOLKSZEITUNG, a. a. O., Seite 2

„Im ‚S. M. Kirow'-Werk beginnt heute eine ökonomische Konferenz. Was ergaben die Aussprachen mit den Arbeitern? In den meisten Fällen erwiesen sich Oberflächlichkeit und mangelndes Verantwortungsbewußtsein als Ursachen für die schlechten Verhältnisse im Betrieb. Dadurch, daß nicht einmal der Versuch unternommen wurde, die Wirtschaftliche Rechnungsführung zu verwirklichen, besteht noch heute keine Übersicht über die notwendigen Aufwendungen in der Produktion, und es kommt vor, daß Erzeugnisse das Dreifache der vorgesehenen Kosten verursachen.

Den Arbeitern, die noch sorglos mit dem Material umgehen, die Abrechnung erschweren, indem sie Lohnscheine zurückhalten und die Arbeitsdisziplin verletzen, muß man auseinandersetzen, daß sie damit ihren Staat und sich selbst schädigen."

LEIPZIGER VOLKSZEITUNG, a. a. O., Seite 4:

„Im VEB Schwermaschinenbau ‚S. M. Kirow' ist der Betriebsplan 1954 und auch im ersten Quartal 1955 nicht erfüllt worden. Da ein Kapazitätsplan, ein Plan für die Maschinenbelegung und ein Materialplan fehlten, wurden die für die laufende Produktion ausgearbeiteten Vorbereitungsgraphiken losgelöst von den Produktionsberatungen zusammengestellt, ohne daß vorher mit den verantwortlichen Kollegen der Abteilungen Materialversorgung, Technologie und Konstruktion über den Ablauf der Produktion beraten wurde.

Zwangsläufig hatte das zur Folge, daß in diesem Plan Objekte enthalten waren, die in dem dafür bestimmten Monat von vornherein nicht erfüllt werden konnten, da verschiedene Bauteile erst zu einem späteren Termin lieferbar waren.

So reihte sich eins an das andere und verursachte viele und berechtigte Unstimmigkeiten. Mehr noch! Die dadurch entstandenen Stillstands- und Wartezeiten wurden zum überwiegenden Teil nicht einmal erfaßt, sondern durch freizügige Zugabe von Zeiten auf die Vorgabezeiten willkürlich vertuscht."

Der 1. Mai im Gedicht

Im allgemeinen wird dieses Jahr der 1. Mai aber vor allem als „Kampftag gegen Imperialismus und Militarismus" herausgestellt. Die Leitaufsätze betonen scharf den „Klassencharakter des 1. Mai", die „Pflicht zur Wachsamkeit", einen „Unerbittlichen Kampf gegen den Pazifismus", „Schärfste Kampfansage gegen die Pariser Verträge" und lassen nie den „Aufruf an die ungezählten Arbeiter und Angestellten in den Ländern" vermissen, „deren Regierungen sich heute im Fahrwasser der amerikanischen Welteroberungspläne befinden."

Mitunter nimmt diese Kampfstimmung Gedichtform an:

VOLKSSTIMME (SED), Magdeburg, Nr. 100 vom 30. 4. 1955:

„1. Mai von Kuba (d. i. „Nationalpreisträger" Kurt Bartel).

Daß es auf dieser Erde einen Menschen gibt, / Der kälter als der Tod und giftiger als Gift / Und selber Gift und Tod und in den Krieg verliebt, / Den Krieg bereitet, der das ganze Leben trifft, / Daß selbst das Wasser und die Luft zerstiebt, / Die Sonne Dreck wird und die Erde Feuer, / Daß plötzlich nie mehr Friede werden soll ... / Das ist kein Mensch! Das ist ein Ungeheuer, / Das ist ein Hund, und dieser Hund ist toll!"

1. Mai, Werbetag für Kasernierte Volkspolizei

Nach offensichtlicher Sprachregelung enthalten sämtliche Artikel zum Lob des 1. Mai am Schluß eine Aufforderung zur Stärkung der „Gesellschaft für Sport und Technik" und der „Kasernierten Volkspolizei".

DAS VOLK (SED), Weimar, Nr. 100 vom 30. 4. 1955:

„Unser Gruß gilt den aktiven Verteidigern unserer Arbeiter-und-Bauern-Macht, unseren Genossen der Volkspolizei, unseren Genossen und Kollegen der Kampfgruppen der Partei und den Kameraden der Gesellschaft für Sport und Technik, die bereit sind zum Kampf um die Erhaltung des Friedens und zur Verteidigung unserer Errungenschaften."

VOLKSWACHT (SED), Gera, Nr. 100 vom 30. 4. 1955:

„Darum wollen wir alle helfen, unsere KVP mit den besten Söhnen der Arbeiterklasse und der werktätigen Bauern zu stärken. Wir werden die besten Waffen in die Arbeiterfäuste der Kampfgruppen unserer Betriebe legen."

DAS FREIE WORT (SED), Suhl, Nr. 100 vom 30. 4. 1955:

„Möge unsere Jugend von dem hohen Kampfeswillen erfüllt sein, unsere Heimat und das große Werk des Neuaufbaues mit aller Kraft zu verteidigen.

Jugendliche im Bezirk Suhl, tretet ein in die Reihen der Volkspolizei!"

SÄCHSISCHE ZEITUNG (SED), Dresden, Nr. 100 vom 30. 4./1. 5. 1955:

„Wir Kumpel vom VEB Steinkohlenwerk Freital legen unsere Hände nicht furchtsam in den Schoß, sondern greifen zu den Waffen. Pazifismus dulden wir nicht. Es ist doch nicht dasselbe, ob Söldner im Dienste der Monopolherren auf Raub und Vernichtung ausgehen, oder ob wir Arbeiter und Bauern die Waffen in die Hand nehmen. Wir kennen den Unterschied und deshalb haben sich allein in den letzten Tagen über 20 unserer jungen Kumpel in die Kasernierte Volkspolizei eingereiht."

Der 1. Mai in der Sowjetzone — im Zeichen der Aufrüstung

18/1 Leipzig, 1. Mai 1955 — „SED-Betriebskampfgruppe" des „S. M. Kirow"-Werkes (vormals Unruh & Liebig)

18/2 Leipzig, 1. Mai 1955 — Gesellschaft für Sport und Technik (GST)

Die Aufrüstung

SÄCHSISCHE ZEITUNG (SED), Dresden, Nr. 95 vom 25. 4. 1955:

„Mit der Wahl der neuen Kreisleitung beendeten gestern Abend die Kreisdelegiertenkonferenzen Sebnitz, Großenhain, Dresden IV und Dresden IX ihre zweitägigen fruchtbaren Beratungen. Als Zeichen des Vertrauens der Werktätigen zur Partei der Arbeiterklasse überbrachten zahlreiche Delegationen Kampfesgrüße und viele Verpflichtungen zur Stärkung unserer Republik und ihrer Verteidigungsbereitschaft.

Stürmisch erhoben sich die Delegierten von ihren Plätzen, als ein sowjetischer Genosse die Konferenz begrüßte und sagte: ‚Unser Volk ist sehr daran interessiert, daß unsere Freundschaft ewig sei.'

20 Jugendfreunde verpflichteten sich in den letzten Wochen, in die Reihen der Kasernierten Volkspolizei einzutreten.

Mit stürmischem Beifall begrüßten die Teilnehmer der Delegiertenkonferenz Dresden IX eine Delegation der Kasernierten Volkspolizei, deren Sprecher erklärte: ‚Das Gewehr in der Hand eines Arbeiters bedeutet den Schutz unseres Arbeiter-und-Bauern-Staates, bedeutet die Verteidigung des Friedens .' "

Appell an Abseits-Stehende

SÄCHSISCHE ZEITUNG (SED), Dresden, Nr. 96 vom 26. 4. 1955:

„Fanfarenklänge eröffneten am vergangenen Sonntag die II. Stadtdelegiertenkonferenz der Freien Deutschen Jugend. In Anwesenheit einer Delegation chinesischer und koreanischer Studenten sowie des Freundes Otto Lusik aus der CSR berieten die 344 anwesenden Delegierten die Verbesserung der Jugendarbeit in unserer Stadt. Besondere Bedeutung kam den Worten des Genossen Kubach zu, der alle Jugendlichen aufforderte, auch den dem Verband noch abseits stehenden Jugendlichen klarzumachen, daß sie in einem Arbeiter-und-Bauern-Staat leben und daß sie deshalb auch die Verpflichtung haben, ihre Heimat zu schützen."

FREIHEIT (SED), Halle, Nr. 97 vom 27. 4. 1955:

„Die bisherigen Ergebnisse der Werbung für die Kasernierte Volkspolizei im Kreis Hohenmölsen sind nicht befriedigend. Das kann gar nicht anders sein, wenn der Vertreter des Büros der Kreisleitung sich für eine wichtige Beratung über diese Fragen nur zehn Minuten für eine Stippvisite nimmt, wenn der Vertreter des Büros zu einer Besprechung, die der Vorbereitung der Kreisdelegiertenkonferenz der FDJ dient, erst kommt, wenn praktisch alles vorbei ist."

Jugendlicher gegen Schießplatz-Bau

VOLKSSTIMME (SED), Magdeburg, Nr. 97 vom 27. 4. 1955:

„Eine ganze Reihe Mängel wurden in der Wahlversammlung der Betriebsparteiorganisation der Maschinen-Traktoren-Station Hohenberg-Krusemark im Kreis Osterburg aufgedeckt. Auf Grund der mangelhaften Organisationsarbeit zum Beispiel gab es bei einigen Genossen und Kollegen noch Unklarheiten in der Frage der gerechten und ungerechten Kriege. In den Brigaden 3, 4 und 5 fehlten noch die Schichtfahrer. Die Arbeitsdisziplin in den Brigaden ließ ebenfalls viel zu wünschen übrig und das Leistungsprinzip wurde nicht richtig angewandt. Der Jugendfreund Bahrs stellte sich gegen den Bau eines Schießplatzes für die FDJ und die Kampfgruppe des Betriebes."

FREIHEIT (SED), Halle, Nr. 98 vom 28. 4. 1955, aus einem Artikel über die „Dritte Generalversammlung des Deutschen Schriftstellerverbandes des Bezirks Halle":

„Die gegenwärtige Situation in unserer jungen Literatur, der Streit um die Fragen des Inhalts und der Form wurden nur flüchtig behandelt. Das offensichtliche Nebeneinanderarbeiten der jungen Autoren und der Mitglieder des Verbandes fand keine genügende Klärung, und die Generalversammlung bot dem Betrachter kein reales Bild des wirklichen Niveaus unserer Schriftsteller.

Erfreulicherweise war aber festzustellen, daß auch die Schriftsteller voll auf der Höhe unserer gesellschaftlichen Aufgaben stehen. Das kam am besten zum Ausdruck in dem Entschluß des jungen Schriftstellers Gottfried Korrmann, der in die Reihen der Kasernierten Volkspolizei eingetreten ist."

Ärger über Frauen und alte Genossen

LEIPZIGER VOLKSZEITUNG (SED), Leipzig, Nr. 96 vom 26. 4. 1955:

„Wie kommt es denn, daß unsere Betriebsparteiorganisation im Braunkohlenwerk Deutzen überaltert ist, unsere Frauen auf feindliche Gerüchte hereinfallen und sie selbst noch verbreiten, daß selbst alte Genossen es ablehnen, sich der Kampfgruppe anzuschließen und daß unsere eigenen Söhne nicht bereit sind, der Kasernierten Volkspolizei beizutreten?

Weil wir zu weich sind, weil wir lieber abends in der warmen Stube sitzen, anstatt nach Feierabend politisch zu arbeiten und unsere Frauen und Kinder von der Richtigkeit unserer eigenen Politik zu überzeugen."

DAS VOLK (SED), Weimar, Nr. 97 vom 27. 4. 1955:

„Gleichzeitig mit der Stärkung der Reihen der Kasernierten Volkspolizei haben sich im Bezirk Erfurt die FDJ-Gruppen und Grundeinheiten bei der Vorbereitung des vom 25. bis 27. Mai in unserer Blumenstadt Erfurt stattfindenden V. FDJ-Parlaments die Aufgabe gestellt, die Verteidigungsbereitschaft unserer Jugend zu erhöhen. Jedes Mitglied der FDJ muß ein aktiver Mitarbeiter in der ‚Gesellschaft für Sport und Technik' werden und alles daran setzen, Träger eines Leistungsabzeichens zu sein. So unternahmen z. B. die Freunde in Mühlhausen mit Unterstützung der Kasernierten Volkspolizei einen Geländeorientierungsmarsch, an dem sich über 150 Jugendliche beteiligten.

Die Durchführung der sich aus der neuen Lage ergebenden Aufgaben darf aber auf keinen Fall dem Selbstlauf überlassen werden. Deshalb ist die Erhöhung der Verteidigungsbereitschaft unserer Jugend mit einer beharrlichen und geduldigen Aufklärungsarbeit zu verbinden. Gegen den Ungeist des Pazifismus zu kämpfen, der von den Feinden unseres Arbeiter-und-Bauernstaates täglich unter die Jugend getragen wird, ist Aufgabe aller Funktionäre und Mitglieder des Jugendverbandes."

Gegner der KVP-Werbung verfügt über „ein gewisses Renommee"

VOLKSSTIMME (SED), Magdeburg, Nr. 98 vom 28. 4. 1955:

„Kürzlich fanden im VEB ‚Karl Liebknecht' in Magdeburg zwei Konferenzen statt, die für das politische Leben in diesem Werk von großer Bedeutung sind. Wie in der Diskussion der Genosse Erich Mokanski berichtete, hatte der Genosse Krebs kürzlich erklärt, daß demjenigen, der ein Gewehr in die Hand nimmt, die Finger abfaulen müßten. Hinzu kommt, daß Krebs schon oft versucht hat, die Errungenschaften unserer Arbeiter-und-Bauern-Macht zu verunglimpfen.

Obwohl den Genossen bekannt ist, daß Krebs alles andere als ein aktives Mitglied unserer Partei war, wurde er als Delegierter für die Betriebsdelegiertenkonferenz gewählt. Schon die Tatsache, daß er es nicht für nötig hielt, an der Konferenz teilzunehmen und erst von zu Haus geholt werden mußte, zeigt, daß ihm die Mitgliedschaft zur Partei nicht am Herzen liegt.

Die Delegierten konnten deshalb auch nicht verstehen, als der Sekretär der Grundorganisation erklärte, daß Krebs bei den Genossen ‚ein gewisses Renommee' hatte. Offensichtlich haben sich die Genossen in ihrer Wahlversammlung versöhnlerisch verhalten.

Es war ein gutes Zeichen, daß die Delegierten der Konferenz von Krebs zu diesem parteifeindlichen Verhalten energisch Rechenschaft forderten und dabei zum Ausdruck brachten, daß sie nicht damit einverstanden sind, daß Krebs weiterhin Mitglied unserer Partei ist."

18/3 Leipzig, 1. Mai 1955 — Einheiten des Volkspolizeikreisamtes

18/4 Leipzig, 1. Mai 1955 — Schüler der Leibniz-Oberschule

Jugendprobleme

Hetze gegen eine christliche Lehrerin

SCHWERINER VOLKSZEITUNG (SED), Schwerin, Nr. 97 vom 27. 4. 1955:

„An unserer Erziehung lassen wir nicht rütteln. — Ein offenes Wort an Margarete von Nolcken, Russisch-Lehrerin in Bernitt.

Frau von Nolcken ist nicht zufrieden mit der ‚Schweriner Volkszeitung'! Haben wir doch einen Brief einer Mutter abgedruckt, der sich gegen die aggressiven und verleumderischen Worte eines Pastors in Zusammenhang mit der Jugendweihe wandte. Frau von Nolcken ist sogar der Meinung, daß dieser Ausspruch ‚vielleicht überhaupt nicht vorhanden sei', und will gar danach forschen.

Frau von Nolcken schreibt in ihrem Brief an uns: ‚Wenn der Pfarrer gesagt hätte: ‚Die Jugend nimmt Schaden an Leib und Seele, wenn sie sich von Gott löst', so können wir diesen Ausspruch voll und ganz bejahen! Denn da liegen Wurzel und Ursache der ungeheuren Disziplinlosigkeit und Frechheit der heutigen Jugend, die wir Lehrer in der Schularbeit täglich neu erleben und zu bekämpfen trachten. Dieses ist ein Problem, über welches endlos und erfolglos diskutiert wird und welches uns allen schwer auf dem Herzen liegt. Ich spreche es heute nochmal aus, weil es meine volle Überzeugung ist! Eine Jugend, der man das Heiligste nimmt, der man christliche Religion zu verekeln trachtet, wächst ehrfurchtslos und haltlos auf und muß — sinken.'

Worum geht es Frau von Nolcken in Wirklichkeit? Es geht um nichts anderes als um einen, mit dem Mantel falscher Religiosität umgebenen, Angriff gegen den wissenschaftlichen Unterricht an unserer demokratischen Schule.

Wir fragen nun, wie Frau von Nolcken eine solche Auffassung mit ihrer Pflicht als Lehrerin verbindet.

Wir fragen weiter den Pädagogischen Rat der Zentralschule in Bernitt, wie weit er sich mit diesen eigenartigen Auffassungen der Kollegin Nolcken bereits auseinandergesetzt hat.

Eine andere Frage ist schließlich, ob sich die Eltern der ihr anvertrauten Kinder mit den eigenartigen Auffassungen dieser Lehrerin abfinden. Dazu aber sollen die Eltern und Lehrer sich selbst äußern. Gez. Ressort Kulturpolitik der ‚Schweriner Volkszeitung.' "

Studenten-Probleme

LAUSITZER RUNDSCHAU (SED), Cottbus, Nr. 94 vom 23. 4. 1955:

„Am 1. September 1955 öffnen sich, wie alljährlich, die Pforten der Arbeiter- und Bauernfakultäten. Sie geben vielen fleißigen jungen Menschen aus der Arbeiterklasse und der Klasse der werktätigen Bauern die Möglichkeit, sich auf das Hochschulstudium vorzubereiten.

Aber nur in wenigen Betrieben des Bezirks erscheinen Beiträge über die Bedeutung des Studiums an der ABF, Stellungnahmen von Jugendlichen, die an der ABF studieren wollen oder werbende Artikel von Studenten an den Wandzeitungen. Im Betriebsfunk wird nicht darüber gesprochen.

Es kommt jetzt darauf an, die Jugend für das Studium an der ABF zu begeistern!"

NEUER TAG (SED), Frankfurt/Oder, Nr. 94 vom 23. 4. 1955:

„Der Jugendfreund Werner Hermerschmidt, der sich auf einer Fachschule für seinen Beruf im VEB Energieversorgung weiter qualifizieren wollte, hat sich verpflichtet, für den Schutz der Heimat den Ehrendienst in der KVP aufzunehmen. Werner vertauscht das Lehrbuch mit der Waffe."

SÄCHSISCHE ZEITUNG (SED), Dresden, Nr. 97 vom 27. 4. 1955:

„Studenten ‚an sich', die um des Studiums willen für eine vom Leben losgelöste Wissenschaft arbeiten, braucht unser Staat nicht. Gibt es sie an der Technischen Hochschule Dresden? Ja, denn wir hörten auf der Delegiertenkonferenz der ‚SED-Parteiorganisation Technische Hochschule Dresden' am 16./17. April 1955 in mehr als einem Diskussionsbeitrag bittere Klage darüber, daß Studenten in bequemer Art dahinleben, daß sich Arbeiter- und Bauernkinder in kleinbürgerlichem Sinne beeinflussen lassen und es sogar Genossen gibt — wie in der Parteiorganisation der Fakultät für Forstwirtschaft Tharandt —, die sich scheuen, ihren Namen unter einen Artikel zu setzen, der sie als Mitglied unserer Partei zu erkennen gibt."

Kindergarten und Politik

DEUTSCHE LEHRERZEITUNG („Organ der Deutschen Demokratischen Schule"), Ost-Berlin, Nr. 17 vom 24. 4. 1955 — Sonderdruck „RICHTLINIEN über die Vorbereitung und Gestaltung der 10. Wiederkehr des Tages der Befreiung an den Einrichtungen der Volksbildung":

„Am 8. Mai 1955 jährt sich zum zehnten Male der Tag der Befreiung des deutschen Volkes vom Faschismus durch die ruhmreiche Sowjetarmee.

Die 10. Wiederkehr des Tages der Befreiung ist ein Tag des Dankes und der Verpflichtung.

Besonders die deutschen Lehrer und Erzieher danken an diesem Tag den sowjetischen Menschen, denn nur durch die Anwendung der Erkenntnisse der Sowjetpädagogik und der Erfahrungen der sowjetischen Schule war es möglich, die Deutsche Demokratische Schule aufzubauen."

(Folgt eine Reihe von Anweisungen über Feiern am 8. Mai 1955 mit Schulausstellungen, Wandzeitungen, Veranstaltungen mit Angehörigen der Volkspolizei und „Sowjetischen Freunden" sowie Elternabenden.) Darauf heißt es in Punkt 2 über Fachveranstaltungen in den Kindergärten:

„Im Erziehungsplan der Kindergärten müssen im Monat Mai besonders die Gedanken der Freundschaft zur Sowjetunion und der Liebe zur eigenen Heimat vertieft werden.

Dabei ist darauf zu achten, daß sich die Behandlung der Befreiung des deutschen Volkes durch die Sowjetarmee und die Bedeutung dieser historischen Tat nicht auf eine intellektuelle Erörterung beschränkt, sondern daß durch die Verwendung ausgewählter schöngeistiger Literatur, durch die Heranziehung der Presse sowie durch die erlebnisbetonte Schilderung des Lehrers auch auf das Gefühl der Kinder eingewirkt wird.

Am 7. Mai 1955 sollen in den Kindergärten Feierstunden durchgeführt werden, zu denen sowjetische Freunde und Angehörige der Volkspolizei eingeladen oder besucht werden, um bereits geknüpfte Freundschaften auf diese Weise zu festigen. — Gez. Ministerium für Volksbildung (Laabs) Staatssekretär."

Kindergarten und Gesundheit

DAS VOLK (SED), Weimar, Nr. 96 vom 26. 4. 1955:

„Am Ende der letzten Stadtverordnetenversammlung in Weimar kam es zu einer kritischen Diskussion über die schlechte Bauausführung der Kinderkrippe in der Richard-Strauß-Straße. Eine Überprüfung durch die Ständige Kommission Gesundheitswesen hat, wie die Stadtverordnete Anni Mohr berichtete, ernsthafte Mängel in der Bauweise ergeben.

Die Stadtverordneten, die sich schon vor vier Monaten mit der schlechten Ausführung dieses Hauses befaßt haben, forderten eine strenge Untersuchung und Übergabe der Angelegenheit an die Staatliche Kontrolle. Vom Rat der Stadt verlangten sie eine klare Auskunft darüber, was der Rat seit der ersten Feststellung von Mängeln vor vier Monaten getan habe."

THÜRINGER TAGEBLATT (Sowjetzonen-CDU), Nr. 99 vom 27. 4. 1955:

„Die Leser unserer Zeitung werden sich eines Artikels erinnern, den wir Anfang März unter der Überschrift ‚Prämiierte Verantwortungslosigkeit' veröffentlichten. Wir berichteten darin von wenig erfreulichen Tatsachen beim Neubau der Kinderkrippe in der Richard-Strauß-Straße. Man wollte dort, trotz des Einspruchs der Abteilung Gesundheitswesen, 6500 DM einsparen und erreichte durch unsolide Arbeit gerade das Gegenteil, von der großen Verzögerung in der Fertigstellung der Krippe ganz abgesehen.

Als man in den Raum, der als Küche vorgesehen ist, einen Herd setzte, stellte man erstaunt fest, daß der Schornstein fehlte! Und in dem Badezimmer für die Säuglinge und Kleinstkinder hat man den Abfluß vergessen, so daß bei jedem Badefest eine Überschwemmung unvermeidlich sein wird!"

18/5 Ostberlin, 1. Mai 1955 — Bewaffnete Jungen und Mädchen in einer GST-Einheit

18/6 Ostberlin, 1. Mai 1955 — Bewaffnete Marschgruppe der „Gesellschaft für Sport und Technik"

Bergbau

Über Zugentgleisungen

FREIHEIT (SED), Halle, Nr. 97 vom 27. 4. 1955:

„Am 14. April entgleiste im Abraum Pirkau ein Zug. Übrigens — nicht nur am 14. April und nicht nur im Abraum Pirkau entgleisen Züge. In allen Betrieben kommen solche und andere Produktionsstörungen vor.

Im Abraum Pirkau entgleiste also ein Zug. Der Rangierer, Kollege Kroll aus Köttichau, so stand es im Bericht, hatte beim Umsetzen des Zuges vergessen, den vorgelegten Bremsschuh zu entfernen.

Ja, die Vergeßlichkeit ist eine böse Untugend. Viele Betriebsstörungen entstehen durch Vergeßlichkeit.

Nun gab es dort aber einige Leute, die rechneten nach: Vergeßlichkeit + Bremsschuh = Verlust und bemerkten, daß diese höchst einfache Rechnung nur für die Gegner unserer Republik, für die Feinde des Volkes, glatt aufging. Und weil das so war, überprüften sie die Rechnung an Ort und Stelle.

Und siehe da, es ergab sich, daß es sich gar nicht um eine allgemein menschliche Vergeßlichkeit gehandelt hatte, sondern um eine sehr einträgliche Abart davon. 50 Mark hatte der vergeßliche Rangierer für jede Zugentgleisung von Westberliner Spionagestellen bekommen."

(Anm. der Red.: Nähere Angaben über diese behauptete Sabotage oder gar Beweise sind aus der Meldung nicht zu ersehen.)

LEIPZIGER VOLKSZEITUNG (SED), Leipzig, Nr. 98 vom 28. 4. 1955:

„Wer in den vergangenen Wochen aufmerksam die Berichte aus dem Braunkohlenrevier Borna verfolgt hat, dem wird aufgefallen sein, daß die Erfüllung der Pläne in den drei wichtigsten Positionen — Abraum, Rohkohle und Briketts — sehr unterschiedliche Ergebnisse aufweist. Der Überblick zeigt, daß die täglichen Planauflagen in der Rohkohle und in Briketts fast immer übererfüllt wurden. Bedeutend anders ist die Lage im Abraum. Es gibt in diesem Jahr nur wenige Tage, an denen das Abraumreviersoll erfüllt wurde. An den übrigen Tagen liegt das Plan-Ist meist bei 90 Prozent, an einigen Tagen sogar bedeutend darunter. Diese Situation muß aber doch zu denken Anlaß geben.

Was man den Kumpeln und den Wirtschaftsfunktionären einmal in aller Entschiedenheit vor Augen führen muß, ist die Tatsache, daß die Arbeitsergebnisse im Abraum und in der Rohkohle bei gleichen Arbeits- und Witterungsverhältnissen, bei im Prinzip gleichen Geräten und Transportmöglichkeiten, Unterschiede aufweisen, die eben nicht durch ‚objektive Schwierigkeiten' zu entschuldigen sind. Oder will man etwa behaupten, daß die immer häufiger werdenden Ausfälle an den Geräten und anderen Pannen und die ständig anwachsende Zahl der Zugentgleisungen und -zusammenstöße im Abraum unvermeidbar sind, währenddem sich derartige Ausfälle in der Rohkohle nach wie vor in den bisherigen Grenzen halten?

Die Parteiorganisationen sollten sich durch dieses Signal veranlaßt fühlen, die Wachsamkeit mit Hilfe der Kumpel zu verstärken. Die Schleenhainer Kumpel machten dazu den Anfang. Zu Ehren des 1. Mai beginnen sie den Wettbewerb um den Titel ‚Gerät der ausgezeichneten Qualität'."

Nicht funktionierender Kessel bleibt stillgelegt

LAUSITZER RUNDSCHAU (SED), Cottbus, Nr. 95 vom 25. 4. 1955:

„Gegenwärtig sind wir in der Brikettfabrik ‚Sonne' bei Freienhufen dabei, den Wettbewerb von Mann zu Mann zu organisieren. Die Kumpel arbeiten bei Tag und Nacht, an Sonn- und Feiertagen und in letzter Zeit, bedingt durch sandhaltige Kohle, mit erhöhtem Kräfteaufwand. Nebenan aber steht der Kessel 5, der außer Betrieb gesetzt werden mußte, weil er nicht funktioniert. Unsere Leitungen haben alles versucht, um Abhilfe zu schaffen. Ein Schreiben nach dem anderen wurde losgelassen. Man könnte bald den Kessel damit anheizen, aber es rührt sich wenig.

In den 14 Tagen, seitdem er stillgelegt wurde, haben sich nicht viele Leute die Hände daran schmutzig gemacht. Die Mitarbeiter des Ministeriums für Schwerindustrie lassen sich viel Zeit. Die Dampferzeugung steht auf des Messers Schneide. Man kann es gar nicht verantworten, daß solch ein Aggregat nutzlos dasteht und unsere sowie die Produktion der Brikettfabrik ‚Tatkraft' dadurch in Mitleidenschaft gezogen wird. Gez. A. Bossan, Arbeiterkorrespondent."

Landwirtschaft

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (SED-Zentralorgan), Ostberlin, Nr. 100 vom 30. 4. 1955, aus dem „Bericht über die Erfüllung des Volkswirtschaftsplanes im I. Quartal 1955":

„Die Produktion von Erzeugnissen des Maschinenbaues erhöhte sich im I. Quartal 1955 gegenüber dem I. Quartal 1954 wie folgt:

Landwirtschaftliche Maschinen auf 240 %.

Ersatzteile für Landwirtschaftliche Maschinen auf 188 %."

Trotz hoher Plan-Übererfüllung Maschinenmangel

MÄRKISCHE VOLKSSTIMME (SED), Potsdam, Nr. 97 vom 27. 4. 1955:

„Wo bleiben die Raupenschlepper der Maschinen-Traktoren-Station Götz?

‚Wir müssen ständig bedacht sein, unsere Kapazität an Traktoren und Maschinen voll auszunutzen', sagte der Agronom Brodemann von der MTS Götz bei unserem Besuch. ‚Nach einigen baulichen Veränderungen kann die Brilower Kartoffellegemaschine für das Quadratnestpflanzverfahren eingesetzt werden. Bedauerlich ist nur daß der technische Leiter, Genosse Menzel, sich bei den vorausgegangenen Versuchen keine Aufzeichnung gemacht hat, die es uns ermöglichte, den Umbau sofort vorzunehmen. Dadurch sind wir etwa 8 Tage in Rückstand gekommen.'

Der Kollege Lange erklärte uns weiter, daß auf Grund der Witterung dringend die 2 Raupenschlepper benötigt werden, die in der Spezialwerkstatt in Nauen schon längere Zeit stehen. Die Termine, die für die Fertigstellung gegeben wurden, werden nicht eingehalten. Die angebotene Hilfe wurde abgelehnt. Was wollen die Kollegen der Leitwerkstatt tun, um schließlich die Raupenschlepper auszuliefern, fragen wir."

LAUSITZER RUNDSCHAU (SED), Cottbus, Nr. 94 vom 23. 4. 1955:

„Vor einigen Wochen hat die Maschinen-Traktoren-Station Gerbisbach beim Bezirkskonto für Ersatzteile und landwirtschaftlichen Bedarf in Cottbus Schrauben bestellt. Leider haben wir immer noch keine erhalten, obwohl diese in Karl-Marx-Stadt zur Abholung bereit liegen. Ferner werden dringend Messerköpfe für Anbaubalken benötigt. Sie wurden ebenfalls vor mehreren Wochen bestellt."

Erdichtetes und wirkliches Abwarten

FREIE PRESSE (SED), Zwickau, Nr. 97 vom 27. 4. 1955:

„Die Feinde unseres Staates versuchen bewußt, mit der ‚Theorie des Abwartens' unsere Frühjahrsbestellung zu sabotieren. Sie wollen verhindern, daß bei uns die Landwirtschaft ständig höher entwickelt wird, daß der Wohlstand der Werktätigen wächst und unsere Bauern durch steigende Erträge eine gesicherte Existenzgrundlage haben.

Die Maschinen-Traktoren-Stationen, Volkseigenen Güter, Landwirtschaftlichen Produktionsgenossenschaften und werktätigen Einzelbauern müssen jetzt sofort gemeinsam an die Arbeit gehen, um allen Feinden der Republik zum Trotz die Frühjahrsbestellung schnell, in guter Qualität und mit allen zur Verfügung stehenden Mitteln durchzuführen."

SÄCHSISCHE ZEITUNG (SED), Dresden, Nr. 98 vom 28. 4. 1955:

„‚Längst könnte ich mit der Arbeit fertig sein, wenn die Arbeitsorganisation in der Landwirtschaftlichen Genossenschaft Lotzdorf besser klappen würde', meinte der Traktorist Karl Mendrock und erzählte sein Erlebnis. Am Sonnabend früh wollte er mit dem Düngerstreuen beginnen. Die Stunden vergingen — Karl wartete vergeblich. Mittlererweile war es elf Uhr geworden, als der Dünger in die LPG gebracht wurde. Warum so spät? Weil die LPG ihn erst am Morgen von der ‚Bäuerlichen Handels-Genossenschaft' holte.

Am Montagmorgen ist Karl um sechs Uhr auf dem Feld und — wartet, weil zu allen ‚guten Dingen' drei gehören, noch einmal drei Stunden. Warum diesmal? Weil in der LPG der Dünger erst auf den Wagen geladen werden mußte.

‚Jetzt reicht mir's aber!', sagt Karl Mendrock."

Die Pressestelle Berlin des Bundesministeriums für gesamtdeutsche Fragen
sendet die hier gezeigten Bilder der Presse auf Anforderung zu.

Hotel I Dich

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
PLAZA 5-2000

ED

Bad Godesberg
Ludwigstrasse 17
April 6, 1955

Mr. Jesse Zousmer
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.
U.S.A.

Dear Jesse,

The Easter weekend may be pretty dull if the ~~promised~~ excitement over Churchill wears off. The following jokes that are circulating in the Soviet Zone may help you out.

The first three concern Walter Ulbricht, the First Secretary of the Communist Party and certainly the most hated as well as the most powerful figure in East Germany; but they all pretty well reflect the people's attitude towards the communist regime.

"Two East Germans meet in a prison for political criminals.'How come', one asks the other, 'that you, a member of the central committee are here in jail ?' 'I called Ulbricht a stupid ass,' came the reply. 'Aha, you betrayed a state secret.'

Two East Germans are talking about what they would do the moment the Communist regime is overthrown. 'The first thing I'd do,' says one, 'is go to the government's Pankow headquarters and break Ulbricht's neck.' 'That's what you think,' replies the other, 'you'd have to stand in line patiently to await your turn.'

'It is necessary, comrade', Ulbricht tells a high-ranking railroad official, 'that something be done about the recurrent delay of trains.' 'We have worked out a new train schedule and offered cash rewards', the official replies. 'Rubbish', says Ulbricht, 'You must build more waiting rooms.'

Farmer Kostiev went to see the annual fair at Minsk. On the Market square he saw a merry-go-round standing still. 'Say, comrade,' he asked a man nearby, 'why doesn't the merry-go-round move ?' 'Don't you know that Comrade Vishinsky has died ?' comes the answer. 'No', Kostiev shook his head, 'but don't you have anybody else in town who can move that thing ?'

After many years of separation two brothers from Cologne and Leipzig met again. Very soon they began to talk about the occupying powers. 'You know', the one from Cologne said, 'they are all right but what I can't get used to is that the Americans always have their hands in their pockets.' 'That's exactly how I feel, too, ' the one from Leipzig replies. 'What? Do the Russians have their hands in their pockets all the time too ?' 'No, in ours.'

There are innovators even in the Bautzen Prison. The other day one of the guards suggested to the commandant that a prisoners' library with the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin be established. 'Get out', roared the commandant, 'I am the one to decide on harsher treatment of the prisoners.'

Comrade Krause, a pharmacist, enters Comrade Schulz' book store and asks for Lenin's "Left-Wing Radicalism". They talk about the book and Schulz confesses that he knows nothing about the book except its title. 'What ?' Krause exclaims indignantly. 'You're selling the book without having read it ?' 'Now take it easy,' Schulz replies, 'did you ever try cyanide or strychnine before selling it ?'

The telephone of the IFA automobile works rang. 'This is the foreign trade department speaking. Say, it is true that your workers manufactured a car in 15 minutes ?' 'Yes, that's right, comrade. Our activists did the job. ' 'Then it must be my car. It fell apart at the

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next corner.'

'Comrade Mueller is standing before a disciplinary committee of the East German Communist Party. 'Comrade,' the chairman says, 'your offenses are serious, but we have agreed not to oust you from the party.' 'All right,' Mueller says, 'I accept the punishment.'

Comrade Flunsch went to see his brother in Western Germany. The two took a wonderful boat ride on the Rhine, indulged in several sprees and were extremely hilarious all the time. 'Well,' his brother said when it was all over, 'I hope that this trip gave you a lot of pleasure.' 'It was very nice,' Flunsch replied. 'But all that is nothing compared to the joy I feel at home when the security people knock on my door, drag me out of bed, check my papers and find out it is not me but my neighbor they want.'

'When does the next train leave for Ruegen Island?' a traveler inquires on the platform of an East Zone railroad station. The officer opens a sizeable book. 'You don't have a look it up, officer. Trains are never punctual here, just tell me the approximate hour,' the traveler continues. 'You're wrong,' the officer says with an enigmatic smile. "First, I am not the station master but the commissioner of transport police. Secondly, there are no trains bound for Ruegen. Thirdly, this is no timetable but my service manual, and fourthly, I am not looking up a train for you but trying to find out whether or not your question justifies arrest for espionage.'

Best regards

Dick

Richard C. Hottelet

Hottelet, D

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

VIA AIR MAIL

Bad Godesberg
Ludwigstr. 17
13 March 1955

Dear Ed,

Here is the verbatim text of an article in a Soviet periodical, "Soviet Culture", of January 18, 1955. The Russians don't publicize this sort of thing unless it has general application. The implications of this attack are astonishing. Together with earlier pieces in the same vein it indicates that the regime is having serious headaches quite outside the agricultural and industrial fields, and of the kind which seem amazing after 37 years of Soviet power.

Best regards,

Dick

No[redacted]ken
Outs[redacted]fices

24 February 1955*

SOVIET CULTURE

"STYLE" AND ITS DEVOTEES
(By Gr. Gogoberidze)

Their day usually begins after twelve. For them whistling new dance tunes and banging themselves on the thigh takes the place of morning exercise. Then comes the question -- where to get some money? If they find any, they begin telephoning their friends.

"Hello, old chap. This is me, Genka! We've got a place. Now all we need is to gather the clans together. The old folks have gone to the country."

It is difficult to imagine anything more abnormal than the life of the young people called "playboys" (stilyagi). You will recognize a playboy by his special "style" of conversation and in his manners -- by his flashy suit and his impudent looks. When he meets you the playboy will straighten his dazzling multi-colored tie with an "elegant" gesture and as if by chance will flaunt an "unusual" signet ring. In order finally to stun you he will pull out of a foreign cigarette packet a very ordinary "Dukat" cigarette and confidentially leaning towards you with a well-greased head of hair will say significantly:

"They're marvellous."

The female of the species wears dresses which reveal her figure to the point of indecency. She wears slit skirts. Her lips are bright with lipstick. In summer, she is shod in "Roman" sandals. Her hair is done in the manner of "fashionable" foreign film actresses.

But the loud motley clothes of the playboy are not only a tribute to "foreign" fashion, nor the sole manifestation of a perverted taste. If we examine the way these young people live and get to know them more closely we shall see that there is a certain consistency in everything which concerns the "style" they have chosen.

Until evening they just "kill" time: some on the beach at Serebryanny Bor or at the "Dynamo" boating station (if it is summer), some in billiard saloons or at the racetrack, and others in the commission shops... It is in the evenings that they array themselves in their full plumage and begin their "Luxurious" life.

The "play-boys" have their favorite meeting places in the center of Moscow. From there they spread into the restaurants, clubs and dance-halls or stroll for hours on end along Gorky Street. Here you can meet the idle "dandy" Vitali Treshchalin whom the playboys themselves call -- evidently with reason -- "The Broadway Blockhead." You will meet here a tall, well-fed youth, with an impudent face, nicknamed "Goggles." This is Nikolai Rakitin. He neither studies nor works -- he leads a "dissipated" life. Following his example is Yuri Fetisov who at the very outset of life has chosen the crooked path. And there is Levon Kanevski who has acquired popularity amongst the play-boys selling faked sanatorium passes. This coxcomb is dressed entirely and pretentiously in things "foreign". It is impossible to look at his coiffure -- an unimaginable mop with a parting -- without a contemptuous smile. He lives in Kuntsevo and works in Golitsyno, but in the evenings he loafs along Gorky Street ...

The most astonishing thing is that some students and young workers copy this worthless group of foppish debauchees and their bohemian way of life. There are few of these

*For additional material see Ost-Probleme #7, 1955, pp 276-290.

deluded people; one, for example, is Vladimir Fadeev, an eighteen year old electrician who has been designated "The Floor-Polisher" by the workers of the Moscow restaurants because of his passion for shuffling round the floor to jazz music. Then there is Arkadi Bairon, a Komsomol member and a fitter from a Moscow factory, who is always dressed up as brightly as a parrot.

Unblushingly and without embarrassment, with the most serious expression Arkadi Bairon relates: "I like all my things to be made according to the latest fashions. I am well up in men's fashions, and choose my clothes myself, on the basis of foreign films. As you see, I wear a long, green jacket with patch pockets and padded shoulders, and I wear narrow trousers. You ask whether my long hair gets in my way. Yes, it does. Especially at work. But I have found a way out and wear a thin strip of wire on my head. The workpeople laugh at my hair-do, but that's because they don't understand! I tried the 'Italian' style, but it didn't suit me. Nikolai Maslov has his hair done that way and has to put it in curlers at night. You think it's funny? I don't see anything funny in it. I dance 'a la mode'. In summer I used to go to the dance-place at Voronok station. You feel more at ease there somehow. The 'style' varies. Earlier it was the "atomic", then the "Hamburg" style, now the 'Canadian' is all the rage."

The play-boys love to discuss wines, the latest scandals they have perpetrated, to show off to each other their knowledge of the fashions. When they visit restaurants they contrive on each occasion to take away a "souvenier" -- a knife or a fork or even a wine glass, so that the next day they can boast to their friends. A visit to a restaurant is a subject of special pride.

They lie shamelessly. When he gets to know a girl a play-boy will call himself a student of a film institute or of an institute of dramatic art. Perhaps he dreams of entering one of these centers of learning, to attach himself to art? Not at all. Their dreams are confined to the desire to wear "smart" boots, which are unfailingly narrow footed and two sizes too large so that the toes turn up -- a sign of special "chic" this! A foreign tie with a picture of a half-naked woman on it is the object of their envy.

How paltry is the internal life of these people, how worthless their interests, how mean their desires! Heaven knows where they get the low literature they read, the blood-and-thunders and other literary junk from the times of the Navrotskys and Bebutovs -- this is what they read. The shrill cacophony of jazz, monotonous "boogy-woogy", convulsive "be-bop", recorded by amateurs and sold on the sly somewhere; postcards of sugar-sweet "beauties" in vulgar taste, and foreign "film-stars" - this is the "art" they revel in.

Here is a sample of the "creative work" of a play-boy-verses written by a student of the faculty of technology of the Gubkin Oil Institute, Yuri Vasilyev.

"I'm not the sort of boy to droop my head,
I always find a road to another one.
A taxi will take us quickly to the "Savoy"
The porter will obligingly take our coats"...

The porter will obligingly take our coats ..... An old student of this institute, Vladimir Eliseyev, who has now got a place in the "Kuibyshev" Constructional Engineering Institute visited the 'Metropolo' restaurant and instead of paying for his meal left his student card as a surety. For some months now card number NT 53-3/127 has remained in the restaurant, a silent witness to Eliseyev's caddish trick. In truth, a person's tastes are a yardstick to his behavior and moral outlook.

When they organize a sort of "fashionable society" the play-boys spend huge sums of money on collective entertainment, competing amongst themselves as to which "society" disposes of the most "currency" and how many cars it can "show off".

What sort of amusements do they go in for? Firstly, film shows at home - for which one pays entrance - where, instead of films from the hiring agency they show foreign rubbish, which again they acquire by mysterious ways. Secondly, dances.

Here is a picture from life. A group of play-boys come into the dance hall. With studied laziness they look around at those present. Here one can "pick up" a girl you don't know and after the dance entice her into a restaurant. Here, ignoring the manager's protests, you can show the "gray" masses what it means to dance "a la mode".

Boris Korolev, a student of the Lomonosov Institute of Chemical Technology slouches up to one of the flashily over-dressed young women.

"Let's do a Krakovyak with style."
"Only one dance. I'm already engaged."
"Merci."

As they dance they hardly move their feet. Their eyes are half-closed. On their faces is an expression of assumed indifference. They are dancing, you understand!

But after all, film shows and dances, you will say, are innocent amusements. At these dances generally begin those acquaintanceships which the play-boys seek and which serve these moral monsters as their type of sport. A young girl in their language is cynically called a "golden ducat"; whoever includes a "golden ducat" amongst his "conquests" is looked upon as "in the firm" - in other words a good chap. One learns of this side of the life of the play-boys only with disgust and loathing.

... A flat in the tall building on the Kotelnichesky Embankment. In the day-time when his parents are at work, Vladimir Orekhovich is often visited by his play-boy friends. After some dancing, and after toasting "the dear ladies" young Orekhovich (who is nick-named "Burger") gets up from the table, throws upon the door into the next room and issues this gallant invitation: "And now, I invite you to a 'preview' - and winking meaningly at Yuri Airapetya adds: - 'Let's make a row.'"

No. V. N. Orekhovich, a Moscow scholar, does not know about the pranks of his over-grown, good-for-nothing son. It is true that he complains that his son has broken his car. That all his efforts to forbid him to wear flashy ties and claret-colored trousers have been of no avail. His parents, respectable, worthy people, have not exerted any influence on Volodya. This debauchee has not learned to work nor does he think of how to earn a livelihood, but he is accustomed to spending money lightly and to a dissipated unsavory life. Vladimir Orekhovich has been dismissed from his institute on account of his unworthy behavior.

Vladimir Orekhovich's story helps one to understand one of the reasons for the existence of these play-boys amongst us - these worthless people, parasites who adopt one single "moral precept": to get as much out of life as possible; people, who in their whole make-up, both internal and external, are alien to our youth and our society. They have been wrongly brought up at home - that is the reason.

"Instead of the word 'steals' will you write 'takes away' from my flat if he is there alone." - writes a professor, Doctor of Technology K., in his statement to the police. He is writing of his own son. His fifteen-year old son has given up school, consorted with shady characters and has not worked for several years, but leads a parasitic

existence, spending his time either at his parents' country house or in restaurants. His parents have tried to get him to work, or to study, but without result. Their son decided to marry, and the "newly-weds" were provided with a room, expensive furniture and were sent for their honeymoon to the resorts. But, when a baby was born Anatol abandoned his family and became absolutely absorbed in betting at the races. The victims of his incorrect upbringing were his parents. The son extorted money from them and blackmailed and intimidated his father. And when he was short of money he stole it.

An incorrect upbringing at home, an upbringing of irresponsibility and contempt for work, servility to anything "foreign" - i.e. to the tastes and morals of the bourgeois "Jeunesse doree" - these are the things which engender "style" and the play-boys. Some of them, such as Mikhail Pokrovsky, the son of a professor, "dissipate" their lives in restaurants: others, like Vitali Bobrov, son of an artist of the Moscow Variety, become inveterate drunkards and finally lose all semblance to human beings: others still, such as Tatyana Lunina, Mila Guitar etc. - the so-called "play-girl dynamists" - "amuse themselves" by going with chance acquaintances to restaurants, being treated to a meal and repaying them with promising glances; then seizing their opportunity, they disappear... Ernst S. struck a fellow student with a knife while he was drunk. He counted on his father fixing it all, and in fact his father, an employee of the Ministry of Education of the RSFSR, instead of censuring his son's action, tried to protect him... When the workers of the Sverdlovsk Raion Komsomol Committee rang Mikhail Goncharov's mother, Lidia Nikolaevna Panfilova, an engineer-economist, and announced that her son had been drinking for two days in the restaurants, she replied angrily: - "You should educate my son!" It is true, dear Lidia Nikolaevna, the school and the Komsomol should educate your son. It is true that the school and the Komsomol do not now and then notice that individual young people have got out of their influence, and this is a serious shortcoming of our educational work among young people. But it is not only the schools and the Komsomol who are responsible for bringing up a young person. The main responsibility lies with his parents. "Even a hen knows how to love its children," said Gorky, stressing that a genuine love of one's children presupposes that one educates them seriously and thoughtfully in the interests of society. The parents of children who have become play-boys must be brought strictly to book, and an atmosphere of social censure must be created round people who ignore their duties as parents.

There are not many play-boys. They are few, a small handful of people standing alone against the background of the varied, seething life, filled with labor and romance, the genuinely beautiful life of our Soviet youth. But does this mean that we can overlook this ugly phenomenon, however, petty and private it might be? Our public and our Komsomol organizations have answered this question by starting an uncompromising struggle with these parasites who imitate worthless foreign "fashions". Not long ago for example, the students of the Moscow Mining Institute, the Historical Archives Institute and the Potyomkin Pedagogical Institute refused to allow play-boys to their club evenings and made fun of them. In many student hall and factory newspaper the playboys have become the subject of trenchant satire, and their tastes and manners are debunked; they are shown to our youth in all their squalidness. This type of struggle against abnormal phenomena in life has already borne fruit.

We must make the leisure of our young people more interesting and varied. We must continuously, patiently, and allowing no compromise, train the artistic tastes of our youth - instill in them a repugnance to alien deformed "style" and implant a love of all that is genuinely beautiful, healthy, harmonious.

All our young people must take part in the sphere of useful social activity, busying themselves with sport, technology, literature, art. It is not too late to turn to the real interests of youth those who have started on the evil road of the play-boy - a road which leads to no good.

SOVIET CULTURE 18.1.55

Office of the Political Advisor
Munich, Germany

Hottelet, Dick

2/26/55

Msg from Hottelet for Mickelson and Murrow -- via Bonn circuit 8 am.

Hans Hirschfeld, press officer in Berlin (former associate of Mayor Reuter), is coming to U-S on State Department tour--he may arrive in New York tomorrow. I've asked him to stop in to see you both. I think he may get in next week, and again in about three weeks on his way home.

Hattelet Dick

16 June 1954

Dear Ed,

Here is a very good little dissection of that mormonic Schlime pamphlet.

All the best,

Dick

Hattelet

By William Caldwell

Pvt. Schine's Famous Pamphlet

An examination of the document which made him an 'expert' on Communism

WASHINGTON

IN THE CURRENT Army-McCarthy hearings, one thing seems to have been taken for granted by all concerned: namely, that Private G. David Schine is, in the words of his friend Roy Cohn, "very well versed on the subject of Communism." This assumption is based on a pamphlet, published in 1952, called *Definition of Communism*, which none of those involved in the current Washington mess appear to have read. Had they done so, it is safe to assume that they would have found Schine's pretensions comical.

"Offered"—as the back cover announces—"as a public service by the Schine Hotels—G. David Schine, President and General Manager," the document consists of six small pages. It is divided into six "chapters," three of which are exactly one paragraph long. Considering its length, *Definition of Communism* contains what may well be the greatest amount of nonsense per sentence ever passed off as serious scholarship.

From the outset, Private Schine reveals a penchant for dates whose simplicity can be matched only by their inaccuracy. For example:

• Schine states unequivocally that "the theory of Communism was created by Marx in 1848." Aside from the absurdity of affixing an exact date to the "creation" of a philosophy that represents the collective thinking of many men over many years, Schine is also mistaken with regard to Marx. Several of the latter's basic tenets were expounded in such early writings as *The German Ideology* (1845-46), and some in books that appeared after 1848—*e.g., Das Kapital,* Vol. I (1867) and *Critique of the Gotha Program* (1875).

• The author says that "the Communist party, its policies and procedures, were formulated by Nicolai Lenin in 1905." The Communist party as such, of course, did not exist until 1918; as for the statutes of the Russian Social Democratic Labor party, the parent organization of both Bolsheviks and Mensheviks, they were adopted during the Second Congress of the party, held in the summer of 1903. Nor can one credit Lenin with the formulation of the statutes; while to a considerable extent they adhered to his proposals, they nevertheless incorporated views which Lenin had violently opposed.

• Schine refers to the Russian Revolution of *1916*, which resulted in the overthrow of the Tsarist regime and the formation of a Provisional Government "under the leadership of Kerensky." The simple facts: The Revolution occurred in March 1917; the first head of the Provisional Government was Prince Lvov; Kerensky became Premier in July.

• Schine says that Lenin evolved the first "series" of Five-Year Plans. Actually, the concept of Five-Year Plans did not emerge until the late Twenties, some time after Lenin's death, and was not put into execution until 1928.

• We are told that "Joseph Stalin succeeded Nicolai Lenin in 1924." History is more complicated: Stalin did succeed Lenin, but after at least three years of intense strife among top Bolshevik leaders.

On matters pertaining to Communist doctrine and practice, the Private is similarly misinformed. In his discussion of Marxist theory, we learn that Marx believed that the revolution that would eventually destroy capitalism would institute a system of "State Socialism." This would create "a world in which there will be no materialism, no classes, and no unhappiness." Man would become "perfect," having no "aim in life other than the fulfilment of his material needs . . . ; for this, man would be denied responsibility for individual acts, freedom of thought and the right to his faith in God." Is it likely that Marx conceived of a world in which there would be "no materialism," but in which man's only aim would be the "fulfilment of his material needs"? Or has Schine confused Stalinist practice with the theories of Marx and Engels?

There are other errors. The author states that "under Lenin's system [*i.e.*, the one 'formulated' in 1905] the Politburo, consisting of 12 men, was to rule the Communist party and, therefore, all of the Communist and Communist-dominated countries." The Politburo was not organized until 1917, and its number has often varied; there is no statutory provision on this point. Further on, Private Schine, listing the Soviet satellites, includes Austria!

Private Schine, however, is on safe ground describing the attempts made by the United States to stop Communism. He lists the Voice of America and the Marshall Plan as two such praiseworthy efforts. It will be remembered that the Private, as one of Senator McCarthy's "indispensable" collaborators, helped in the near-destruction of the Voice. As for the Marshall Plan, one is astonished: Had the Private forgotten General Marshall's "treason"?

Similarly, there are no errors in the list of anti-subversive laws passed in this country since 1940. The author's political activities, apparently, have not been altogether wasted.

RECEIVED
1954 MAR 31 AM 9:29
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

GV
/
PW1BOMN PRESSEHAUS 35 EP 1525 ; VIA PREWI TRAFACC

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

CHURCH FOR MURROW INFORMATIVELY AMERICAN HIGH COMMISSION PUBLIC AFFAIRS CHIEF BOERNER LEAVING THIS SPRING STOP IT PLEASANT JOB 600D PAY FINE HOUSE STOP MAYBE THIS SOMETHING FOG WALLY DEUEL REGARDS

HOTTELET

COLLN: 600D

940A55-;

OK1 CBS

Hottelet, Dick

March 23, 1954

Dear Dick:

This must of necessity be merely a note to say I am gratefullest for yours of March 20.

Out best to all of you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Richard C. Hottelet
Columbia Broadcasting Sayten, Inc.
Lundwig Strasse 17
Bad Godesberg, Germany

dm

Correspondence to
Mr. Shute

DICK HOTTELET

COLBROSYS, PRESSEHAUS

BONN

DOCTORS REPORT YOUR MOTHER'S CONDITION SATISFACTORY. PROGRESS SATISFACTORY. CAMPBELL VISITING HER TONIGHT WILL SEND FURTHER REPORT TOMORROW. AGAIN THANKS FOR THE BERLIN MANAGEMENT.

REGARDS,

ED MURROW

Marvin Kalb

CBS NEWS MOSCOW BUREAU
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
Hotel Metropole, Room 491 Tel. 94.20.00 Cables: COLBROSYS MOSCOW

MARVIN L. KALB, *Moscow Correspondent*

January 22, 1961

Dear Ed:

Your cable cheered me, uplifted me, exhilerated me, flattered me, pleased me--oh how it pleased me!

Thank you so very much for those kind words. You were the first person to read DRAGON other than Mady, and I awaited your response with a terrible sense of anxiety. When it came, it came like a great spark; it lit the fires; all is light; I am so grateful.

Many, many thanks,

Respectfully,

Marvin

Marvin Kalb

P.S. I do hope Mr. Kennedy reads Khrushchev's speech of January 6th, before he basks in the glow of K's congratulatory cable on his inauguration. It was a stunning indictment of America--and it displays K's true feeling as a Communist about HOW he is going to destroy us. Summitry, he says, is one technique. There are others. I don't mean to suggest that summitry itself is a bad thing, but it must fit into a broader American view and operation--and not be an end in itself.

By the way, would it be possible to receive transcripts of Background. I'd love to see them.

Marvin Kalb

LT
MARVIN KALB
COLBROSYS
MOSCOW

YOUR DRAGON IN KREMLIN REMARKABLE COMBINATION SCHOLARSHIP RESEARCH CONCISE REPORTING STOP AM POLISHING ADJECTIVES FOR DUTTON STOP CONGRATULATIONS

ED MURROW

514-70
gw
1-17-61

Jan 4, 1960

TO: Ed Murrow

FROM: Marv Kalb

As you know, I recently finished a book on the Russian-Chinese alliance. The galleys have just come in. The book is coming out in early April. I would be very proud, and pleased, if you could find the time to glance through it--and then possibly, if you felt so inclined, write a short, one-sentence critique that the publisher, E.P. Dutton, could add to the jacket. In any case, I've suggested that Dutton mail you a copy of the galleys--and I do hope you enjoy "Dragonin the Kremlin."

It was great fun being on the show--and I think Gould is mad--and happily so many people. including the NBC news staff, agree.

All the best--and happy new year.

Marv

Wm Doerflinger

E. P. DUTTON & CO. INC. PUBLISHERS
300 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N.Y.
OR 4-5900 Cable Address YARDFAR N. Y.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

January 19, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you very much indeed for your kind letter of January 18th, and for sending us the fine statement about Marvin Kalb's DRAGON IN THE KREMLIN, which we are delighted to be able to use. We are so glad to know that you liked the book and found it interesting, as we are very keen about it here.

Thank you again, and best wishes.

Sincerely,

William Doerflinger

William Doerflinger
Editor

wd/mp

Wm Doerflinger

January 18, 1961

Dear Mr. Doerflinger:

My colleague, Marvin Kalb asked me to read the galleys of DRAGON IN THE KREMLIN. I have done so. Kalb asked that I send you a one sentence critique.

"The present and future relations between Communist China and the U.S.S.R. may determine the future of all of us. Marvin Kalb has combined scholarship, research, and concise reporting to bring the record of relations up to date in a book that is as interesting as the subject is important."

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William Doerflinger, Editor
E. P. Dutton
300 Park Avenue South
New York, New York

ERM:gw

Kalb, Marvin

May 9, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You'll read this, I'm sure, when I'm in Moscow, but, somehow, I could not leave the office without "talking" to you--however briefly.

The assignment, as you might imagine, is a dream-come-true--a dream out of a youthful fancy, inspired by some inspiring broadcasting from a deep-throated, thoughtful reporter from London during the war. I wanted to do something like that from Moscow. Why Moscow? I didn't know, although I felt I wanted to broadcast from Moscow. Now, the opportunity has arrived. Mady and I are thrilled, and, in parting, I just wanted to thank you--enormously, warmly, sincerely, deeply--for all your help, in every way.

If you have any advice, I would be very pleased to hear it; and if you have any criticism, please tell me. I want to learn, and I want to report clearly and honestly. I want to make Russia come alive in words--and hopefully in pictures, if we get a cameraman there. I want to add to understanding--just a bit, I know, but I want to help; and as we once discussed the topic, there is a great responsibility in reporting from Russia, and I take it with the knowledge that it is heavy.

Our very best--

Respectfully, always

Marvin Kalb

Kalb, Marv

File

April 14, 1959

TO: Ed Murrow

FROM: Marv Kalb

I was just wondering whether you may have had the chance to get in touch with the Ford people and the International Education group about the possibility of an appointment for me to talk with them. I wanted to see them to discuss the availability of a 3,000 dollar grant to do some legwork in Eastern Europe and SEAsia this summer on some research I'm doing which I hope will dovetail with the CBS grant this coming academic year and also with plans for another book.

I would be deeply grateful for your help, as I think canvassing the opinions of knowledgeable diplomats and journalists--who've been to both Moscow and Peiping and who do the major thinking on this brutally important topic--is of primary importance to the success of this journalistic venture.

Marv

I'm around the office every day after four peeyem on Ext 7800, if you should want me. Home number is GRamercy 3-1489.

Called Kalb 4/22/59

K.C.

Kalb, Marv

November 28, 1958

TO: Edward R. Murrow

FROM: Marvin Kalb

Blaine Littell told me today of your kind help re Godfrey interview for Eastern Exposure. I am very grateful to you--not only for this but for everything else as well. Thank you very, very much.

Marv Kalb

Chic speech

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Marvin Kalb

from: Ed Murrow

October 22, 1958

Many thanks for your recent letter.

Your kind words regarding my speech are very much appreciated.

E.R.M.

Oct 20th:

Edward R. Murrow:

Dear Sir:

I want to apologize for not writing that piece I promised I would do for you last week. I mentioned, if you'll recall, that I wanted to do a short piece on an Afro-Asian conference of writers that was just held in Tashkent, at which the Russians urged closer ties with African intellectuals, suggested closer student ties, scholarships, increased number of Africans studying in Russia--all against the background not only of a vastly increased propaganda outpouring toward Africa (they're just doubled, no trebled, the number of broadcasts beamed to Africa) but also of an enormous number of African institutes that have been set up in Russia over the last two years. I have not done this piece, which I feel is a very important one, because of this impossible shift, which makes it impossible for me to conduct a normal, even semi-normal, social and professional life. I hope that I may again have the chance of doing those pieces on Russia for you when and if I get liberated from this job.

May I also take this opportunity of congratulating you on your exciting and provocative and thoroughly pointed talk last Wednesday evening in Chicago. It was so first-rate that it's beyond my adjectival range of superlatives. For what it is worth, you have my deepest esteem and respect.

Most cordially,

Marvin

Marvin L. Kalb

X acc, Mar

June 26, 1958

Dear Marv:

Many thanks for your help. I hope we can revive the project in the Fall. Meantime, let's consider this a purely private and informal arrangement between us.

Regards,

Mr. Marvin Kalb
32 Gramercy Park So.
New York 3, New York

mcc
enc.

Feb 27, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We talked once about the possibility of doing a Friday night piece on Russia, based on the Soviet press...spotting tendencies and trends. I should like to suggest two possibilities for tomorrow, either of which has been apparent in thepress for at least a month.

a/ the attack against Revisionism--one of the deadliest of sins for the communist. It has been described by Pravda in a long article as the attempt to "erase the boundaries between Marxism and bourgeois ideology". The implication of that article was that too many people in Russia are paying inadequate attention to ideology--that laxness follows, with the inevitable consequence of a weakened Soviet Russia, more open to capitalist attack. An issue of Pravda I just received contains another long attack on revision--this time, more interestingly, against the writers and critics of Russia, who show signs of revisionism. This attack, based on Khrushchev, who's suddenly become a great, if not the greatest, literary critic, is aimed fundamentally at two problems: why is it, Pravda asks, that at this critical time in world affairs, writers and critics write only about the past--that they ignore present problems? And, second, if Russian writers don't explain to the youth that western writers like Howard Fast are wrong in denouncing communism, then what are the youth to believe--that we are wrong, and the capitalists right? The fact that Russian writers are not writing now can be taken to mean that following the repression of last year, which came after the relatively free period of 1956, when Not By Bread Alone was published, the writers probably feel it's safer to shut up and also their silence according to Russian emigress can be taken to mean a protest of sorts against the tighter regulations for publishing books and articles, installed last year.

b/ The second idea has to do with the fact that this week is the second anniversary of the famous secret speech of Khrushchev. It's also the week when details of Volume 40 of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, containing a biography of Stalin, two years late, are reaching this country. The two events are directly related. One, because Khrushchev in permitting the publication of this biography finally has agreed on a communist view of Stalin that doesn't make him Khrushchev look too bad in the eyes of Russians who ask that embarrassing question: if Stalin was so bad, why didn't Khrushchev do anything about it? And two, because Khrushchev now has ideological backing for his final ascent to complete power in the Kremlin. He's close to that now. A cult of personality has been built up around him very quietly but persistently. There's evidence of this every day in the press. No editorial goes by without quoting him. Now, there is even a tendency not to quote Lenin, just K. Also, there are many pictures in the press--as many as Stalin ever had. Three, the first suggestion I made quotes K as the top literary authority in Russia--(now really!) And, finally, K is cited time and again as the outstanding Russian "in the field of party and government"--this, despite the fact that he holds no official position in the government at all.

It's taken the old fellow two years but he now apparently feels he can say that any errors Stalin made were errors of personality--that have nothing to do with the essence of the Soviet state. This has been the major issue for the Russian intellectual to reconcile and he hasn't really. But, now at least K can point to official ideological support for his own drive to power and "personality cult" and not have to worry that people will tie in his own attacks against Stalin as reason for attacking K. Moreover, the words collective leadership--the hallmark of Russian politics in 1956 and last year--have virtually disappeared from the press. Now, it's K.

I'd be pleased to do either of these for you this evening and give it to Ed Bliss tomorrow at about noon. Sincerely,

I'll be here till midnight tonight.

Marvin Kalb

Kalb, Marvin

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Marvin Kalb

from: Edward R. Murrow

October 9, 1957

We have no plans of doing a piece on Russia as of now. We wouldn't be given the freedom to do it our way, and I certainly have no intention of doing it their's.

I have not forgotten our conversation, and if anything develops later on, I shall let you know.

E.R.M.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Oct 1, 1957

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Marvin Kalb

I have been having a wonderful time over here in the TV news room learning all about television news and especially the use of film. I have been bounced from one shift to another, but mostly I have worked the overnight. This makes it rather impossible ever to see anyone, but I did this morning want to say hello, particularly after reading Reston's piece about his automobile trip from Warsaw to Moscow. I was just wondering whether you felt See It Now might be interested in taking its cameras on a similar trip, stopping off along the way for peasant markets, etc. And, while in Russia, another possibility--a show on the People of Russia, a show I once suggested to Mac Johnson. There are a number of Russians in diversified professions who speak English whom the government might permit to be interviewed for CBS cameras.

Next week, I'll be writing the Walter Cronkite news show, which means I shall probably be around the office at more normal hours, and I would deeply appreciate the opportunity of talking to you at your convenience.

Bernie, who called from Singapore yesterday, sends along his best regards to you.

Marvin Kalb

Kaeb - Marr

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Messrs. Gitlin, Stone, and Cowan

from: Mr. Murrow June 6, 1957

Here is the dope on one of the most remarkable men I have ever met in many a long year. He's our kind of guy and if a possibility opens, I think we should take a long look at it.

fc E.R.M.

Forget it — this got a jobe.

RESUME

Name: Marvin Leonard Kalb

Address: 148-01 60th Avenue,
Flushing 55, New York Phone: INdependence 3-3485

Age: 26 Height: 6' 3" Weight: 175

Marital Status: Single Birthplace: New York City

Experience: Consultant and Writer for Department of Defense, current project, writing pamphlets on Soviet Communism, Chinese Communism, and International Communism, for distribution through the Armed Forces.

State Department Foreign Service Officer: Press Attache, American Embassy, Moscow, USSR, Dec. '55 - Jan. '57. Duties included translation and daily analysis of Soviet press, travel throughout Soviet Union, and reporting on current economic, political and social conditions. Worked closely with Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen and served as part-time news assistant to Jack Raymond of New York Times, Daniel Schorr of CBS, and B.J. Butler of New York Herald Tribune.

News analyst for Associates for International Research, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts: July '55 - Dec. '55. Reports on current political and social conditions in Eastern Europe and interviews with refugees from Eastern Rumania.

Research Program on the USSR, branch of East European Fund, Columbia University, New York: summer '53. Interviewing refugees from the Soviet Union and translations of Russian manuscripts into English.

Editor of Lido Beach Register, society newspaper in Long Beach, New York: summer '50. Duties included gathering, checking and publication of gossip.

Sports Editor of The Campus, City College undergraduate newspaper: 1950. Covering sports events at home and on the road plus training and supervision of staff of 10.

Editor of Microcosm, City College Year Book: 1950. 1 Editorial policy and writing, news direction and training and supervision of staff of 10.

Associate Editor of City College Alumnus Magazine: 1949-1951. Interviewing, writing, lay-out, supervision of staff of 10.

Military: United States Army Office of Intelligence, Pentagon, Washington, D.C., Sept. '53 - July '55. Analysis of current Soviet affairs, writing of reports on communism for distribution through the Armed Forces, and lecturing on International Communism, Soviet Foreign Policy, and Russian History for special groups of officers from all branches of the service. General nature of work was classified.

Resume of Marvin L. Kalb

Education:

PHD doctoral dissertation in process of completion for History Department at Harvard University. Graduate Student Fellow at Russian Research Center, Harvard, and one-time lecturer on Soviet Affairs for the Center.

A.M. degree, Regional Program on the Soviet Union, Harvard University, two-year course of study on all aspects of Russia, including language, 1953. Graduate Student Fellow at Russian Research Center.

Certificate of Language Completion, Middle College, Middlebury, Vermont, special summer classes conducted exclusively in the Russian language, 1952.

B.S.S. degree, City College of New York, 1951, graduated with Honors in English and History, after majoring in journalism and Far Eastern and East European History.

Academic Diploma, George Washington High School, New York

Publications:

Book on modern Russia, soon to be published, based upon my experiences in Russia.

Articles for historical journals on Russia.

Reviewer of books on Russia and communism for Saturday Review over last five years.

Many pamphlets for the Army on Russia and communism.

Travel:

Extensive travel throughout Soviet Union, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, England, France, Italy, India, Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, Hong Kong, Japan, Wake Island, Hawaii. Trips made on professional and personal basis. Traveled in India with A.M. Rosenthal of New York Times and in Thailand, Indonesia and Singapore with my brother, Bernard Kalb, also of New York Times.

References:

Marshall Shulman, Russian Research Center, Harvard University
Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen
A.M. Rosenthal, New York Times
Clifton Daniel, New York Times
Harrison Salisbury, New York Times
Jack Raymond, New York Times
Daniel Schorr, CBS
Irving R. Levine, NBC
B.J. Cutler, Herald Tribune
Henry Milks, Associated Press
Henry Schapiro, United Press
James Greenfield, Time, India
Edward Korry, Look, Paris
Robert Alden, New York Times

Kalb, Marvin

148-01 60th Avenue,
Flushing, Long Island,
New York, New York,
June 5, 1957.

Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you very much, both for our talk of last Friday and your kindness on my behalf.

This morning, I spoke with Mr. Day. During our talk, he asked if I would be interested in working for CBS News as a writer. I accepted his offer very happily. I start next Tuesday.

This is a big day in my life, and I just wanted to thank you again so very much.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin L. Kalb

Marvin L. Kalb

Kaelm

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Messrs. Gitlin, Stone, and Cowan

from: Mr. Murrow June 6, 1957

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fc E.R.M.

never sent
Kaelb employed by CBS.

RESUME

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State Department Foreign Service Officer: Press Attache, American Embassy, Moscow, USSR, Dec. '55 - Jan. '57. Duties included translation and daily analysis of Soviet press, travel throughout Soviet Union, and reporting on current economic, political and social conditions. Worked closely with Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen and served as part-time news assistant to Jack Raymond of New York Times, Daniel Schorr of CBS, and B.J. Butler of New York Herald Tribune.

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Jack Raymond, New York Times
Daniel Schorr, CBS
Irving R. Levine, NBC
B.J. Cutler, Herald Tribune
Henry Milks, Associated Press
Henry Schapiro, United Press
James Greenfield, Time, India
Edward Korry, Look, Paris
Robert Alden, New York Times

Alex Kendrick

December 2, 1960

Dear Alex:

Very many thanks for your cable of good wishes. I am now pretty well back on my feet again, although still infuriated at having had to miss a major news event for the first time in twenty five years of broadcasting.

I am looking forward to seeing you here for the Year End show, but I hope we can make time for a nice long talk together.

All the best.

As ever yours,

Mr. Alexander Kendrick
CBS News
26 Hallam Street
London W.1, England

MG ACR7/WCE2970 TD46

LONDON 15 12 101P

EDWARD R MURROW 580 PARK AVENUE

NY

BEST WISHES BOTH MEDICAL AND PERSONAL

ALEX KENDRICK

1960 NOV 12 PM 8 38

580

DIGIT 07

November 28, 1960

Mr. Alexander Kendrick
CBS News
26 Hallam Street
London, W.1, England

Dear Alex:

That was a good, solid lead article you gave BACKGROUND a fortnight ago. We put out text the same day and were disappointed at no pickups. But perhaps it provoked cables of inquiry to a few bureaus.

Enclosed is a feature story on the Holy Loch, which James Morris of the Manchester Guardian did for this week's Times Magazine. It's the kind of piece you do so well. In short, Ed and I wondered if you had any hankering to do the story for BACKGROUND. If TV should send you up that way, all the better.

Ed is back after his bout with pneumonia and busy as ever. He sends warmest regards.

Best,

Ed Bliss

EB:xm
Enclosure

Alexander Kendrick

FY 1.

October 5, 1960

ALEXANDER KENDRICK
~~COLBROSTS~~ COLUMBIA
LONDON

WOULDST LIKE DO FOUR FIVE MINUTES SUNDAYS BACKGROUND SUMMARIZING SIGNIFICANCE SCARBOROUGH STOP INFORMATIVELY ARRIVING LONDON OCTOBER 16 FOR POLARIS SHOW

REGARDS

ED MURROW

ERM:gw
514-70

Kendrick, A

OVERSEAS July 17, 1959

to: ALEXANDER KENDRICK
CBS NEWS
COLUMBIA
LONDON

PRO KENDRICK EX MURROW OLD FRIEND IRVING KAHN MAY TELEPHONE YOU SOME TIME NEXT WEEK ASK COUPLE OF QUESTIONS. HE ENTIRELY RELIABLE. REGARDS.

BURKE

514-70

Kendrick

June 24, 1959

Dear Alex:

This note will introduce to you, Peter Dawkins, who is a truly remarkable young man. You may have seen an article published about him recently in The Saturday Evening Post. He was Captain of Cadets at West Point and is about to enter Oxford University as a Rhodes scholar.

I know you would enjoy talking to him. And, any help or advice you would be able to give him would be greatly appreciated.

As ever yours,

Mr. Alexander Kendrick
CBS News
26 Hallam Street
London, W. 1

mc

Kendrick, Alex

May 21, 1959

Dear Alex:

I certainly do agree that you should become a member of the Savile Club, and have today written a letter to that effect to the Honorary Chairman of the Elections Committee.

With so many excellent people already supporting you, I doubt that my letter is really needed, but I like to get in the act anyway.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Alexander Kendrick
CBS News
26 Hallam Street
London, W. 1

mcc

Kend.

Savile Club,
69, Brook Street,
London, W.1.

Dear Sir,

Alexander Kendrick.

has been proposed for membership of the Savile Club and will be considered by the Committee on,

10 JUN 1959

They invite you to give them by letter as soon as possible such information about his qualifications and suitability for membership as it may be in your power to supply. Any information sent will be regarded as confidential.

This letter is sent before each Election to all Members who have signed the Candidates' Book. If you have already written about this particular Candidate you need not trouble to reply unless you wish to add to what your wrote.

Yours faithfully,

G.P.Wells.
Honorary Secretary for Elections

Please note these three requests:-

(a) Write the name of the Candidate at the head of your letter.

(b) If you write about more than one Candidate, use a separate sheet of paper for each.

(c) Write the word "ELECTIONS" on the envelope.

Ed Murrow, Esq.,

Kendrick, Alex.

May 21, 1959

Alexander Kendrick

Honorary Chairman
Elections Committee
Savile Club
69 Brook Street
London, W. 1

Dear Sir:

I understand that Alexander Kendrick has been proposed for membership in the Savile Club. I would like hereby to record my enthusiastic endorsement of this proposal.

I have known Mr. Kendrick for many years, and have the highest respect for him as a serious journalist. He is possessed of considerable wit and is a delightful conversationalist.

I think that he would be an excellent addition to our membership.

Sincerely yours,

mcc

CBS NEWS
26 Hallam Street, London W1 Langham 1166-1167

London Bureau

May 14, 1959.

Dear Ed:

This one is partly on the personal side. It has been suggested that when Charles leaves here this fall, I should come into the Savile Club. The suggestion comes from Milton Waldman, who has in fact now inscribed me as a candidate and hopes to have it done at the next election, June 10. Charles has agreed to support, and so has Herbert Agar and various people from ITV. But everyone thinks that Murrow, a much-esteemed though seldom-seen member, can carry the day if he writes an endorsement to the Honorary Chairman, Elections Committee.

I hope you will not find this odious. I am not really a club-person at heart, but I have been around to the Savile with Charles and Waldman several times, and I really would like to be a member. Of course Groucho Marx said that he wouldn't join a club that would have him as a member.

Best regards. I sure hope I am here when next you come over.

Alex

P.S. The Cuba script you sent gave me the creeps.

Kendrick, A

May 5, 1959

Dear Alex:

Thanks for the dope on the election prospects. From my personal point of view, I hope the hell it isn't in February.

The whole Monty episode has been very instructive from this end. There were one or two critical editorials but only mildly so, and I have seen exactly two critical communications from listeners, many requests for a re-run. Am now trying to get the management to let us do another half-hour of his more philosophical ruminations but doubt they will permit us to do it.

Missed you sorely in London but it now looks as though we will all three be thereabouts for two or three weeks in October, if all goes well.

For your amazement, I enclose text of a piece done by Novins yesterday.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Alexander Kendrick
26 Hallam Street
London W. 1

CBS NEWS
26 Hallam Street, London W1 Langham 1166-1167

London Bureau

May 1, 1959.

Dear Ed:

Just a few lines about British election prospects, because I know you are interested.

Harold Evans now says, quite flatly, that it will probably be even later than October. He is betting on February, and the Tory statisticians are busy gathering data on turnout, etc. of the last February election, which was 1950.

The reason for no election now, says Evans, is quite simple. Sample polls taken in the constituencies by the Tory organization gave the Government no more than a 50-50 chance of being re-elected. This is somewhat startling because independent polls show the Government would have been re-elected, but with its majority cut from 60 to about 15. However Evans made a big thing of the Tory votes taken away by the resurgent Liberals. He thinks it would have been the decisive factor making for a Labor victory this spring, though the Liberals would probably have picked up only one or two additional seats themselves at best.

On the subject of election issues, Evans says there isn't much choice between Conservatives and Labor on domestic policy. He therefore thinks foreign policy will be much more important in the coming election than it normally is. Somewhat darkly, he mentioned the H-bomb as a possible decisive issue. This may explain why Nye Bevan last week suddenly opted for unconditional, unilateral test suspension the moment Labor get in. It also explains, no doubt, why Macmillan has been broaching various test suspension suggestions in Moscow and Washington.

Evans is sure the Government will not go to the limit of its mandate, in May. He says February, and since he's been right so far, he probably knows.

I am sorry I was away when you came over in March. I am glad you are going to get a sabbatical, though as I keep hearing about your definite commitments, I am inclined to say "What sabbatical?"

Monty in the flesh (on film, that is) proved far less terrifying and irresponsible than Monty in the transatlantic stories, but if you think the British press is sheepish and chastened by all the unnecessary furore, you are wrong. I've been reading the letter columns, and there isn't one yet that disagrees with anything the F.M. said. And I am sure the same thing is true in the U.S.

I hope to see you over here at some point. Regards.

Allen

Kendrick

June 3, 1958

Dear Saul:

Herewith a fairly complete report on the BBC's electronic tape machine.

I don't see that there is anything to be done immediately, but the boys in London will keep us informed of developments.

As ever yours,

Mr. Saul Haas
Station KIRO
1530 Queen Anne Avenue
Seattle 9, Washington

fc

June 3, 1958

Dear Alex:

First of all, you guys have done a real good job from Paris.

Second, many thanks for taking time to brief me on VERA.

Third, there was no flap re the Paris circuit on the night of the Assembly vote. When there is a flap you will hear from me in unambiguous terms. Your piece stood up - the agencies all went mad, as usual, except in this case Reuters was right, or maybe just lucky.

So far as the repeat is concerned, I will confess to you that I damned near forgot we had one it's been so long since the news has caused us to repeat. Normally it just drools out of Chicago - West by recording.

As ever yours,

Mr. Alex Kendrick
CBS News
26 Hallam Street
London W.1
England

fc

CBS NEWS
26 Hallam Street, London W1 Langham 1166-1167

LONDON BUREAU

May 29. 1958

Dear Ed:

Two things.

First, since Charles is participating in the downfall of the Fourth Republic, I have been checking on your May 28 request for information on the BBC electronic tape machine VERA. The BBC Chief on the engineering and technical side, Sir Harold Bishop, says that they have built two prototype machines, which were given a TV debut on Panorama a few weeks ago, and are now being installed at Lime Grove. They will try to put them into active service in a few weeks' time, and as soon as they are in working order, we can have a look. Bill McClure is much interested in this, so he will be having the look and will communicate his opinion.

Bishop frankly says they are having their teething troubles. When VERA is in good form, she is magnificent; when she has an off day, she is mediocre. It may be months before they get her into dependable operating mood. I saw the Panorama test and VERA was on the ball that night; the kinescope was virtually indistnguishable from the live, and the taped segment was played back on the air just nine minutes after the original recording. I gather the only real time factor involved is that of rewinding the tape.

BBC has no present plans for manufacturing VERA on any scale, but Bishop says they may eventually do so if she is highly successful. There have been several nibbles from manufacturing concerns, and probably ultimately somebody will start making machines and putting them on the market. This is still some way off.

One other angle. VERA works only for the British 450-line system. She could not be used at present for either the American or Continental systems. If she is manufactured here, she would have to be modified for export purposes.

Item Two. I gather there was a bit of a flap on the Paris circuit the night of the Assembly vote because (1) I did not update my piece and come up on the live circuit for your 7.45; (2) because I did not come up on your repeat circuit at 8.45.

I plead not guilty to goofing-off. I would have been on the 7.45 live if I had had a story. But the vote count began just 20 minutes before your air time, and since it took 50 minutes to complete -- and I knew it would take 50 minutes -- I washed out the circuit and notified New York why I was doing so. It is true you got a vote flash during your air time. I was in the AP office when this went out, and knew it was strictly a phoney, based on thumb sucking. It turned out to be about 120 votes off, and actually -- not counting the Communists -- would have meant Pflimlin was defeated instead of winning. As I look back, I think my piece, which tried to explain what was going on and what some of deGaulle's parliamentary problems would be -- not only held up for the 7.45 but would have served usefully as a backgrounder for the repeat.

So why wasn't I on the repeat? What repeat? Nobody told us on our 2130 circuit that the 7.45 was repeating, though we were told that the World Tonight was repeating. If we had known, I would have been there.

Bill has told me about SEE IT NOW. No need to say to you and Fred that everybody will miss it, we over here as much as you. Best regards.

MAY 27

PRESS
COLUMBIA
LONDON

FOR COLLINGWOOD MURROW SAYS UNDERSTAND BBC DEVELOPED NEW EFFECTIVE ELECTRONIC TAPE STOP COULDST HAVE A LOOK AND ADVISE ME QUALITY AND WHETHER IT IS PURCHASABLE. REGARDS.

BURKE

514-43
fc

Haas, Saul

THE FRIENDLY STATION KIRO 50,000 WATTS—CBS
1530 QUEEN ANNE AVE., SEATTLE 9, WASH.

May 26, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

When I was talking with you the other day, you said you would be coming out here July 1. I was pleased to hear this, and will appreciate it very muchif you'll give me some idea as to your plans.

Naturally, I was very much interested in the piece about the BBC tape recorder. Perhaps we can make a deal to give it a work out here.

Cordially,

Saul

Saul Haas
President

SH:pf

OWNED AND OPERATED BY QUEEN CITY BROADCASTING COMPANY

Kendrick
Alex

April 22, 1958

Dear Alex:

Just a hasty and terribly delayed note to tell you how useful your many backgrounders have been.

The aluminum piece, for example, was many days ahead of what little public play the story got in this country.

Hope to see you early in May.

As ever yours,

Mr. Alex Kendrick
CBS
London, England

fc

Dear Ed; This is hot. A.K.

Kendrick to Murrow. Subject: Khrushchev and Tito.

Kendrick
Alex

---

1. Despite some last-minute changes in the draft program of the Yugoslav Communist Party, in order to meet Soviet objections and forestall a boycott of the Party congress by the entire Soviet bloc, the 7th Party Congress which opened on Tuesday in the Slovene capital of Ljubljana, and will be in progress all this week, has in fact been boycotted by Moscow's satellites on Moscow's orders.

2. This is a sudden and unexpected development in a situation in which, until now, Tito had apparently successfully been making his peace with the Kremlin. He certainly has been concurring with the Soviet Union's foreign policy, although he has continued to give lip service to a position of independence between the two blocs.

3. Several volumes could be written about the relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. Since in both countries, one-party rule by the Communist party is in force, it is difficult to disentangle Soviet-Yugoslav relations of a governmental and State nature, from Soviet-Yugoslav party relations. The one has its effect on the other, and Party theory cannot be separated from domestic and foreign policy.

4. Nevertheless the Yugoslav 7th Party Congress is a <u>Party</u> affair, its main consideration at this meeting is a revision of the Party statutes, and -- whatever ulterior meanings they may have -- the principal arguments are ideological and theoretical.

5. Now, from an ideological standpoint, what is this all about? The proposed new statutes of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (as the Yugoslav CP is called) were published a month ago, for pre-congress discussion. The most important thing to know is that the new statutes will replace those adopted at the 6th Party Congress in November 1952, five and a half-years ago -- and that 6th Party congress was dominated, and its statutes written, by Milovan Djilas, who was then riding high, and who is now in prison.

6. Djilas is not present at the 7th Party Congress in Ljubljana, but the platform is still dominated by his presence. This is not to say that the ideas of Djilas's heretical "The New Class" have been made Party law -- although that supreme irony is quite possible in the near future. But the 1958 draft is in fact based on the ideas which Djilas held before his open break with Tito. And the thing that characterized Djilas in the three years before his disgrace was his implacable hatred of the Stalinist system, and his resentment against being pushed around by Moscow. In other words, Djilas even more than Tito represents the spirit of the Cominform break between Russia and Yugoslavia. That Djilas later broke with Tito also, does not affect this basic fact.

7. These are the things that Moscow has objected to in the new Party statutes. In the matter of the rights of Party members, for example, the new statutes contain these words not contained in the old -- that a Party member "<u>before a decision is made has the right to insist on his views</u>."

8. Similarly, the old statutes say that "the higher (Party) agencies may cancel the decisions of lower Party organs." This is omitted from the new statutes. Also, the old statutes say that in order to convoke special Party congresses and conferences, 50 percent of all Party members in the region or body affected must demand it. The new statutes reduce this to only one-third of all Party members.

9. In terms of party structure, therefore, the new draft allows for more democracy and for the expression of minority views.

10. But the key to the Yugoslav draft changes lies in the field of international relations. The new statutes do these two significant things -- (1) they deny the leading role of the Soviet Union in the Communist world; (2) they insist that ideological and political discussions and mutual criticism between various sections of the international Communist movement must be allowed to continue.

11. In explaining their position vis-a-vis Russia the drafters of the new Yugoslav statutes borrow liberally from the article on Stalin in the new 50th volume of the Soviet Great Encyclopedia. That is, they blame Stalinism for the corruption of the Soviet communist system, without blaming Communism itself. Since they are Communists, this is understandable. Their principal target is not the system, but the bureaucracy, one-man rule and cult of personality that Stalin engendered. This enables them to stick to their point that the Yugoslav version of Communism is the genuine article.

12. The attack on Stalinism, however, does give the Yugoslavs the means of denying Soviet primacy in the Communist world. They say that the Russians did indeed hold such a leading position when the Soviet Union was the only Communist country. Says the draft: "In the struggle for victory of socialism, the working class of this or that country may be, for a definite period, the standard bearer of this struggle; it may stand in the front line of this struggle or possess a greater material force. This however, does not mean that such a country should have a monopolistic position within the workers' movement, at least in the field of ideology... Ccoperation within the workers' movement is possible only as cooperation among equal partners."

13. The 1958 draft statutes then proceed to lay down the Titoist principle of national communism. It can, in fact be said, that the new statutes constitute the first, formal Charter of Titoism ever to be issued, since the expulsion of Tito from the Cominform 10 years ago. They wrap up all the ideological arguments, all the speeches that have been made by Tito and his followers. Titoism now emerges not merely as a heresy, but as a new faith, in fact a whole program embracing all fields of policy.

14. In so doing, the Yugoslavs deny the label of National Communists, for this indicates deviation from Communism, whereas they hold that they are the true Communists.

Thus, says the Charter of Titoism, "The peoples of Socialist countries must be allowed to build Socialism according to their specific conditions, taking in account the interests of Socialism as a whole. The proclamation of such a policy as 'National Communism' can come only as a result of the dogmatic or Great-Power egoistic conceptions, or as a result of ideological influence or the intrigues of bourgeoisie."

It goes on tosay: "Every attempt at restricting the legality of the development of Socialism, inevitably MUST yield reactionary results."

15. Since each country must arrive at Socialism by its own road, say the Yugoslavs, and since the most important problem is to create a necessary "economic basis" for Socialism, different economic methods will be used. This is a plug for the Yugoslav concept of "workers' ownership" of factories.

16. In their section headed Forms of Cooperation Within the Workers Movement, the new Yugoslav statutes say: "The forms of cooperation must not be invented or prescribed in advance in any centre."

17. This is the princople of what has come to be called Polycentric Communism. It denies the hegemony and ideological superiority of Moscow as the only true centre of Communism.

18. The Yugoslav draft goes on to say that there are bilateral and multilateral forms of association among the various Communist countries, but that "the Yugoslav Communists in present conditions lay most stress on the form of bilateral cooperation.

19. This means the Yugoslavs are not going in for bloc arrangements, or subscribing to any network of pacts and alliances, but they they will make their international arrangements country by country.

20. The Yugoslav party draft has much to say about State Capitalism. It places against this the Yugoslav system of "workers' self-management."

21. The Yugoslavs also do not accept the Soviet rationale of the "withering away of the state," for Khrushchev has said that the state, especially its police and military aspects, cannot wither away so long as capitalist hostility exists. The new Yugoslav draft does not deny the dictatorship of the proletariat, but says that this exists "in different political forms."

22. Finally, the Yugoslavs do not accept the Soviet theory of the inevitability of war brought on by the forces of capitalism and imperialism. Their implication is that wars are caused, not by the imperialists alone, but can be caused by the existence of rival blocs, even though one of those blocs styles itself Socialist and anti-imperialist.

23. All these ideological differences between the Yugoslavs and the Russians add up. They explain why the Russians and their satellites cannot honor by their presence the 7th Yugoslav Party Congress at Ljubljana this week.

x x x

Kendrick

To Murrow. From Kendrick. March 18, 1958.

Subject: Djilas and Tito.

If it were not reasonably certain that Tito's former right-hand man, Milovan Djilas, is doing a three-year stretch in prison, and that his "heretical ideas" have been proclaimed "an unforgivable crime" in Yugoslavia, itcould have been supposed that Djilas is the author of an official letter addressed by the Yugoslav Communist Party Politburo to all Party members, and just published in the official party organ Kommunist. (February 28, 1958).

For the same charges that Djilas made against the Communist system in his book "The New Class" are made in the Tito letter, in fact, the letter is even stronger in its castigation of the system's faults, such as bureaucracy, special privileges, favoritism, chauvinism, and mis-organization.

Djilas accused the Party system of all these things. But there is a crucial difference between Djilas' charges and those made by the Tito heirarchy, and this difference is the real reason why Djilas is in jail.

For Djilas criticized all strata of the "new class" from top to bottom, declaring that the top leaders merely carried out greater exploitation than the bottom layers, who received "only crumbs from their tables" (The New Class, p.68).

But the Politburo letter puts the whole blame on lower Party functionaries, i.e. local administrators, factory directors,, regional secretaries, etc.

Now the most revealing thing about this situation of the big boys blaming everything on the small fry, and absolving themselves of any correlated guilt, is that Djilas in his book, speaking of the lack of "socialist morality" says that the absence of moral standards is "imbedded in the Communist hierarchical system, in which almost anything is permitted at the top -- the upper circles -- while the same things are condemned if they are practiced at lower echelons -- the lower circles."

Djilas quie obviously was in a position to call his shots.

Specifically, how do the two documents ~~coincide~~ compare?

Djilas in his book (p.57) writes: "Country homes, the best housing, furniture and similar things were acquired; special quarters and exclusive rest homes were established for the highest bureaucracy, for the elite of the New Class. Those beneath were eligible for comparable privileges, depending upon their position in the hierarchy. The State budgets, 'gifts,' and the construction and reconstruction executed for the needs of the State and its representatives, became the everlasting and inexhaustible sources of benefits to the political bureaucracy."

The Politburo letter says: "Here are a few ways in which privileges were reflected: the purchase of luxurious cars; the use of these cars for private purposes; unnecessary, frequent and unjustified spending of money for buying gifts; the waste of social means for various celebrations; the use of privileges in rest homes, by close groups of people at the expense of the workers; the best housing."

On the subject of bureaucracy, where Djilas found that this existed everywhere in the Communist system, the Politburo letter says that "the roots of bureaucracy were long ago cut at the center" (i.e., the top) but has increased on all the lower levels. The letter says that the bureaucrats "suffocate workers' criticisms" and punish all who dare criticize. Moreover, says the letter, "certain leading comrades are insensitive to the life of the people, to the needs of the working people."

The only difference between Djilas and Tito on this point is that for Djilas, "certain leading comrades" are those on a higher Party level than the local administarators Tito accuses.

Again, Djilas has called his shot in the matter of bureaucracy. The Politburo letter says that this lower-level bureaucracy has been encouraged by decentralization. Djilas wrote (p.63): "Decentralization in the economy does not mean a change in ownership, but only gives greater rights to the lower strata of the bureaucracy or of the New Class. "

The present attack of the Politburo on bureaucracy is therefore designed to restrict the privileges granted the lower strata of Communist functionaries during the anti-Stalin period. This does not mean, however, that the upper echelons will relinquish their own rights.

Tito and his group have had to act against the lower strata of the New Class, which has put its own interests above everything else, in order to preserve the Party in its ruling role. Djilas foresaw this also and explains it thus (p.40):

"The Party makes the (new) class, but the clas grows as a result, and uses the Party as a basis. The class grows stronger, while the Party grows weaker. This is the inescapable fate of every Communist Party in power."

In the matter of privileges, the Politburo letter says that these, too, are growing in the local enterprises and organizations. It says "new regulations have to be worked out atthe center" to curb these privileges. However, it does not say anything about curbing the privileges of the "center" itself (i.e., the top).

In the matter of favoritism and "good connections" the letter again blames the lower strata. But it is apparently so vulnerable itself, in the top hierarchy, that the whole thing is quickly dropped. This is by far the shortest section of the whole letter.

The Politburo letter admits that "serious errors" have been made in the distribution of bonuses. "Certain high leaders have received high bonuses, which is untenable and also politically harmful." Djilas said it all long ago.

Again, says the letter "Communist leaders have come sometimes under the influence of the remnants of the bourgeois-nationalistic intelligentsia and from timeto time make nationalistic and chauvinistic outbursts." The only difference between this and Djilas's criticism is, again, on the identity of these Communist leaders -- how high up they go. He says all the way.

The Politburo letter also discovers that the "cult of personality" is not yet dead in Yugoslavia. But of course, it is only the local Communist leaders who are guilty of it. Tito himself is not mentioned as a "personality." Djilas knew better.

In trying to analyze this remarkable Party document, the Politburo letter, it is necessary to recall the 1948-53 period, in which Tito andhis group formed an "alliance" with the Yugoslav population in the struggle against Stalin.

It now seems plain that Tito seeks a renewal of his "alliance" with the people by discovering some other enemy besides Stalin, against which there can be patriotic unity. This new enemy is the lower ranks of the New Class.

All that remains to be said is that if observers outside Yugoslavia can see that the present Tito tactics are based on the thesis and position of Djilas, then people inside Yugoslavia, who are much closer to the whole thing, can see it also.

Djilas, though in prison, is still alive, and it is evident that the Government's adoption of part of his critique of the New Class, lends prestige and validity to the whole -- inside Yugoslavia.

x x x

Kendrick

Murrow, from Kendrick. Dear Ed: Seems like a story. Regards.
Alex.

Nation-wide elections are to be held in Russia on March 16, for the Chamber of the Union of the Supreme Soviet, and for the first time in the 41 years of the Communist regime, the official election propaganda includes lengthy explanations why only one candidate per constituency is required.

Izvestia, the Government's official organ, is particularly fulsome in its defense of the one-party system, so much so that Western observers believe Soviet voters must be asking embarrassing questions in the local constituencies about the political monopoly of the Communist Party.

I will come back to Izvestia's "reassurance campaign" in a moment, but first draw your attention to the reported expulsion of four prominent Soviet academicians from the Party in May 1956, for raising the question of a second party in the Soviet Union.

This story was carried by French newspapers, to the effect that four members of the Academy of Sciences had submitted a memorandum to the Party leadership, pointing out that a second party was the "only effective way of eliminating the danger of a new personality cult." Khrushchev reportedly announced the expulsion of the four at a meeting of the Central Committee, on the ground that a second party would weaken Communist "unity," and open the door to right-wing deviation.

This story was regarded as confirmed by Western experts when on June 7, 1956 Radio Moscow began a broadcast with these words: "Sometimes the question is asked: Why does only one party exist in the USSR? It is because a multiplicity of parties is characteristic of a society which has different classes, the interests of which diverge." Radio Moscow went on to explain why a one-party system was better than "the bourgeois electoral system."

On July 6, 1956, Pravda in a lead editorial, also declared that the question of a second party had been raised, but that such a thought could not be entertained in Soviet Russia.

Now, in 1958, the Russians are preparing for the first elections to be held since the question of a second party was raised and disposed of, and it is evident -- reading between Izvestia's lines -- that it is not really disposed of.

The younger voters, especially, those who have reached voting age -- NOTE: this is 18, and not 21 -- since the death of Stalin five years ago, are presumed to be asking the most insistent questions, following the "thaw" in the universities.

Izvestia on February 2 reported the opening of the electoral campaign in terms of the customary enthusiasm, but in the fourth paragraph of its story gave the game away by saying: "The sworn advocates of the bourgeoisie are jumping out of their skins to slander our election system and to represent it as undemocratic, while foaming at their mouths, they praise the bourgeois electoral system."

Could there be a few "sworn advocates of the bourgeoisie" inside the Soviet Union, even after 40 years of Communism, as well as outside? Izvestia seems to be admitting it, and a week later, in another editorial, "the sworn advocates of the bourgeoisie" have become "the sworn lackeys of imperialism," and they, according to Izvestia, would like to see several parties engage in the electoral campaign in the Soviet Union.

Again, On February 16, Izvestia explained that the system of one candidate to a constituency was based on the assumption that to have two or more candidates would be detrimental to "the unity of the Communist and non-party bloc."

This is taken as a tacit admission that there is now opposition in the Soviet Union to the "Communist and non-party bloc" -- the official title for the official list of candidates -- and that the one-party system is required to keep that opposition from expressing itself.

Again, this is the first time in 41 years of election campaigns that any Soviet source has said things like this.

Although it will require courage to cross out the name of the official candidate, or to abstain from voting at all -- since both are positive actions which are publicly recorded -- the March 16 election is being looked forward to, to see if the 99.98 percent poll of the last election in 1954 can be maintained, and if the equally high "victory" percentage of the official single candidates will suffer at the hands of "the sworn advocates of the bourgeoisie" and the misguided supporters of a two-party system.

xxx

(MURROW)

(Sandwich)

(E.P.M. F.Y.I.)

Confidential.

Dear Ed:

I have a good friend who is employed at Berne by a well-known American agency. He has a wide experience in this kind of work, dating back through the war in Italy, Germany and Austria, and he has sufficient standing in his organization to be able to address its head by his first name. The head, as you know, spent a good many years in Berne himself. As a result of this and other factors, Berne is the key point of the entire European operation, just as it was in the war. There may be accounts of how useful Vienna or Istanbul are, but believe me, the intelligence collected there and in similar places is on a comparatively low level, mostly from refugee sources who, as you know, too frequently tell you what they think you want to hear instead of what there is. Too frequently they don't know what there is.

But Berne is a high-level operation, thanks to its neutral nature, the cooperation of its neutral observers, etc. It should be stressed that Berne is important in this way only as long as the Swiss permit it to be.

Well, they no longer do. Whatever psychological and economic effects were brought about by the United States' recent action in raising the tariff on Swiss watches -- and they were considerable -- they are insignificant compared to the effects in the intelligence field. The Berne operaton has frozen up. My friend says he might as well pack up and go home. Three years of sensitive and skilled work on his part, and the part of other good people, has simply been tossed out the window in order to help out the Hamilton Watch Company.

I am sure this is now known to the agency in question. But it might do some good if it were known in other quarters.

See you soon.

Alex -

P.S. Who had the genius to pick Ed Morgan for director of news? I confess I never thought of him, probably because he was always a news-gatherer rather than an administrator in my mind, but I can't imagine a better choice.

Alex Kendrick.

Subject: Marriage under Malenkov.

There can be no doubt at this point that there has recently been a startling increase of immorality inside the Soviet Union. Some people think that it is a reaction against the bleak puritanism of the Stalin period. In any case, such manifestations of it as juvenile delinquency, rowdyism, drunkenness, rape, robbery, and marriage laxity have reached flood tide in the 18 months since Stalin's death. The concern of the Soviet authorities is reflected by the numerous propaganda campaigns currently in progress under Malenkov. There is no reason for believing Malenkov is a puritan himself, and what Moscow is concerned with is a serious social phenomenon. Anyway, the current campaigns against vodka, tobacco, crime and fornication permeate the entire Soviet social structure. They have not only their negative, but their positive aspects. Thus, anti-hooliganism is the negative aspect of handling delinquency on the juvenile level; whereas the positive aspect has been to reintroduce co-education in the public schools. It seems that the separation of boys from girls over the past dozen years has led to increased masculine juvenile delinquency, and it's now believed that the softening influence of the female may help to curb it.

As the new school season starts, this is the most pertinent thing in the Soviet anti-immorality campaign, and it provides the news peg for our story.

However we are chiefly concerned here with the subject of marriage and divorce, in connection with the anti-immorality campaign. There has recently been a concerted and all-enveloping output of Soviet internal propaganda glorifying family life and condemning various kinds of marriage laxity.

I have at hand six recent examples of this sort of thing. Knowing the way the Russians work, I would say that each of these morality tales indicates not an isolated phenomenon, but a whole category of sexual license, and that each of these categories must be fairly prevalent inside the Soviet Union, to warrant the specific attention paid to it.

I find the social situations herein described to be fascinating. I hope they strike you the same way.

1. The first situation was recently brought to light by the Red Army newspaper Kraysnaya Zvezda (Red Star) under the headline "Marriage for the 'Sport' of It." It describes a scene in a ZAGS office (government bureau where marriages and divorces are registered) near a military encampment. Two couples appeared, to register their marriages. The girls seemed nervous, and without the customary joy an excitement. The two soldiers seemed bored, and kept turning to a captain, their superior officer, who had accompanied them.

Red Star reports the conversation of the two brides. "Which sergeant are you going to marry?" says Vera. "It's all the same to me. They're both named Nikolai," says Sophie. The two sergeants also whispered. "Which one will you take?" asks Nikolai I. "The one the captain orders me to!" replies Nikolai II. The marriages are registered, the two couples become officially men and wives, and Captain Radashkevich rubs his hands and says, "That's that." The captain then sends the two sergeants back to their unit, and the two brides back to the local physical training school in which they are students.

Red Star then explains what this is all about. The military encampment has received orders to engage in district sports competitions, and one of the requirements is that a women's track and field team must be put into the lists, consisting of servicemen's families. There are no family teams at the camp. Captain Radashkevich considers the possibility of refusing to participate in the district competitions. "But that is impossible," he concludes. Then the solution comes to him, says Red Star, and his face lights up like Archimedes' on discovering the law of hydro-statics. The captain goes to the local physical training institute, learns that Vera and Sophie are the best athletes there, and at a happy dinner for the girls persuades them to marry the two sergeants in order to be able to participate in the sports competition. The girls say they have no wish to marry, and want to pick their own husbands, but the captain tells them it will be "only a formal temporary marriage for the duration of the district competitions" and afterwards, he says, "we willtransfer you once more to the unmarried state."

The captain's scheme brought the unit victory in the sports competition. But it also brought complications. For the registry office categorically refused to dissolve the marriages, and since it is increasingly difficult to get divorces in the Soviet Union, the girls Vera and Sophie find themselves still married to Nikolai I and Nikolai II, while Captain Radashkevich, who is responsible for these sham marriages, says Red Star, "only shrugs his shoulders and says that perhaps they will learn to like each other in time."

2. The second category of marriage laxity to be inspected was described recently by the Soviet trade union organ Trud (Labor) under the headline "Butterflies." It tells about a girl named Olga, "in a light coat and red sweater, blue beads at her neck; her face is painted and her mouth a red heart; she holds a cigarette." Olga, it seems, picks up men on the street, usually by asking for a light. She is married, but not pleased with marriage. Her husband is a clerk in a cooperative, but spends all his spare time rooting for the Spartak soccer team and is seldom at home. Olga is better educated than her husband, she studied music for two years. But she has no topics of conversation with her husband. He is not interested in music, and she is not ineterested in soccer. Moreover he doesn't receive enough wages to buy her the dresses she thinks she needs.

Trud blames her background for what happened to Olga. Her parents kept urging her to get married so that she would not have to work, and her girl friends, who considered her beautiful, told her that any man would be proud to have her for his wife and give her a "beautiful life."

None of this turned out to be true with her own marriage. Her husband provided no "beautiful life" and could not support her in the way she believed herself entitled to. So her girl friends, Raya and Lucy, who frequented the Harp Cafe, persuaded her to seek the "beautiful life" elsewhere, like they did, picking up men on the street and being taken to cafes and restaurants, receiving gifts of perfume.

Olga now is a member of this night-time society of pick-up girls, says Trud. They gather in the squares of central Moscow or in the cafes where they are escorted by "young men with little mustaches and flashy ties" and sometimes "solid older men, with hats and good overcoats with fur collars." It is an existence of restaurants, music and dancing, the life of butterflies.

Trud wonders how all this came about and who is resposible for Olga. The parents, yes. Society, yes. But most of all, Olga herself. "She forgot her conscience. She was not shocked when she was first called 'girlie' on the street instead of the respectable and respectful term 'young lady.' She ran after 'the beautiful life,' meaning by this not work, not a family, but cafes, dances and fashions."

3. Our third marital situation is also described by Trud (Labor) under the headline "Scenes in a ZAGS (Marriage Registration Office)."

This is about a ZAGS in a small town on the lower Volga, apparently the town of Astrakhan. It tells of a carpenter named Kostyrev who appeared and began filling out a marriage application form. The bride was not with him, as is customary, and it turns out that he had been at the ZAGS a few days before and registered marriage with Anna -- or at least, made out a marriage application blank -- and he has now changed his mind and making a second application for marriage with Lydia.

Trud then points out that many ZAGS bureaus, especially in the smaller towns, have registered double, triple and multiple marriages for numerous persons. It speaks of "brides and bridegrooms who have already been married for years," and says that in registering marriage more than once they have "cheated the state."

What we would consider bigamy is apparently considered carelessness or "cheating" by Trud, which says "For some the registration of a marriage is merely a minor formality. They do not attach much importance to an act which is intended to cement the Soviet family still more strongly. They have no conscience and know nothing of the profound human feelings." Trud concludes by saying that "the doors of the ZAGS must be shut to such vulgar people."

4. Red Star, the Army newspaper, uncovered our fourth category of moral laxity and describes the case of an Army officer, but the situation herein referred to is obviously not limited to uniforms.

The officer in question, a lieutenant colonel named Misyul, was married 18 years ago. He soon left his wife, but did not divorce her, and at the age of 49 he found a 19-year-old girl and persuaded her to become his wife. He neglected to dissolve his first marriage, however. In the course of time he had three children, at which point he became tired of family life. He decided to end the second marriage, and when his second wife reproached him and reminded him of the children, he in turn reminded her that they were never legally married and she could consider hserself lucky because he intended to give her financial assistance. The assistance turned out to be 150 rubles (legally $37.50) monthly, and Red Star points out that Lt. Col. Misyul receives 3000 rubles ($750) monthly.

The colonel then married a third time. Red Star indicts him for "abandoning three children" and reports that he had to appear before a Party committee to explain his personal life, although he objected violently on the ground that the Party was committing "an outrage to a Communist who is honorably serving the Motherland." Red Star concludes by saying that Misyul's attitude toward women and his own children is itself "an outrage" and that the "fatherly care of children is also service to the Motherland."

5. Our fifth category was brought to light recently by Vechernaya Moskva (Evening Moscow) under the headline "Grasshoppers."

It tells about the senior engineer of a Soviet scientific institute, who has been married five times. He left his first wife because he "changed his views about married life." He parted from his second wife "by mutual consent, and we even kissed each other lovingly when we said good-bye." He met his third wife at a holiday resort, registered their marriage there, and got a divorce when he returned from his vacation two weeks later. His fourth wife he told after a month "It isobviously not our fate to live together. Let us go our own ways." Now he has been married again for two years, but wants his fifth divorce because his wife does not get along withhis mother.

The "love for mother" is a "screen of nobility" which, in numerous forms, is used by numerous Soviet citizens as excuses for ending marriage, says Evening Moscow. It then tells of another marital adventurer, who has contracted a series of marriages and then ended them on various "noble" pretexts, but who has made sure each time that he received money or goods from his wife. He is able to do this by threatening to claim half the wife's entire property as a separation settlement, and then taking less in order to leave the communal property claim unfiled.

Evening Moscow calls men like this "grasshoppers," jumping from one "family nest to another with the careless simplicity of children skipping from one square to another in the game of hop-scotch."

6. Case History No. 6 has a wild flavor. It was reported by Komsomolskaya Pravda (Communist Youth Truth) under the headline "Mountain Law."

This took place in the village of Malka, in the Nagorny district, of the Kabardinian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic -- that is, in the Caucasus. Recently, according to the youth newspaper, "a hooligan-like misdemeanor, typical of the feudal life of prerevolutionary Kabardinia, was committed by the brothers Hamid and Hosen Nafadzokov." They kidnapped Tamara Fomitova, the young school teacher of the village of Malka, and deputy secretary of the Communist Youth organization there, which last fact brought it to the attention of the Youth organ. It seems that Tamara was followed home by a horse-cart, and at a dark place in the mountain road, five men piled out of the cart and piled Tamara into it.

The abduction was reported to the authorities by Tamara's sister Yamida, also a teacher and a Communist Youth member. However Yamida also reported she had heard that after the kidnapping, which was for the purpose of getting Tmara married, Tamara had become reconciled to her fate and was willingly living as the wife of Hosen Nafadzokov, who had engineered the mountain abduction. Although Tamara had been a Komsomol official and Yamida only a humble member, Yamida was evidently a better Komsomolka than Tamara because she published a notice saying that since her sister had become reconciled "she is an unworthy, unprincipled Komsomol member and she is sacrificing herself to feudal vestiges." For, declared Yamida "I want us hill-women to be free forever from such shameful phenomena."

The authorities entered the picture to investigate the kidnapping, and the Procurator of the Kabardinian ASSR, Senior Adviser for Justice Gamaliel Dubtsov, reported as follows:

"The abduction was carried out by means of force against the will and wish of the bride. But it has been established that after she had been abducted, Tamara Fomitova gave her consent to enter marriage, and at the present time is the wife of Hosen Nafadzokov, the one who abducted her. Tamara Fomitova gave the following explanation: 'After I was kidnapped, I agreed to marry.' From what has been stated, and considering that Tamara Fomitova is living at the moment in registered wedlock, the Procurator's Office of the Kabardinian ASSr considers it inexpedient to take legal action."

However Komsomolskaya Pravda indignantly refused to let matters rest there. It reported a similar case from the next Caucasian village. It also reported that in the Caucasus "many responsible comrades," i.e., leading Communists, condone abductions-for-marriage as the law and custom of the mountains. But they can only mean the law and custom of the Biblical mountains, since the law and custom of the Soviet mountains is the same as in the Soviet lowlands, namely that women are respected. The newspaper concludes with a stirring appeal to wipe out "mountain law" in favor of Soviet law, and abduction-marriages in favor of happy Soviet wooing and wedding.

x x x

Kendrick, Alex

February 4, 1958

Dear Alex:

I am doing what Mr. Truman requested. Here is a copy for you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Alexander Kendrick
CBS News
26 Hallam Street
London, W.1, England

mcc
enc.

Kendrick,

MARCH 7, 1956

ALEX KENDRICK
HOTEL DAWSON
JOHANNESBURG
SOUTH AFRICA

MURROW SAYS
THANKS YOUR LETTER HUDDLESTON STOP USING

HIM 7:45 MARCH TWELFTH. REGARDS

BURKE

414-43

068 COLBROCO
RC1 GM

TRN110/J060 JOHANNESBURG 63/62 28 1440

LT CBS INC NEWYORK

RECEIVED
1956 FEB 29 AM 9:42
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

BURKE PROMURROW HUDDLESTON WOULD BE MADE VERY HAPPY IF
HE COULD MEET YOU STOP HAVE ALSO TAKEN LIBERTY TELLING
HIM MURROW HUDDLESTON CONVERSATION WOULD MAKE GOOD SEVEN FORTY
FIVER STOP ANYWAY HE ARRIVES PANAMERICAN ONE FIFTY ONE
THURSDAY NIGHT AND WILL STAY AT KENT SCHOOL CONNECTICUT

STOP HIS FIRST WEEK IS FREE OF PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT REGARDS
ALEX KENDRICK

Kendrick, A.

S/N.

May 5, 1952

Dear Alex:

Here's some dope on Yugoslavia that was given to me by a guy named Dwight Mallon. I doubt that it will be helpful, but it might be.

As ever yours,

Mr. Alexander Kendrick
PIO-HQ-VMP
Press Camp, APO 777
c/o Postmaster
New York, New York

Laird, Steve

S. Laird
c/o CLEARY, GOTTLIEB, FRIENDLY & BALL
40, COURS ALBERT 1ER
PARIS-VIIIE

EUROPEAN OFFICE
JOHN H. FERGUSON
RICHARD H. MOORE
RESIDENT PARTNERS

VICTOR MOLODOVSKY
JEAN L. BLONDEEL
(ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE)
EDOUARD JACQUEMAIRE
ANDRE W.G. NEWBURG
HUBERT MATHE-DUMAINE

TELEPHONE
BALZAC 66-80
CABLE ADDRESS
CLEARGOLAW PARIS

ELIHU ROOT, JR.
GRENVILLE CLARK
COUNSEL

GEORGE E. CLEARY
LEO GOTTLIEB
HENRY J. FRIENDLY
MELVIN C. STEEN
FOWLER HAMILTON
THOMAS J. KIERNAN
LYMAN M. TONDEL JR.
JOHN F. WARD
GEORGE STINSON
JAMES G. JOHNSON JR.
LEONARD S. SHERIFF
52 WALL STREET
NEW YORK CITY

GEORGE W. BALL
ROBERT C. BARNARD
SOUTHERN BUILDING
WASHINGTON D.C.

June 11, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Glen Arden Farm
Pawling, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

For your weekend, anti-insomnia reading.

With a wish that you all are well, and will have a good summer.

Best, as always,

Steve

Fresh (probably in both senses of the term) Views --
by Stephen Laird, June 8, 1958

In The World-Wide Contest With Communism:

Has The U.S. Got The Facts And Policies It Needs?

Can We Carry Europe-As-Is And Win?

Must We Create One Free World?

AMERICA'S CLEAR AND PRESENT CHALLENGE

If an inveterate sports reporter were assigned to the biggest story on earth, before too long he might come up with a commentary leading off like this:

"In the World's Series to end all World's Series, the surprising 'Reds' are closing in fast on the injury-ridden, dissension-riddled 'Yanks'. In fact, it begins to look as if these cocky, hard-hitting champions of the International League (recently raised to major status by absorption of National and Pacific franchises) may go on to triumph over the odds-on American League favorites..."

Then, proceeding to a summary of the scoreboard on the world's political-economic contest, the writer might note that:

-- While America and its partners are in the economic doldrums, Russia and its comrade countries achieve rapid and continuous economic expansions.

-- While the U.S. and its Allies bicker and block among themselves, the Communist nations (except for Yugoslavia) congeal into a more streamlined entity.

-- While American science gets a little ball saying 'peep-peep' into spatial orbit, the Russians are

out there with a ton-and-a-half laboratory saying "ha-ha".

-- While economically underdeveloped nations sometimes spit at U.S. representatives and U.S. policies -- and are joined by the U.S.' best friends in sneering at the American way of life, the Russian leaders and their professions of good-will and disinterested aid often are taken at face-value.

James Reston, straight-reporting Washington correspondent of the New York Times, on June 4th wrote: "The eleventh anniversary of the launching of the European Recovery program will take place tomorrow amidst new complaints and fears about the economic derangement of the free world.

"Political crises come and go in France, Britain, Egypt, Lebanon, Algeria, India and a lot of other places, but economic crises are always with us, particularly when the United States economy wavers... Economic troubles in areas coveted by Moscow are creating social and political problems which, if unsolved, may tip the power balance against the West..."

Dreams and Realities

What's going on? What's gone wrong?

There is, of course, the recession.

But this is only an immediate and paradoxical topping on a major, long-term cause: The U.S., compared to the underdeveloped countries and even to the industrially-advanced countries, is too rich; and all the time it becomes relatively richer, while the other non-

Communist nations become relatively poorer. This not only creates economic difficulties and dislocations in the world, but also a psychological irritant and diplomatic impediment, even in relations with our best friends.

In its economic diplomacy, furthermore, the U.S. has preferred aid to trade, which provides short-term palliatives but only widens the "dollar gap" and deepens the ultimate problem.

In the economic contest with Russia, U.S. public opinion obviously is neither ready nor willing to urge or support a national policy of cutting down on the consumers' goods, the services and the extras, in order to take off the fat and put on hard muscle for the fight. (It can even be argued that by its very nature, the American free-enterprise, free-market system is not easily adapted to a planned, directed, lean economy -- even in wartime we didn't really do it.)

In America's political diplomacy, our policy-makers and most of our people live in a dream-world. The eminent Walter Lippmann not long ago spoke out these naked truths:

"It was an ordeal for Secretary Dulles to have to face a big press conference a few hours after the morning papers had carried the story of the Soviet suspension of nuclear testing. He chose to treat the Soviet move as a tricky and meaningless propaganda stunt which they, with their closed society, can exploit, whereas we, in

our open and free society, are unable to match it. This theory may comfort him but it is, I venture to believe, a dangerous form of escapism from the hard realities of the world situation. For it rests on the notion that our many reverses and the decline of our influence are due not to defects in our policies but to the superior advantages of the Soviet Union in propaganda...

"American propaganda is in trouble not because the Russians are able to lie with impunity but because in so many critical areas American propaganda is trying to sell policies which for one reason or another are obsolete, are fictions, are profoundly unpopular.

"There is the central fiction in the Far East that Formosa is China, and that the actual government of China on the mainland ought to disappear. No propaganda can make a policy based on that fiction credible, much less convincing and inspiring. In South Asia there is the fiction, which defies strategic geography, that we are arming Pakistan to defend the Middle East against the Red Army. This is a fiction which has earned us the deep suspicion of India. In the Middle East there is the fiction that the Arab states will remain with the West if only we can prevent the Soviet forces from invading them.

"And in Europe, there is the fiction that Adenauer's Germany will absorb East Germany and that in some unknown way the Red Army will roll itself back out of Eastern Europe. The fact of the matter is that

the mass of the people do not like these fictions and the informed leaders of opinion know that they are fictions and do not believe in them. That is why our propaganda works badly.

"A wise and experianced man said to me in Paris that the Western world was in a political decline not so much because the Soviet Union was so strong and so shrewd, but because the Western democracies made so many mistakes and lacked the political courage to rectify them. Listening to Mr. Dulles at his press conference, I wondered whether he was not trying to escape from that bitter truth."

The distinguished John Gunther is even more severe: "Working in Russia's favor," he says, "are our stupidities, mistakes, inertia, overconfidence, lack of imagination, and lack of will and faith."

Given the facts, and the enlightened guidance, we can have every confidence that the American people, in their search for security and their desire for peace and prosperity, will vote for and support political leaders who produce economic and diplomatic policies to achieve these ends.

We must hope, therefore, for courageous, realistic reports from competent press, radio and tv reporters and correspondents, and for more widely disseminated reports and counsel by men like Kennan, Lippmann, Stevenson, Gunther, Warburg, Keyserling, Murrow, Smith, Reston, etc. We must hope that editors and proprietors of news-outlets will be objective and truly patriotic. We must find and promote diplomats who are able reporters and who, with complete career security, will feel free to tell Washington superiors facts they may not

like to hear.

As John Gunther puts it: "With the future of the world, no less, at stake, we at least owe it to ourselves to be informed, and without facile optimism, either."

All the above clearly mounts up to quite a formidable congeries of challenges and opportunities. As the contribution of one free citizen's urgent concern and hope, therefore, and with more humility than the non-bevelled phrasing would indicate, the following personal views and fact-connections may add a certain clarity to one corner-base of our pile of economic and diplomatic problems:

The European Handicap

One reason the U.S. is losing its lead in the world is that it is carrying too much weight.

To some degree, this consists of too much "consumer fat" and institutionally-inbuilt incomes at home.

More, it is the responsibility America must bear in assuring underdeveloped and slowly-developing nations that we will give them every possible assistance in their desires and drives for political freedom, national independence and higher living standards.

But mostly it is the economic and diplomatic weight handicap put on America by "West" Europe. (In using this term, now and later, we refer to the 17 nations in the Organization for European Economic Cooperation.)

The trouble with America's allies in Europe is that they mostly will not (perhaps truly cannot, in time), do what they have to do to meet the challenge of big American free-enterprise, free-market competition

in the world; or to meet the Communist challenge within and without. Thus, they are not the viable, vigorously contributing concerns they should be if they are to be a help rather than a hindrance to America's economic-diplomatic contest with Russia.

Western European nations are heavy and awkward with history and tradition; they are slowed by boundary lines, littlenesses and lazinesses; they are cluttered with classes, cliques and cartels; in some cases they have become neurotic with unrealistic and unrealizable dreams of power and glory.

Consequently, to make ends meet in their national economies, they must, with few exceptions, be subsidized by the U.S. And in certain blatant cases their reactionary relations with colonies and "protectorates" overseas raise huge diplomatic difficulties for America and the "West" in the match with Russia and Communism for world opinion and the support of uncommitted countries.

Variously unable to drop the dark glasses of the past and rose-colored ones of the present, "West" Europe has trouble seeing and moving ahead.

U.S. And U.S.S.R. Face The Future

But while Europe props up the past, the U.S. and U.S.S.R., in their different perspectives, build for the future.

As Margaret Mead remarked, in commenting on the similarity between Americans and Russians: "The sense of belonging to a big country, and a country that

belongs to the future, makes for a similar kind of national identity... In both cases, there is a kind of thinness of culture, and a commitment to the future rather than to the past."

In the first of his series of newspaper articles based on his book Inside Russia Today, John Gunther wrote: "The Russians are a terrific, a tremendous, a magnificent people. In some respects they closely resemble Americans -- in good humor, robustness, curiosity, gregariousness, capacity for analysis, capacity for organization, inventiveness, aptitude for technical skills, and so on. During our whole trip (in Russia) I never saw an unfriendly face."

The U.S. (and Canada) and the U.S.S.R. (and adjacent Communist countries) both are rich in resources, modern productive plant, skilled and energetic manpower. Both are self-sufficient in food. Both will allow nothing to hold back introduction of a new process or product. Both have just one class (over 90% of Americans think of themselves as middle-class, almost 100% of Russians think of themselves as working class) divided into managerial minorities and ambitious, hard-working majorities. Both have been becoming richer, faster.

Smug, Unhurried Europe

The individual "Western" European country, however, is insufficient in materials, modern machinery, manpower and (except for France and Denmark) food. All sorts of traditions and institutions retard adoption of new methods, merchandise and markets. People are held apart by race, ancient quarrels and memories, formalized positions in society, and languages. (An

English writer once remarked that the British working-class is branded on its tongue.)

True, "West" Europe has had an upsurge of prosperity since the war, with Germany and France in particular enjoying excellent economic expansions and new high living standards. But even with these gains, I submit, "West" Europe no longer is really "competitive" in the world. For in the West, America, and in the East, Russia, keep getting relatively stronger, richer and more competitive all the time.

It has been my livelihood and blessing (in terms of a subsidized education) to reside and work in the European capitals and countries for some 14 out of the past 18 years. More and more I've observed that the English and French, at least, tend to look down on and even despise Americans, their values and ways of life, and especially their all-absorbing devotion to their jobs and "getting ahead". Compared to Americans, the French consider themselves highly civilized, educated and inventive; the English consider themselves more wise, sane and creative. (When France is in difficulties, the politicians, industrialists and editorial writers preach that French "civilization" will make France victorious in the end. When Britain is in trouble, its MPs, businessmen and leader writers assure one and all that British "character" and "craftsmanship" will bring Britain to the top again. In Germany, the word they like to use is "culture".)

Talk, for example, to British friends who may be in the aristocracy, in business, or in wage-employment. Almost without exception they will tell you that while working hard at factories and offices and keeping the job

in mind even at meals and in the evenings and over weekends may be all right for Americans, they prefer to leave the job at the office door and the factory gate. They will tell you that while the Americans' work seems to be an end in itself, they themselves work in order to be able to enjoy and enlarge their lives after working hours. The French, Swiss and Italians I've known take more or less the same line. And they all point out, probably correctly (and in a tone implying that this should really make us reconsider) that we are rather like the Germans in this.

Europe's False Assumption

No American would want to deny the Englishman, Frenchman, and other Europeans their right to these opinions and personal preferences. Most Americans who live abroad for any length of time, in fact, come to look forward to an English weekend, French food, an annual skiing and seaside vacation, etc.

But there is an assumption in this British and "European" outlook which is false, and in its cardinal wrongness a danger to the whole "Western" world. The assumption, unconscious or even expressed when a "European" is questioned on the subject, is that Britain, France, and "Western" Europe can continue their contemporary way and pace of life and work, and at least hold on to their good-enough present standards of living and solvency.

"Go on Americans, go on Germans, if you like, work yourselves into ulcers and heart disease, buy lots

of things and get rich", they would say. "But just let us go on living in the way we know, since we find it more civilized, amusing, healthy and rewarding."

Fair enough.

Unfortunately, however, it is not going to work out like that. For these Europeans cannot live in a world all their own -- even a Common Market or Free Trade Area world all their own. Like it or not, they live in a world of automatic competition with big free-enterprise America and big Communist Russia. And both the U.S. and U.S.S.R. mean business: Each of them knows they must push ahead as a going, fast-growing concern if they are to survive as a "free" nation on the one hand and a "communist" one on the other.

Europe is in between, and in this pressure from both sides it cannot keep to its present pace and institutional framework and perpetuate its present standard of living and position in the world, let alone improve them.

"West" Europe must learn that it will have to work harder, more efficiently and more cooperatively, and above all give up some of its vestigial and binding traditions if it is even going to hold its present (precarious and in some ways artificial) position. In short, "Europeans" will have to run faster and more adroitly just to stay in the same place. Conversely, unless the pace of progress and productivity and market-expansion is stepped up, "West" Europe will

fall backwards in its economic and social well-being.

America's Choices

The case of America's closest and most important partner, the U.K., is fairly typical of all the non-American industrialized countries in the Atlantic Alliance. British international power and domestic well-being actually began an uninterrupted decline back in 1912, due 1) to a lack of capital expansion and replacement at home; 2) to vanishing natural resources and the necessity of large-scale imports of raw materials to keep its factories running; 3) to a cumbersome bureaucracy and the exorbitant cost of military and foreign commitments. Today, despite the fact that British production is high and industrial profits are the highest in history, insufficient effort is being made to raise efficiency in production and distribution. Nor is Britain able to cut military expenditures to a figure it can afford.

Americans must not avoid these facts about Britain and its other partners in "West" Europe, if for no other reason than for their own strength and security. Too, Americans must face their responsibilities in helping "West" Europeans to face up to and overcome their frailties and the basic reasons for them. For unless "Western" Europe re-values, re-tools, re-aligns and re-dedicates itself to face the challenge of today and tomorrow, America will have to face these choices:

1) To drift on at the present rate of

suggestion (to politifians) and subsidy (to economies) and see "West" Europe descend into deeper insolvencies; or,

2) To greatly increase the rate of subsidy and capital investment in "West" Europe (even though Europeans do not make the necessary changes to improve investment prospects).

In either case, "West" Europe will become less of a going enterprise, more open to Communist penetration, and a growing burden on America, its economy, and its competitive position against Communist Russia.

The third choice, certainly a stupid and short-sighted one, would be for America to "write off" the "obtuse" Europeans. On both the economic and political planes, however, that would surely be offering Europe and its resources to world Communism. (In this connection, there are responsible reports that the Pentagon already is actively making plans to "do without Europe". The military planners are said to be moving toward setting up U.S. security through intercontinental missiles (ICBMs) based in America, and submarine-based strategic rockets (Polaris), and thus to eliminate the necessity of bases in Europe -- or even keeping up "West" European living standards and political good-will. The date when this can happen: sometime between 1962 and 1965.)

All these choices, then, would be bad ones. For anyone with normal knowledge and intelligence anxious to perpetuate his or her conception of free

economic and political choice can see that today there is only one over-riding aim for any and all nations in the "Free World" -- singly and collectively to stay solvent, to achieve higher standards of living and culture, and to successfully meet the challenge of the "Communist World".

To hear the outspoken fears and frets of most individuals in the "West", one would suppose that this Communist challenge would be sufficient to move them into mighty personal, national and international efforts to meet the challenge and win. Instead, they (or at any rate their national leaders) seem to sneer, suspect and even fight more among themselves than they do against the growing might of Russia and its comrade countries.

The Fourth Choice

Is there no answer for the "West"? In my view, there most definitely is. But by all present indications it is to be doubted that either Americans or "Europeans" will understand the urgency, or have the far-sightedness, courage and audacity to accept the solution and act on it.

If the Communist challenge is to be met, the "Free World" must become what it purports to be: Every nation in the community must be free politically and economically. This means that in each country there must be individual liberty and freely-elected governments and institutions; it also means there must be

a free market for producers. And as rapidly as possible, economic and political boundary lines must be broken down to move toward One Free World.

The Common Market and Free Trade Area projects in Europe are a good start. But the idea must be extended to include North and South America, and non-Communist countries everywhere.

The American Congress shows good indications of waking up to the need. On June 6th, in passing a $3 billion foreign aid bill by an overwhelming majority, the Senate voted an accompanying resolution serving notice on the President that henceforth they want more emphasis on economic rather than military aid. Moreover, the Senate resolved that the U.S. should join with other nations to help India's second five-year plan to succeed, for as one Senator remarked, developments in India might have greater effect on the Free World's future than anything else in the next few years.

Naturally, no national public opinion will support a project for One Free World that would set up the basis for a cut-throat, cheap-labor competition to America and the other industrially and socially advanced countries. Nor would Americans readily accept a fully free flow of European products, or Europeans freely accept the products that would pour in from America's highly competitive productive plant.

But a start can and must be made. Many a tariff in many a country can be lowered or eliminated without

harming the nation concerned (even though it may eliminate inefficient producers in that nation). Moves can be made toward harmonizations of production costs -- up to the most advanced and civilized levels of wages and working conditions. In fact, reduced tariffs in individual countries can be precisely tied to raised wages in other countries. That is, tariffs should be torn down only when this would open a market to a producer who pays fair and internationally-equivalent salaries and wages to employees, and who then offers a better value-for-price in his product.

Immediately, negotiations along these lines could begin between the U.S., Canada, and Britain. Then, One Free World having been begun, fairly competing sectors of other national economies can be brought in along the way -- Switzerland, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Sweden, Germany, Italy, etc.

Utopian? Impractical? Perhaps, but nevertheless, necessary. Some American leaders see this clearly. In a little-reported speech at the University of Louisville, Adlai E. Stevenson made these statements:

"We are witnessing the last stages of the old world-wide, self-regulating, international trade and investment system, which we in America have largely taken for granted.

"At the same time, as it recedes, we see, expanding, eager to take its place, the new Communist techniques

of grants, gifts, loans, trade, aid, barter, technical assistance, raw materials at cost, or plain dumping, all bent to the same purpose -- the reinforcement of Communist power...

"We are headed for a new crisis, one no less dire than the crisis of 1947, and no less certain to lead to catastrophe unless we act in time..."

On June 8th, in a Michigan State commencement address, Mr. Stevenson was specific in the only choice left to Americans and the "Free World": "The free nations," he said, "must be rallied to consider ways and means to a functioning, expanding free world trading system, and each must accept full responsibility for the policies that are worked out.

"I believe we should propose that a committee of experts be set up comparable to the group which laid the groundwork for the Marshall Plan in 1947." Such a group, he said, would devise "joint measures to secure sustained growth, joint negotiations for a low tariff or free trade area, joint undertaking of a long-term aid and investment program, and joint agreement on adequate working capital for trade and convertibility."

On June 8th too, British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, in a commencement speech at DePauw University, declared: "We can no longer afford to think parochially... There are still too many artificial barriers to the free flow of money and trade in the free world...Now our political

aims are the same and we all face a common danger.

"Just as the economies of the states of the Union on this continent grew together 200 years ago, so,in some measure at least, must the economies of the free world today."

. . .

Dry But Fertile Facts:

THE CASE FOR ONE FREE WORLD

The economic and diplomatic challenge of Communism is clear and present, and to meet it we must think big and do big. As The Economist of London declared last May 3rd: "To many thinking people on this side of the Atlantic, the most immediate political fact today is not the hydrogen bomb, which nobody looks like using. The most immediate political fact now is that productive power has recently been increasing more swiftly in the communist than in the free world, and this year the balance against the side of the angels is likely to be even worse; in many communist countries production may well increase by anything up to 10 percent again in 1958, and in many democratic countries it is going, at best, to stand still."

Herewith are the economic and social facts of the matter:

Western Europe Depends on U.S. Assistance

Since the war, says the latest annual O.E.E.C. (Organization for European Economic Cooperation) report: "American aid played the crucial role...in financing essential ("West" European) import needs, accelerating investment and reconstruction, and permitting tolerable consumption levels. Its economic importance may be seen from the fact that it sufficed to pay for one-fourth of Europe's total imports of goods and services in the period 1947-50, or about two-thirds of its merchandise imports from the dollar area." (O.E.E.C. member-countries that received aid from the U.S.: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, the U.K. No aid or loan of any sort was requested by Switzerland. No aid was given to Sweden, but it did receive a U.S. loan under the Marshall Plan.)

Since World War II (July 1, 1945 to January 1, 1958) the U.S. has distributed more than $62 billion in grants and credits to foreign governments and international organizations. Of this total, the bulk (almost $51 billion) went out as gifts, and the rest in loans.

According to a Commerce Department report released this June, the U.K. and dependent areas have been given $7 billion, France $5.5 billion and West Germany nearly $4 billion.

Net grants and credits to all the "West" European countries and their dependencies amounted to more than $37 billion.

To the Far East went $13.5 billion; to the Near East, Africa and South Asia, $7 billion; to Latin America, $1.75 billion. International organizations have been given about $1.3 billion.

The Persistent "Dollar Gap"

The annual report of the U.N.'s Economic Commission for Europe (E.C.E.), in Geneva, published this spring, gave the latest sum-up of "West" Europe's so-called "dollar gap": "By the middle of the 1950s, western Europe's annual trade deficit with North America amounted to about $2.2 billion. With the United States the western European deficit on goods and servides (excluding United States military expenditure in western Europe) amounted to close to $1.5 billion. Imports from the United States were about $4.3 billion (1954-56 average) against exports of $2.5 billion, and $400 million of the trade deficit was covered by a net surplus on account of services. The remainder was more than covered by United States military expenditure."

E.C.E. itself poses the question, what if this military expenditure should disappear? If the Pentagon should adopt a wholly home-based defense program, only a huge increase in cash aid would fill the new gap. For according to O.E.E.C., "Since 1951, receipts (in "West" Europe) from North American military spending have become very important, averaging $2 billion a year for 1954-57."

Expenditures of American tourists also have helped "West" Europe's dollar deficit. Says O.E.E.C.: "The number of United States tourists is now more than three times the 1947 level, and their expenditures have become an important source of dollar earnings. Their expenditure (in 'West' Europe) has risen from $100 million to nearly $500 million, while passenger fares paid to European carriers now amount to about $200 million a year." A further increase of American tourism abroad obviously would help meet foreign nations' dollar problems, but this in turn would require capital expenditures by these countries for more hotels, highways, carriers, and other services.

The Economist of London recently gave its view on how the "dollar gap" has been bridged to date: "America has more than covered the dollars it sucks in through its current trade surplus by two compensating movements on capital account: by extraordinary generous aid to, followed by wise investment in, the outside world..."

But even if U.S. military expenditures in "West" Europe continue, the dollar problem will by no means abate. The Economist, for instance, has sounded a new alarm on the subject: "Everybody in Europe is afraid the dollar gap may reappear this autumn." And this liberal and influential journalistic reflection of British business sentiment went on to suggest that, "One way in which the United States could help to

prevent a world liquidity crisis would be by continuing to close any mounting current dollar gap by increased aid or investment to the outside world." (Emphasis mine -- S.L.)

An O.E.E.C. report this spring concluded that: "Europe needs to make a considerable effort in the years ahead to increase dollar-earning exports and to build up its reserves in order to provide for greater convertibility of currencies and greater freedom of trade. An important factor affecting the success of this effort will be the commercial practices and policies followed by non-European countries and especially, in view of its importance as Europe's main dollar market, of the United States."

In a June 3rd UPI news dispatch from London, there was open revelation of the new concern over the joint problems of "West" Europe's economic deficits and the Russian Communist challenge: "Britain is seeking to enlist U.S. help for a 'reinforcement' of the sterling area's slim gold and dollar reserves as a preliminary to eventual convertibility of sterling.

"Informed sources said Prime Minister Harold Macmillan will discuss the plan with President Eisenhower at their meeting in Washington during the weekend. The plan is understood part of a broader pattern of a new type of Anglo-American cooperation to strengthen the economic defenses of the free world.

"A closer linkup between the U.S. and the sterling area is held important to stabilize Western

economies and to counter the threat of a major recession in the free nations... The Washington meeting was considered as part of a general attempt to take a 'new look' at international economic policies in the light of changing world conditions. The mounting Soviet economic world offensive is held part of this changing picture for which the West must brace in concerted effort, the sources said.

"Behind the British initiative is the thought that the provision of adequate capital reserves for the trading of the Western countries is as important as cooperation in the military field."

Poor, Undeveloped Nations Getting Relatively Poorer

Allies in the Atlantic Alliance are not the only ones calling for American attention and aid: There are also the variously undeveloped and slowly-developing nations of the world, with their vast populations newly awakened and aware that they, or at any rate their children, need not necessarily continue to live in poverty.

The Russians manifestly are aware of the political and economic harvests to be had in these areas. As John Gunther recently reported: "The Russians grasp better than we do some basic realities about Asia, and, as is only too obvious, are in hot, careful pursuit of the neutralist world of Asia and the Middle East...Asians are sometimes repelled by the extravagances of American or Western European standards of living. They know that the sparkling luxuries

of New York are beyond their present grasp. But Moscow, with its 'middleness', is something they can hope to reach, something attainable."

In this, the Russians are moving into wide-open territory sighted long ago by Lenin. He and subsequent "Marxist" economic theorists have been confident that a major "contradiction" (i.e., insoluble problem) of world capitalism would be the faster rate of development of advanced industrial countries compared to backward lands. They predicted that the rich nations would become richer, and the poor nations poorer.

In this, we must admit, they generally have been correct. The latest E.C.E. report says:

"Over the last two decades, the volume of exports from the industrial countries to the primary exporters (i.e., industrially-undeveloped nations) has doubled, whereas that of the imports from the primary exporters has increased by one-third... Persistent balance-of-payments difficulties have been experienced by most of the primary exporting countries...

"Thus, for instance, the combined value of exports from Burma, India, Pakistan, Indochina, Indonesia, Egypt and Argentina in 1956 was about the same as in 1928, although the current value of world exports, and of all primary producers' exports, increased two-and-a-half times in this period. These areas contain nearly half the population of all the primary exporting countries. The stagnation in the value of their exports over

the last three decades indicates that the vast expansion in world trade during this period has by-passed these areas."

Time Magazine, for May 26, this year, ran a boxed article titled "World Commodity Crisis -- It Cannot Be Solved By Trade Barriers", which reported:

"Owing largely to the commodity decline, according to the United Nations Commission for Asia and the Far East, its 16 Asian member nations had an aggregate net deficit of $2.1 billion for the first half of 1957 alone against a deficit of $750 million for all of 1955. To make it worse, the area's share (excluding Japan) of world trade, which stood at 10.7% of the total in 1950, has now declined to 6.6%.

"Pakistan has lost considerable ground because of a sharp fall in cotton (23% of its exports) prices and drop in the volume of its jute (44% of exports) trade. Indonesia is sorely pressed by a 20% drop in crude rubber prices since 1956; so is Thailand. Malayan tin exports are off 50% this year, and 25% of the tin mines are shut down. From a healthy budget surplus in 1956, Malaya has gradually slipped into a $39 million deficit this year."

Time comments that "while everyone realizes that the economic good health of such nations is vital to the West, the way to achieve it is difficult." One idea, it notes, "is for the U.S. and other buyer nations to stock-pile raw materials from underdeveloped nations. But

since the U.S. already has full stockpiles of most commodities, any addition to them would be a dole."

On individual poverty in the underdeveloped countries, we can take figures on a current colonial hotspot, Algeria -- where individual incomes certainly are above those in other more backward lands of the world:

Robert Lacoste, until recently resident Minister in Algeria, has publicly admitted that more than half the Muslims in the country (i.e., some five million) have an average income of not more than $32.50 per person a year.

One unofficial but expert estimate is that by putting $270 million into Algeria immediately, and then gradually increasing this aid to $8,250,000,000, it may be possible, allowing for the Muslim birthrate, to raise the average individual Algerian's income to $332.50 a year -- forty years from now!

For hundreds of millions of people in the world, in fact, starvation is always just around the corner. And we shall have to face the fact that in the new approaches and promises made to them by World Communism, they literally have nothing at all to lose in giving it a try. Freedom? They can't eat that. And they're not sure they would lose it anyway.

The New Contradiction

In my view, a new "contradiction" has come along, if possible presenting an even more pressing economic and political problem for the "Free World". (In using this phrase, we mean the world where private enterprise

predominates over the state or socialist sectors of national economies, and where the operation of democracy in most cases determines the political government.) This problem consists of the more rapid rate of economic expansion, the greater pace of gain in general prosperity, and the relative growth of total production and of economic power in what I would call the "super-developed" nations -- i.e., the U.S. and U.S.S.R. -- as compared to the merely "developed" nations -- i.e., Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, Belgium, Holland, Japan.

This problem of North America's proliferating well-being (the probably temporary U.S. recession notwithstanding) compared to that of its partners in "West" Europe and the Far East (Japan, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines) can be separated into three parts:

A. The faster rate of North American development compared to that of "West" Europe.

B. The difficulties in keeping Japan a going non-Communist concern.

C. The urgent necessity for the U.S. to save its "West" European partners from going bankrupt, and to make the whole Atlantic Alliance an expansive, prosperous community which can meet the growing economic strength of Russia and its Communist community of nations.

Comparative Gross National Products

What are the facts and figures of the internal challenge in the "Free" World?

In 1950, if 100 is taken as the index of U.S. gross national product, the comparative gross national product index for the U.K. was only 12.5, for France 9.7, for Germany 8.1, for Italy 4.9. The difference since then has enlarged, despite the unparalleled prosperity in most "West" European countries in the years 1953-57, because in that same period America, operating from a larger base, went ahead to a relatively greater wealth and economic power.

Another evidence of the widening gap is evidenced by O.E.E.C. figures for per capita gross national product for 1950 and 1952: Valued by U.S. prices, if the index of American per capita gross national product is taken at 100, the comparative U.K. figures dropped from 63 to 59 over the two years; those for France from 53 to 51.

This trend has continued, in fact, since before World War II: From 1938 through 1957, the volume index of U.S. gross national product rose (from a much bigger starting base) from 48 to 110, or + 62; while that of Canada rose from 43 to 115, or + 72. Over these same years, the equivalent index of gross national product of all 17 "West" European countries combined rose (from a smaller beginning base) from 76 to 120, or only + 44.

Without West Germany, the gain would have been even greater in America compared to "West" Europe, for Germany in those years raised its gross national product index from 61 to 132, or + 91. In fact, "only in Germany", according to O.E.E.C., "did the rate of growth in gross national product exceed the rather rapid rate of expansion that occurred in the United States." (We shall have more to say about the special position of Germany later.)

A report of U.N.'s E.C.E. this spring showed the U.S. pulling further ahead of "West" Europe not only in gross national product (GNP), but also in competitive position, due not only to greater mass production and more modern plant, but also to Europe's larger dependence on importation of raw materials: "The share of the United States in world manufacturing production has increased, relatively to that of western Europe, and imports of primary goods are much smaller in relation to manufacturing output in that country than in western Europe...

"Though from 1928 to 1956 the GNP of the United States increased by about two-thirds more than that of western Europe (on the basis of current prices and exchange rates) exports from primary exporting countries to western Europe increased only 20 percent less than their exports to the United States..." In short, compared to "West" Europe, the U.S. today is not only producing relatively much more than in 1928, it is turning out

this product at relatively lower raw material cost-price per item.

By all indications, these production and competitive-cost gaps should continue to widen, for no one expects "West" Europe to expand its economy if the U.S. stays in recession or goes into depression. And despite the current slowdown of the U.S. economy, Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks in May was optimistic enough to predict that U.S. output would increase by almost 50% in the next decade. He said that GNP would grow from its present rate of $416 billion to $600 billion by 1968. Even the careful E.C.E. economists assume that the U.S. may increase its GNP 80% between 1955 and 1975.

These, of course, are predictions and assumptions. But the plain and troubling fact today is that the economy of each "Western" country is in difficulty. The report of the O.E.E.C. this spring described the situation in these words:

"After reaching record levels, the pace of industrial expansion in Western Europe has been considerably reduced as the investment boom has tapered off. In the United Kingdom, there has been little increase in industrial production since 1955. Towards the end of 1957, production in Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands showed a somewhat declining trend; this was also the case in Italy where the rise in the first three quarters of 1957 was very substantial.

In Germany, Austria, Norway and Sweden, production showed signs of levelling off during the second half of the year. In France and Greece, industrial production continued to increase rapidly throughout most of 1957. (But in France, at least, slowed abruptly in the early months of 1958 -- S.L.) Over a large part of Western Europe, therefore, industrial production has ceased to expand, and -- if allowance is made for normal seasonal fluctuations -- there has been no increase in total industrial production in member-countries combined since the spring of 1957. These developments have led to reduced pressure in the labor market. In most countries there has been a reduction in working hours, and in a few countries unemployment has shown some increase.

"In the United States the same kind of inflationary tendencies appeared in 1955 as were experienced in Europe. The investment boom was super-imposed on a vigorous upswing in consumption, leading to considerable pressure on resources and to price increases. This led the authorities to adopt restraining monetary and fiscal policies. The tapering off of the investment boom and the considerable reduction in inventories have reduced output, so that by the early months of 1958 there was a significant recession in economic activity, and a substantial increase in unemployment. In Canada, too, the investment boom has now eased considerably."

The situation in the non-industrislized non-Communist countries also has deteriorated. Thus, O.E.E.C. reports: "In recent months there has been a fall in many primary commodity prices which is reducing the purchasing power of third countries and eventually will tend to reduce their purchases from ("West" European) countries. This fall has been largely due to a continued upward trend in output of primary commodities in face of a levelling off of world demand."

Meanwhile though no one really knows the Russian gross national product, its total certainly is second only to that of the U. S., and its annual rate of growth by every objective estimate has been greater than that of the U.S. -- even before the recession hit.

More important, Russia unquestionably is increasing its GNP and rate of GNP right now, and shows no signs of slowing down. As John Gunther remarks in his Inside Russia Today: "The era when folk in the West thought complacently and patronizingly that the Soviet Union could not so much as produce an alarm clock that would work is no more. The Sputnik was an alarm clock with a heady ring, if nothing else..." As for the wherewithall to go on expanding its economy, Gunther says: "The Soviet Union is supposed to have 21 percent of the world's coal, 20 percent of iron ore, 33 percent of forest, hydroelectric reserves almost beyond computation, and the largest

black-soil area in the world, 247 million acres."

Populations

Availability of manpower is another factor that will stretch the growing gap between the "super-developed" and the merely "developed" nations. Here too, the U. S. and U.S.S.R. are gaining working hands faster than the other industrialized nations.

Over the past 150 years, U.S. population has increased 2,700% (compared to France's 45% over the same period). Though France today has the highest birthrate -- 19.4 per 1,000 inhabitants -- of any "West" European country, that of the U. S. is still 5.1% higher than that in France.

On the other side of "West" Europe, the population of Russia is something over 200 million now. With its Communist partners, it has more than 900 million people, or one-third the total population in the world. And the birth-rate is high in all these Communist countries.

The latest annual E.C.E. report says: "According to rough estimates, based largely on the assumption of further declines in mortality and maintenance of the present fertility, the population of eastern Europe will increase by about 22 percent and that of the Soviet Union by about 36 percent in the twenty years between 1950 and 1970, whereas that of the member states of the O.E.E.C. (i.e., "West" Europe) will grow by about 10.5% only."

The U.N.'s E.C.E. report goes further to comment on one of the Communist countries: "The continuation in Poland during the 1950s of the highest birth-rate in Europe outside Albania (at a level around 30) cannot be entirely ascribed to demographic factors. Security of employment, a general atmosphere of increasing opportunities, free education, increased care for mother and child, and religious conviction, may be adduced among the factors which have encouraged parents to continue to have large families. The virtual elimination of concealed unemployment in agriculture must have helped to maintain the traditional high fertility of the Polish village, while mass transfers of rural youths to the towns boosted urban birth-rates."

In the Atlantic Alliance countries, there is still another population and manpower problem which the Communist countries together should not face for many decades ahead. This is exemplified for all the industrialized "Western" nations by an E.C.E. comment on the U.K.: "Historically, the rapid growth of the now highly developed countries has rested not only upon the growth of their total labor force, but also upon the possibility of taking up slack in their economies, through the large-scale transfer of labor from agriculture to industry. In the United Kingdom, which before the First World War was the leading industrial country, the share of agriculture in the labor force had already been brought down to an exceptionally

low level before the turn of the century, thus narrowing the scope for a further rise in the industrial labor force. Though an industrial economy may expand even with a stagnant labor supply, a rising labor supply admits and tends to induce more rapid growth."

World Trade

The E.C.E. Economic Survey of Europe in 1957 reported: "Among the industrial countries, the trade of the United States has expanded appreciably faster than that of western Europe over the last thirty years, with the result that the United States now accounts for a greater proportion of world trade than in the 1920s. This represents the continuation of a long-term tendency -- interrupted by the depression of the 1930s -- toward a faster rise in population, output and trade in the United States than in western Europe...

"The less rapid growth of western Europe's exports than of those of the United States was not due to any decline in the proportion of world imports going to western Europe's principal export markets, but rather to a fall in western Europe's relative share in most of these markets...

"The decline in the relative importance of western Europe as a trading area is reflected in its reduced ability to influence the levels of trade and economic activity in the world as a whole, as well as in the primary exporting countries..."

All this has come about, to say it straight, because there is relatively less demand for "West" Europe's goods, since they are less competitive. Says E.C.E.: "The reduced exports of "West" Europe, relative to the growth of world trade, "is due primarily to the higher share of North America in imports into most areas, to the fall in western Europe's trade with eastern Europe, and to the fall of western Europe's share in Latin American imports."

Where is "West" Europe to find new markets? Says E.C.E.: "The changes since before the war in the network of world trade have thus tended to reduce the ability of western Europe to expand its trade independently of any simultaneous expansion of United States import demand." That is, they must sell more directly to the U.S., and/or to third countries selling more to the U.S.

Or, of course, if this demand does not develop, and if the U.S. maintains present trade barriers and perhaps creates new ones, "West" Europe could defy U.S. wishes and turn to the Communist countries for markets.

Capital Exports

Position and power in the world will be influenced by capital exports. On this point, E.C.E. recently reported: "A rough attempt to compare the size of capital exports from industrial countries in real terms in 1928 and in recent years suggests that real capital exports

from western Europe and the United States more than doubled between the 1920s and 1955-56, the United States accounting for by far the larger part of the increase whereas United Kingdom capital exports declined. A large proportion of British postwar capital exports went to the overseas sterling area; but such amounts as were made available to that area were rendered possible, first, by loans and grants to the United Kingdom from the United States and Canada, and secondly, by the fact that, over a period of years, the dependent territories had increased their sterling balances, thus indirectly financing long-term capital exports to other sterling area countries."

In the field of capital exports, there is a fact evidencing "West" Europeans' lack of confidence in their own industrial and competitive future. From an O.E.E.C. report this spring: "United States long-term investment in ('West') Europe, including reinvested savings, has grown to over $500 million a year in recent years, <u>but even so has remained appreciably less than European investments in North America</u>." (Emphasis mine -- S.L.)

The Russians seem well aware that trade and influence follow not only the flag, but the capital exports. For some months now, we have been reading about large Russian grants-in-aid and loans to Finland, India, Poland, China, Afghanistan, Egypt, etc. Even

Communist China in turn has extended aid and credit, for example to Ceylon.

In the U.S., there are men who understand that the rate of U.S. capital investment abroad must be stepped up to meet the Communist challenge in this field, to hold our friends and influence the neutrals. Undersecretary of State C. Douglas Dillon, for instance, believes that America must help underdeveloped countries in their economic and industrialization programs, both through straight aid and through loans by the Development Loan Fund, Export-Import Bank, and International Monetary Fund. Too, the U. S. Congress has shown encouraging signs of seeing the need and beginning to meet it.

West European Weaknesses

In their general assumption that they can go on in their present framework of institutions, work and life, and still stay at least as well off as they now are, Europeans either do not appreciate or choose to ignore growing weaknesses in their position vis-a-vis the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. (and possibly Germany as well).

At Work and Play

First, we might note relatively minor weaknesses in the European economic picture:

When they work, Europeans in factories work hard and well. (The same, however, can by no means always be said for Europeans in management, in offices and in distribution and services.) The trouble is, too often

European labor does not have the direction, machinery, processes or market-for-product to achieve the competitive efficiency and productivity of U.S. labor.

From the point of view of a competitive efficiency, compared to that in the U.S. and Canada, "West" Europeans in their work and production today have:

1) Too many holidays. (In France, for example, there are four legal holidays in the month of May alone, and if they fall say, on a Thursday, most factories and offices are apt to close for four consecutive days. This past May, millions of Frenchmen went to their factories and offices only 17 days in the whole month -- or about one out of each two days. This despite the fact that the nation was on the verge of a financial bankruptcy.)

Nor are vacations sufficiently staggered over the year. The great majority of "West" Europeans go off on vacations in the months of July and August. In France, the nation goes to the extreme of taking almost all vacations in the month of August, and in that month many factories and stores close their doors completely.

2) Too long lunch-hours. In France and other "West" European countries, the lunch-hour for executives mery often extends from two to three hours; that for workmen two hours. And seldom are the lunch-hours staggered; consequently, factories and stores are apt to be shut down entirely for several

hours in the middle of every day.

3) Too slow a pace of work in offices. While employees in European factories generally work devotedly and with skill at their machines, quite the opposite is true in too many of "West" Europe's offices. In these, nothing seems urgent; there is much chattering, primping, and coffee or tea-breaking. In England tea-breaks in both offices and factories undoubtedly are a major productivity deterrent.

4) Too poor service by clerks (especially in government bureaus and state services) and artisans (plumbers, electricians, etc.). In this way, much time and efficiency is lost.

The delayed appearances of artisans called for repairs, and the long time they take doing their jobs, reduces both plant and personal productivity.

Government bureaus, in almost every case, are paragons of inefficiency, and the citizen who has to deal with them can get gray hair from the dis-interest and blood pressure from the contempt with which he or she is treated. Major reason for this situation: Civil service employees in Europe, backed by their politically-influential trade unions, have an iron-clad security. It would seem they cannot be fired for reasons of budgetary necessity, redundancy due to introduction of modern machines and methods, personal incompetence, laziness, nastiness or insubordination. It must

be remembered that in most "West" European countries, almost all the services and utilities, as well as considerable sectors of the economy, are state-owned-and-operated, and the utterly-secure employees in them, who too often couldn't seem to care less about anything but the next quitting time, can enormously lower national productivity and productivity-rates.

5) Too many regulations and set ways of doing things. Employees frequently have a strictly "trade union" or "one-inch-paint-brush-and-no-wider" mentality; i.e., they will not move from the letter of a trade union contract codicil or from a traditional speed-of-work or routine to meet an extra demand or to increase productivity. This seems to be a special problem in England. In England too, there often are big and nationally-costly strikes (for instance, on the docks) because the unions seldom let a man be fired for redundancy, i.e., introduction of machinery for labor previously done by hand, or an improved machine which requires fewer workers. Still another special problem in England: It is almost impossible to get people to work overtime, even at time-and-a-half or double pay. For one reason, the British want to go home when it's time to go home, and extra money rarely is sufficient incentive to change this preference. For a more important reason, the British tax system is such that an employee in any case really can keep very little of the money he would earn in overtime work.

6) Too little public relations. In market-making, in management-employee relations, in an enterprise's relationship with the community, most "West" European nations have not begun to know and use the modern, or American practice of professional public relations. In too many European enterprises, employers are far too removed from employees -- and even from the productive plant.

Tariffs and Trading Areas

With national boundary lines turning up as quickly as state lines in the U.S., and with each boundary line a barricade of tariffs and quotas, the trading area open to fair competition by a "West" European businessman and product usually is too small to allow an enterprise to reap the cost-price benefits of mass-production, specialization, and efficient distribution.

Immobile Labor

The mosaic of national frontiers, the general insular-outlook of most working-class Europeans, plus the lack of the cash wherewithall to move even if they wanted to, means that labor simply is not mobile enough to assure a properly efficient regional, national or international production in "West" Europe.

As O.E.E.C. commented last April: "The countries of southern Europe are faced with a chronic problem of rural under-employment and in some cases by overt unemployment. This manpower could contribute substantially to the growth of European output, but the southern

European countries cannot provide employment for their surplus populations if left to their own resources. The existence of millions of under-employed people in southern Europe at the same time as a shortage of labor in other (O.E.E.C.) member-countries is evidence that Europe's production potential is not being used to the full."

Agriculture

Moving to still more serious difficulties facing "West" Europeans in their need to keep up with the U.S. and U.S.S.R., there is, first of all, the agricultural and food problem.

"West" Europe is a net importer of food (only France being truly self-sufficient in this field), and imports are likely to grow in future. The U.K., for example, must import something like 60% of the food its people eat.

Says O.E.E.C.: "The expansion of domestic food production (in "West" Europe) has enabled net imports to be held appreciably below pre-war. Since the low point of 1953-54 of a quarter below pre-war, net imports have, however, been rising as domestic production has levelled off while population and consumption continue upwards." The O.E.E.C. estimates that imports of food, beverages and tobacco in the "West" European countries will rise about 11% in the 1956-60 period. European consumption of tea, coffee and cocoa, all import items, probably will rise fairly rapidly.

Though "West" Europe's little farms are beautifully and lovingly tended, and are highly productive, they are too tiny individually. Also, because of the minuscule nature of the average farm plot, the farmers often cannot afford to buy and use machinery. These factors combine, furthermore, to employ far too much manpower, far too inefficiently, in "West" European agriculture.

Agriculture-as-is in "West" Europe, indeed, may hold back realization of the best hopes in the projected Common Market or Free Trade Area. Said a recent E.C.S. report: "The extent of the gains in productivity resultingfrom the Common Market may be limited by the special position given to agriculture in the integration plans. It is hardly subject to doubt that agriculture has been, and still is, the major field within the western European economy where price and income support policies, tariffs and quotas and other restrictions on competition have retarded the process of adjustment towards a more rational allocation of resources, and where increased competition and international specialization -- within western areas -- might lead to substantial productivity gains...

"It should therefore not be taken for granted that in the agricultural field the Common Market and a Free Trade Area will realize the advantages to be gained from an adjustment of national production patterns to comparative costs."

Energy

"West" Europe has a large energy deficit. Since demand for energy has grown considerably more rapidly than its local supply, imports have risen from 12% of "West" European requirements in 1950 to 21% in 1955. By 1960, European dependence on foreign energy supplies will have further increased, probably to about 26% of total requirements.

According to present indications, from 1955-60 the 17 nations in O.E.E.C. will have to increase their energy imports by the hard coal equivalent of 73 million tons. In view of the limited production of crude oil in Europe, imports must continue to meet the major part of Europe's crude oil requirements. Foreign supplies of both oil and coal are normally readily available, but imports of coal, as well as large increases in oil imports, are often available only at higher cost, payable in hard currencies, and limited by shipping capacity. (In 1955, "West" Europe spent $424 million on coal imports from the dollar zone alone, and since then its need and purchases have been in constant growth.)

O.E.E.C. sums it all up like this: "Domestic production of energy sources (in "West" Europe) has increased by over 30% since 1948. But consumption of energy has increased by half. Imports must therefore satisfy an increasing part of the needs -- over a fifth of consumption in 1956 and 1957. Imports of coal have,

over the last two years, been running at around four times the pre-war level, and of crude oil eight times."

Even on the most optimistic estimates of "West" European investment in atomic or hydrogen power, the net deficit in the decades ahead will be from 240 to 380 million tons (in terms of coal).

Both the U.S. and U.S.S.R., on the other sides, are (or can be if they so desire) net exporters of all fuels.

Iron, Other Minerals, And Steel

Along with fuel, the other traditional pillar of industrial growth is iron, and "West" Europe has now had to become a net importer of iron ore. Reliance on imported non-ferrous metals or ores, or both, furthermore, has gradually increased, and in future "West" Europe will more and more depend on "foreign" supplies of copper, lead, zinc, tin, aluminum, etc.

Despite the projected increase in "West" European output, in fact, iron ore imports will have to rise by about two-thirds if 1960 requirements are to be met.

Though the U.S. is also now a net importer of minerals and metals, the region is much more richly endowed with resources, and a big expansion of iron ore and non-ferrous metals (and oil as well) is expected, particularly in neighboring Canada. Russia obviously is self-sufficient and more in ores now and for a long time ahead.

Steel production in "West" Europe, even on the most optimistic expansion hopes, by 1975 would amount to a percapita output of only 540 kg., compared to 640 kg. per person in the U.S. today.

To reach even this projected steel output, moreover, "West" Europe in 1975 would have to import between 65 million and 110 million tons of iron ore.

On the other hand, the U.S., though it expects a much greater expansion, by 1975 still would only have to import between 60 and 70 million tons of iron ore, and half of this amount would come from Canada.

Defense

Modern defense and military forces are costing "West" Europe much more than it can economically afford -- in cash, manpower, and research effort. One of the reasons for West Germany's rapid economic comeback and climb to prosperity, of course, is the fact that, contrary to other "West" European countries, it did not have to "waste" any of its capital, plant or manpower in non-productive defense manufactures and military forces.

Britain has more-or-less faced up to the atom-age defense dilemma, and is trying to cut down on cash and manpower outlays while at the same time meeting its commitments to NATO.

In France, however, defense expenditures aimed at trying to establish the country as a "Great Power" in the world -- for instance in the Algerian fighting and in the

independent construction of an atom bomb -- have brought what should be Europe's richest nation close to bankruptcy. France's annual national deficit now runs to the franc equivalent of about $1 billion. Cost of the Algerian war, per year: about $1 billion. Cost of developing an atom bomb, per year: about $1 billion. Cut out one or the other, and France makes ends meet. Cut out both and France has vast new funds for productive investment, and hundreds of thousands of able young men for employment in productive labor.

More On Trade

Even with its exceptional export gains in the past four years, "West" Europe today only pays for about 75% of its imports from the rest of the world through its exports to foreign markets.

In view of the estimates of its larger import needs (energy, minerals, metals, cited above, for instance), if "West" Europe is to increase its exports by merely enough to balance its trade payments by 1960, its sales of goods and services to non-"West" European nations and territories in the world will have to increase in value by at least several billion dollars.

Exports by the 17 O.E.E.C. countries to the dollar area in 1955 amounted to only 60% of the value of their dollar imports. Since that time, "West" Europe's dollar imports have been increasing, and are expected to rise even further in the years ahead.

Thus, in spite of the predicted tourism surplus

with the dollar area, if "West" Europe's total dollar trading payments and earnings are to be brought into balance, its exports to the dollar area will have to increase something like 40% -- i.e., from $3.8 billion in 1955 to $5.4 billion in 1960. If sufficient dollar and gold reserves are to be achieved, expansion of exports will have to be even greater.

On this point, the O.E.E.C. is pessimistic. It says that "West" Europe's exports to the dollar area from 1956 to 1960 may not increase by more than about one-third. Says O.E.E.C.: "The export task is an enormous one. Much depends on the trade policies of foreign (i.e., non-"West" European) nations, especially of the U.S. Too, there is the problem of maintaining mobility of resources so that proper production increases can be made in those products for which foreign demand is greatest, equipment and chemicals, for instance."

Possibilities of increased "West" European exports to Latin America, moreover, are not too bright. Says an E.C.E. report published this spring: "To make further inroads in these markets, western European exports would have not only to become more competitive as to price, quality and delivery times, but also to overcome the special advantages of the United States in Latin American markets arising from geographic proximity, firmly established trade contacts, and the trade orientation resulting from large United States private investments in

those areas. In fact, the special advantages enjoyed by United States exporters may well increase in importance in the future as United States imports from, and direct investments in, Latin America expand. To retain their share of the Latin American market, western European exports may therefore have to become appreciably more competitive in other respects." (Emphasis mine -- S.L.)

Finally, there is the problem of "West" Europe's dollar reserves. By the end of 1957, these official reserves stood at about $14 billion. But, says O.E.E.C.: "This growth in reserves, though large, has not enabled Western Europe to restore the pre-war relationship between reserves and trade. Reserves are now equal to the value of less than 7 months of extra-European imports -- about half the pre-war ratio."

Which Way For Europe?

Pointing up the challenge to "West" Europe from the East and from across the Atlantic, O.E.E.C. says: "If ('West') Europe is to meet its main objectives, strenuous efforts are required in various fields. First, every possible means of improving Europe's competitiveness must be pursued by measures aimed at raising productivity, accompanied by the restraint of inflationary tendencies. Secondly, energetic steps must be taken to maintain and increase the overall mobility of Europe's resources -- particularly of manpower -- in order to facilitate the rapid expansion of output of certain products such as machinery and equipment, for which the export prospects

are most favorable. Thirdly, the importance of invisible earnings is growing and must not be overlooked." (The latter refers primarily to tourism, but here too some countries in "West" Europe, notably France and Belgium, seem determined to "price" themselves out of the market.)

In addition, the "West" European countries will have to establish greater cooperation among themselves, and quickly. Says O.E.E.C. on this: "Cooperation is essential if Europe is to make the best use of supplies of manpower, to resolve the pressing problems of energy supply, to rationalize agricultural production and to free trade as far as possible in order to permit maximum efficiency and promote the competitiveness of European products on world markets."

All this is a mighty large order for the tangle of traditions, trading snarls and timidities that is "West" Europe today.

It must be highly hoped that the politicians, businessmen and people of "West" Europe will clearly see their present limitations, problems and possibilities.

It must be highly hoped that America, with goodwill and all possible tact, yet without pause, will prod and help "West" Europeans to overcome their insularities, lethargies and difficulties; will work with them closely in their reach toward new high levels of well-being.

<u>For if "West" Europe is to maintain something close to its present living standards, let alone take its properly prosperous and contributive place in the</u>

"free" community of nations, it will have to become sufficiently competitive in its production to export much more of its products and services to America and other markets in the "Free" World.

Barring this, "West" Europe will have to make sweeping trade pacts with Russia and other Communist countries; and/or get perpetual and increasingly large subsidies from the U.S.; and/or undergo early and deep social, economic and political revolution.

The Special Case of Germany

Germany is the only "West" European country to show a relatively higher rise in its gross national product than the U.S. In the drive for productivity and markets, it has become obvious, Germany is very like the U.S. and U.S.S.R. in not allowing traditions and institutions and inertia to get in the way.

Indeed, a case can be made to show that Germany, like America and Russia, looks ahead much more than it looks back and, given the resources and open markets, could well be classed somewhere between the two super-developed countries and the merely developed ones.

Forced to rebuild completely after the war, Germany now has an advanced productive plant in most sectors of its economy. Too, it still spends relatively little on defense. Also, its business management and its labor work hard, and work together.

This shows clearly in the German trading position: In the last two years, it has been the large German

surpluses, along with the French and British deficits, which have increased the disequilibrium in the European Payments Union operation.

The Case of Russia

Neither "West" Europeans nor Americans can any longer doubt or deny the Russian economic challenge. Actually, as John Gunther says, "it would be the gravest of errors to underestimate Russian power."

Why is Russia, and its associated Communist countries, moving ahead so rapidly in the economic field?

For one thing, Russia is big (with its adjacent Communist countries, bigger). Then, it is blessed with enormous natural resources, with endless possibilities of exploitation. Too, its labor must work long and hard, at wages that are not at all high by "Western" standards. (Though they have "social" incomes from the state, including low rents, and full social securities which raise individual income.)

Partly, it is due to the tremendous and intensive Russian educational program, particularly in engineering and the sciences. Thus, the U.N.'s E.C.E. this spring remarked on "the rapid expansion of vocational training, and of university and other higher education, that has taken place in eastern Europe since the end of the war." In Russia alone, today there are close to 20 million students attending secondary schools.

In Communist countries, furthermore, it is

evident that much less of the productive effort goes into consumers' goods and services, and relatively more into capital goods -- which contribute much more to expansion of a nation's productive base. For instance, the way it is used in Russia, sixty million tons of steel goes a long way further toward strengthening the country's international competitive position, than sixty million tons of steel in the U.S.

Also, Communist countries still seem to have plenty of manpower available for transfer from agriculture and artisan work to modern industry, as needed. And in Communist countries, labor is mobile. As an E.C.E. report politely puts it: "Employment policy in the Soviet Union and eastern Europe has until recently everywhere been treated as essentially an instrument of production planning. The main objective has been to assure enterprises of the labor needed to fulfill the plans for industrial output and for investment, and to this end a combination of social pressures, administrative measures and incentives has been employed -- the latter involving a centrally controlled use of market forces."

Finally, Russia can draw up economic plans, and be sure that nothing, bar war or catastrophe, will stand in the way of their fulfillment. John Gunther, in Inside Russia Today, makes this comment on Russian planning: "The concept that the entire energies of a nation should be focused to and controlled by a systematized master plan is not merely a source of

internal strength, but is a formidable article of ideological export. It is the chief contribution that the U.S.S.R. has made to social science since the Revolution. There is scarcely a country in Asia or Africa, as well as Eastern Europe, without its three, five, six or ten-year plan."

In the "West", by comparison, much gets in the way of governments trying to achieve the basic economic policy objectives they have set themselves -- for instance, the personal decisions of heads of private enterprises, trade unionists' and other employees' demands, various ways-of-life-and-doing-things grown hard by tradition, etc. As a recent O.E.E.C. report commented: "Part of the problem has been that governments have often not felt able to use the stabilization instruments they already possess with enough force or speed. For political and social reasons, there have been limits to the pressures which the authorities have been willing to exert on the economy in order to achieve the goals of economic policy. But, in addition, the adequacy of the available instruments may also be questioned."

In an enumeration of the bases of Communist Russia's economic strength, relative to that of parts of the "Free World", it may be well to add John Gunther's final word on the subject:

"<u>The Kremlin knows what it wants</u>. A good many democracies do not, except loosely."

The Integration Hope

In "West" Europe's quest for viability, there can be little doubt that a more rapid rise in its productivity can be achieved through more economic cooperation between the "West" European countries, and through a more free movement of commodities, labor and capital across national boundaries.

The Common Market project, already in being through a treaty signed in Rome by the six member countries (Belgium, France, Holland, Italy, Luxembourg and West Germany), as well as the Free Trade Area project which would involve all 17 nations in the O.E.E.C., certainly are laudable efforts to meet the goals described above. As the latest E.C.E. report points out: "Increasing economic integration in western Europe in the postwar years, including the recent creation of the European Economic Community (i.e., the Common Market), opens up the possibility of fashioning coherent and coordinated economic policies for this large trading group which might permit the maintenance of a steadier growth of world economic activity and trade in the future...

"It is to be expected that the removal of trade barriers in western Europe will be of advantage to the participating countries. They will benefit from the encouragement given to a concentration of resources in each country on output of those goods that it can produce at least relative costs, and also from the

economies of scale which should be achieved as production in some industries develops in the larger units likely to become economic in the Common Market of 160 million people -- or in the still larger single market of about 240 million which would be formed if all the industrial countries of western Europe joined the Free Trade Area.

"Further, in anticipation of the effects of the Common Market upon imports of manufactures from the United States, firms of that country are now placing direct investments in the six countries on a considerable scale,and it is likely that they will continue to do so. This inflow of capital strengthens the balance-of-payments position of the six countries, and will lastingly contribute to a higher level of productivity; and it is to be expected that the members of the Common Market will be increasingly interested in attracting capital."

The Need For One Free World

A freer flow of capital, labor, products and services across the national frontiers, and continuously coordinated efforts by a community of free nations to reach a jointly expanding productivity and prosperity: That's the way the Common Market and Free Trade Area projects are pointing. And that's the way the whole "Western" world should be pointing.

What has "West" Europe to fear in this? A flood of lower-price-for-quality American products in its

markets to put their own people out of work? Nonsense. There are American labor costs and Atlantic shipping costs and American profitable investment to consider. Begin to break down the boundary barriers, allow enterprising American capital freely to invest and build, and offer such productive investment mass-markets to supply, and American capital will pour into "West" Europe.

Would this be bad? On the contrary, one of the major weaknesses of European capitalism is that it lacks capital. And in most cases, the American capital would be invested in association with local capital to set up enterprises that would in large part be managed by Europeans, and all of whose labor would be European.

Would this "Americanize" Europe? Possibly it would usefully emphasize the high American sense of productivity in European manufacture and distribution. But there is no reason why this should "Americanize" European culture and preferences any more than modern communications already are doing.

What about the underdeveloped and the uncommitted countries? This joint enterprise of America and "West" Europe, in brief, is the way to get the poorer countries steady markets for their materials, and the capital they must have for industrialization and improved living standards.

Well then, has America anything to fear in the concept of One Free World? The answer is another

question: Can America's future security and prosperity be anticipated and assured on any other basis?

As we have pointed out above, American tariffs would have to be lowered or eliminated carefully and selectively, on the basis of imports of merchandise and services based not on cheap foreign labor but on real high-wage, community-responsible cost-prices of good-value-for-price products. But such tariff cuts should proceed rapidly, and be based not on local political considerations, or the perpetuation of basically inefficient local producers. They should be predicated on objective economic evaluation, and with the welfare and effectiveness of the "Free World" well in mind.

This is the way for America and the "Free World" to achieve a superior security, social peace, general prosperity, and continuously expanding economy and culture.

This is the way, the only peaceful and constructive way, to meet the challenge of Russia and Communism.

Laird

4-C-25

Paris, April 1, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

You seem to have made a clean sweep of the Emmies given to news. Hooray!

Best,

Steve

Laird, Steve

December 7, 1956

Dear Steve:

Many thanks for your note of December 1st and the enclosure. Your wish for the New Year is well expressed.

Janet joins me in wishing you and Jacqui all the very best for Christmas and New Year.

As ever yours,

Mr. Steve Laird
c/o Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly and Ball
40 Cours Albert Ler
Paris 8, France

fs

C/O

Paris, 1 Dec., 1956

Dear Ed:

Wishing you and yours a most merry Christmas, and a happy New Year. And may our Administration in Washington come out with a positive, constructive foreign policy that will keep our world in peace and bring hope to our friends everywhere.

Best,

Steve

(Laird)

Enclosed check for $50
forwarded to Seward
12/4

Laird, S.

JULY 6, 1956

MR. S. LAIRD
c/o CLEARY, GOTTLIEB, FRIENDLY & BALL
40 COURS ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Albert 1er
PARIS 8, FRANCE

BELATED BUT HEARTY CHEERS FROM MURROW AND JACKSON.

414-43
fc

EUROPEAN OFFICE
JOHN H. FERGUSON
RESIDENT PARTNER

JOSEPH MORGAN
VICTOR MOLODOVSKY
JEAN L. BLONDEEL
EDOUARD JACQUEMAIRE
RICHARD B. WEBSTER
HUBERT MATHE-DUMAINE

TELEPHONE:
BALZAC 66-80
CABLE ADDRESS:
CLEARGOLAW PARIS

S. Laird
c/o CLEARY, GOTTLIEB, FRIENDLY & BALL
40, COURS ALBERT IER
PARIS-VIIIE

May 25, 1956

ELIHU ROOT, JR.
GRENVILLE CLARK
COUNSEL

GEORGE E. CLEARY
LEO GOTTLIEB
HENRY J. FRIENDLY
MELVIN C. STEEN
FOWLER HAMILTON
THOMAS J. KIERNAN
LYMAN M. TONDEL JR.
JOHN F. WARD
GEORGE STINSON
JAMES G. JOHNSON JR.
LEONARD S. SHERIFF
52 WALL STREET
NEW YORK CITY

GEORGE W. BALL
ROBERT C. BARNARD
SOUTHERN BUILDING
WASHINGTON D.C.

Personal

Mr. Allan Jackson
CBS News
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Allan:

This week the good news arrived: I have been completely cleared in Washington.

Though there is no precedent or practice for any official apology for the interrogations and difficulties I have encountered in recent years, the State Department has declared that "there is nothing in (my) life up to the present which could preclude (my) full right to an unrestricted passport". As the Dept. of State representative pointed out to my attorney, this is the only official and practical way in which the Department can announce that I am "clear".

This verdict is the more reassuring in that the State Department previously had told my attorney that the searching investigation and final decision were "being taken outside the Department". We may be sure, I think, which agency or agencies therefore have cleared me.

There is no decision on a visa for Jacqui as we have made no official application for one, having no immediate plans to come to the U.S., but my lawyer believes the way is now entirely clear for that.

My heartfelt thanks to you, Allan, for the generous and effective affidavit you entered on my behalf, and for the belief in me you demonstrated with it.

I've heard much about your success in the U.S. over the past years, and it has made Jacqui and me pleased. I hope all goes well with your work and life. Again, my best thanks for your support.

Regards, as always,

Steve

Paris, April 1, 1956

Dear Ed –

everyone I respect writes that your Arab-Israel show was great. as always.

as always,
Steve

Laird, Stephen

December 16, 1953

Dear Steve:

Thanks for your note. This is being written in great haste since I am preparing to leave for Korea to do a Christmas story from there.

So far as I can discover, you are not blacklisted here or elsewhere; but I will make further inquiries and let you know if I find out anything.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Stephen Laird
26 Rue Garnier
Neuilly s/Seine
Paris, France

rh

STEPHEN LAIRD.
26 Rue Garnier
Neuilly s/Seine

28 November, 1953

Dear Ed:

My best thanks for trying to bring me back into CBS. It would have been the happiest thing that could have happened for me.

There is one basic thing you can do for me: Please, if you are at liberty to do so, tell me if there is any blacklist citation operating against me. I felt sure nothing was held against me in the U.S. when my passport readily was renewed the end of June, and my occupation on the passport, after a wire to Washington, was changed back to "journalist" from "public information". Your use of the word collapsed in your wire to Dave made me think that perhaps I had been nixed for a CBS job by Washington or by an officer of CBS on the basis of some report on me by Washington. I ask about this because if there is such a thing operating quietly against me, I will have to come home to try to find the source of it and to get it put right. If this is my problem, then no amount of financial help would really help

until my slate is clean. But thanks muchly for the offer of financial help. I do hope to hear from you on this.

Thanks again, and best, as always,

Steve

COMITÉ INTERGOUVERNEMENTAL PROVISOIRE POUR LES MOUVEMENTS MIGRATOIRES D'EUROPE
PROVISIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR THE MOVEMENT OF MIGRANTS FROM EUROPE

Telephone: 2 05 60
Telegraphic Address:
PROMIGRANT - GENÈVE
International Telex No. 22155

Direction Générale:
Headquarters:
63, rue des Pâquis
GENÈVE-SUISSE

Ref. No.: SL/JL

19 September 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485, Madison Avenue
NEW YORK 22 N.Y.

Dear Ed,

Hugh Gibson, Director of the Migration Committee, is on a six week survey tour to South American countries where he is estimating potential immigration possibilities in various South American countries.

I know your available time may be insufficient to meet your maximum coverage of the election campaign and other pressing news, but I thought you might want to contact Mr. Gibson when he arrives in Washington on September 24, or when he goes on to New York on the 28th. He sails from New York on September 30 to return to his work in Europe and Geneva.

Very possibly a report of Mr. Gibson's findings on his South American survey might not have headline news value. On the other hand, the wider migration story has larger news value, even in connection with the American election. Mr. Gibson is, of course, in eminent position to comment on the problems and possibilities of emigration and immigration in the world. If you should want to use him "live", he is experienced, having substituted for Lowell Thomas on one of Mr. Thomas' vacations.

Mr. Gibson can be reached in Washington through the Migration Committee Liaison Office, 1346, Connecticut Avenue, phone: Michigan 8000. In New York he can be reached through Mrs. R. Tropin, 38-02 206th Street, Bayside, Long Island, phone: Bayside 4-6356.

I hope this suggestion may be of use to you on either your radio or your television program.

Yours sincerely,

Steve

Stephen Laird
Chief
Office of Public Information

January 24, 1951

Dear Steve:

Your loyalty report has gone straight to Joe Ream who is under strict instructions not to divulge the contents of any report to anyone else unless under government subpoena. I fully appreciate your sentiments and am glad you wrote as frankly as you did.

I hope you will forgive me for the failure to respond to your earlier signals. The fact is that I have been somewhat beaten down since coming back from Korea and now, in addition to my own show five nights a week, I'm doing a show 9:00-10:00 PM every Friday night. It has all resulted in my having to take a week off next week. This is the first time in fifteen years that I have taken time off in the winter.

I hope all goes well with you and that you will forgive me for being such a miserable correspondent.

As ever yours,

Mr. Steve Laird
Vich, Vaud, Switzerland

P.S. Unfortunately, neither that old Cherokee, Church, nor I could discover a method of using a piece on the American Indian.

E.R.M.

Vich, Vaud, Switzerland
11 January, 1951

Dear Ed:

Enclosed is my loyalty report. I am sending it to you for the following reasons:

1) If you are not returning your questionnaire, on grounds of civil rights or simply on grounds sufficient to your own mind, just drop mine into your wastebasket.

2) Since I have not been on the CBS staff for more than a year, and haven't even been on retainer since, I would not have bothered to return the questionnaire if it had not occurred to me that it might be of small, future use to you or to Ted Church. You two hired me; if anyone wants to make anything of it, in any way, you have the facts I have listed and signed on the questionnaire. If you think the facts listed would ever be of use to anyone against you or Ted, again, drop my return in your wastebasket.

3) I have an immense dislike of returning this questionnaire to Ed Chester, my department head, if I have any department head. I am not ashamed, in the least, of anything included in my reply, but I feel a great indignity in having it go to Ed Chester. Chester has never wronged me; I just, to be candid, didn't like the guy. He didn't seem to fit at CBS at all, he seemed cheap. Believe me, politics or personal views have nothing at all to do with this feeling -- I am really not afraid for anyone to know where I stood at any time in my life. (If political party orientation meant anything in personal relationships and regards, I certainly wouldn't have such an immense regard and fondness for Ted Church). Hard to explain: I would be delighted to send the answered questionnaire to J. Edgar Hoover, I hate to send it to Ed Chester. Sometimes you just don't like a guy at all, without any conscious reason for it, that's all. So, if you can turn this in to anyone other than Ed Chester, fine. If you feel it has to go to Chester, or would get to him anyway, all right, give it to him. Just say, to cover his question, that I included it in a mailer to you, if you like.

Thank you, as usual.

Best,

Steve

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Not used

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PRESSE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NEWYORK

PROCHESTER AND MURROW COLON AT WASHINGTON HEARINGS ON MINTON RESOLUTION REGARDING MCCARTHYS SENATE WORTH THERES GOING TO BE NEW ANGLE BREAKING IN NEXT FEW DAYS STOP REMEMBER ALMOST YEAR AGO AMERICAN NEGRO NAMED DAVIS ARRESTED GENEVA POLICE FOR TAMPERING WITH MAIL STOP ACTUALLY DAVIS WAS

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EXCOMMUNIST SENT HERE BY MCCARTHY AS NOW TURNS OUT OR AS WILL BE ALLEGED TO FRAME VINCENT IN SWITZERLAND STOP DAVIS WORKING UNDER TOP MCCARTHY AGENT EUROPE NAMED JOHN FARRAND PROBABLY LAWYER MARRIED PARISIENNE COLETTE BOUDEVILLE STOP THEIR ADDRESS IS OR WAS 29 RUE JASMIN STOP TWO DAYS AFTER DAVIS

ICFM 29

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ADDRESS FARRAND HURRIED TO UNISTATES BUT LATER RETURNED PARIS

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
FORM 101

ICFM 29

SGZ2609 COL PGE3/50

ADDRESS FARRAND HURRIED TO UNISTATES BUT LATER RETURNED PARIS
STOP FRENCH POLICE INTERROGATED FARRAND ON RELATIONS WITH DAVIS AND
ARE SAID TO BE WILLING MAKE STATEMENTS PUBLIC STOP PERHAPS YOULL
WANT PUT SCHOENBRUNN ON PARIS TRAIL STOP EMBASSY WILL GIVE HIM THEIR
LATEST ON FARRANDS WHEREABOUTS PARA INCIDENTALLY WHEN CHARLES

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DAVIS ARRESTED HERE HE SAID GENEVA POLICE COULDNT ARREST HIM
DASH HE WAS HIGHER THAN UNISTATES DIPLOMAT DASH HE WAS PERSONAL
REPRESENTATIVE SENATOR MCCARTHY WHO WAS CHECKING ON UNISTATES
DIPLOMATS PARA HAVE FROM HIGH SOURCE HERE DASH SUBJECT YOUR WASHINGTON
CHECK DASH THAT VINCENT WAS GOINT TO BE OUT OF

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SGZ2609 COL PGE5/48

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MAY COME OUT AT WASHINGTON HEARINGS REGARDING ALLEGED MCCARTHY
ATTEMPT FRAME VINCENT SWITZERLAND MAY SUFFICIENTLY CLEAR VINCENT
TO STAY IN SERVICE PARA HAVE WHOLE AMUSING BACKGROUND ON DAVIS
ACTIVITIES SWITZERLAND IF YOU WANT ANY OF IT REGARDS

LAIRD

CLR 814 AM EST

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RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

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PCG/RC2/RZ/SZ583 LAUSANNE 208/205 22/12 1515 PAGE1/50W

PRESSE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NEWYORK

PROMURROW APPOINTMENT RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTRYS PROTOCOL

CHIEF MOLOCHKOV AS AMBASSADOR TO SWITZERLANDS CAUSING MUCH

SPECULATION STOP AT BERN FROM SOLID AMERICAN SOURCE YESTERDAY

EYE GOT MOST INTERESTING SPECULATION STOP SOURCE SAYS

MOLOCHKOVS APPOINTMENT PRESENTLY RELATIVELY UNIMPORTANT

SWITZERLAND MAY MEAN RUSSIANS THINK SWITZERLAND BEFORE VERY LONG

PAGE2/50W COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NY PAGE2/50

MAY BE IMPORTANT STOP IF WAR SHOULD COME IN EUROPE

SWITZERLAND WOULD IMMEDIATELY MOUNT IN STRATEGIC AND

DIPLOMATIC IMPORTANCE STOP BUT IN LONGER RUN RUSSIANS MAY

SEE EVEN GREATER IMPORTANCE FOR SWITZERLAND STOP IF WAR

COMES BETWEEN WEST AND RUSSIA COMMA RUSSIA WOULD IMMEDIATELY

LOSE ALL ITS LEGAL AND DIPLOMATIC

FORM 101

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PAGE3/50W COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NY P3/50W

LISTENING POSTA AND CHANNELS IN WESTERN NATIONS STOP

PROBABLY BEST AVAILABLE LISTENING POST FOR RUSSIANS IN WEST

WOULD BE SWITZERLAND SINCE WESTERN COUNTRIES WOULD ALL KEEP

FORM 101 PW—C

EMBASSIES AND MISSIONS HERE COMMA SINCE SWISS WOULD HAVE

DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS IN ALL WESTERN COUNTRIES COMMA SINCE

MANY SWISS TRAVEL IN WESTERN COUNTRIES AS

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SZ583 COLUMBIA BRADCASTING NY PAGE4/55W

BUSINESSMEN COMMA SINCE MANY SWISS LIVING IN WESTERN

COUNTRIES WRITE TO FRIENDS AND RELATIVES IN SWITZERLAND STOP

ACCORDING THIS SPECULATION RUSSIANS IN WAR WOULD ALLOW

SWITZERLAND STAY NEUTRAL FOR ALL LISTENING BENEFITS ABOVE STOP

SWISS OFFICIALS MAKING NO PUBLIC COMMENT MOLOCHKOVS

APPOINTMENT BUT THEY MIGHTY CURIOUS ON REASONS FOR IT T SAY

LEAST ENDIT

LAIRD

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PRESSE

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NEWYORK

FORM 101 PW-C

PROMURROW UNINATIONS INFORMATION CENTER GENEVA HAS OUTPUT ARTICLE QUOTE DISCUSSING THE SAFETY FIRST PROBLEM FROM THE INTERNATIONAL POINT OF VIEW UNQUOTE STOP TURNS OUT TO REFER TO ROAD ACCIDENTS STOP SYAS THAT IN UNISTATES SINCE 1910 EIGHT HUNDRED NINETY TWO THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED BEEN KILLED

PAGE 2/50

AND OVER THIRTY ONE MILLION QUOTE SERIOUSLY INJURED ON THE ROADS UNQUOTE STOP SYS FURTHER QUOTE THE AMERICAN FIGURES MAY SEEM ENORMOUS WHEN COMPARED WITH FIGURES FOR EUROPEAN COUNTRIES BUT IN THE UNISTATES A PERSONS CONSIDERED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN A MOTOR ACCIDENT IF HE DIES WITHIN SIX MONTHS

PAGE 3/50

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

OF THE ACCIDENT WHEREAS IN NETHERLANDS THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD IS THIRTY DAYS AND IN FRANCE AND LUXEMBOURG TWENTY FOUR HOURS STOP IN AUSTRIA ONLY PEOPLE KILLED INSTANTANEOUSLY ARE CONSIDERED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN A MOTOR ACCIDENT UNQUOTE STOP WHATS TO DO QUERY WELL THE INLAND TRANSPORT COMMITTEE OF THE

FORM 101 PW-G

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE HAS QUOTE THEREFORE CALLED A MEETING OF EXPERTS FROM THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND THE UNISTATES TO BE HELD AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER TO EXAMINE THE PROBLEMS UNQUOTE AND QUOTE IF POSSIBLE PUT FORWARD RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF REDUCING THE NUMBER OF ROAD ACCIDENTS UNQUOTE

PARA WORLD TAXPAYERS MIGHT ASK IF THIS UNINATIONS MEETING REALLY NECESSARY ENDIT

LAIRD

ICFM 1910

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

Vich, Vaud, Switzerland
13 November, 1950

Dear Ed:

If the commercials haven't crowded you out of everything but headline space, there may be a little offbeat packet for you in the contemporary conditions and curious ways of the American (Western Hemisphere) Indian.

The International Labor Organization, next January, in La Paz, is going to have a meeting of "Experts on Indigenous Labor." As advance research, for background use of the experts and observers to attend the meeting, the I.L.O. in Geneva has prepared what it calls a general report on "Indigenous Workers in Independent Countries." I have been given an advance copy of this 252 page document, have read through it, and found some curious and sometimes astonishing facts in it. I.L.O. has given permission to quote from the report whenever we want to.

The report is full of documented unbelievable exploitations, public and private, of the Indian, particularly in the South American countries. I will excerpt a very few of these, and concentrate on the curious and the newsworthy:

/ Total Indian population in the Western Hemisphere at the time Columbus discovered America, about 13,400,000. (North of the Rio Grande, about 1,000,000) "During the period of discovery and that of independence, the total indigenous population fell enormously -- for various reasons: the wars of conquest, the slave system of employment operating during a large part of the colonial period, epidemics of European origin, malnutrition, excess of alcohol, etc., together, naturally, with the uninterrupted growing process of racial mixture"... Also, since the beginning of the period of independence, the total has risen sharply, has not only doubled, but has even reached a total about 3 million above that which it was presumed to be in the age of discovery." (Italics mine -- S.L.)

/ Many Indians still live in a "pre-Columbian or aboriginal" culture. "Among the pre-Columbian elements the following have been suggested: a predominantly vegetarian diet (the trinity of potatoes, Indian corn and peppers); the 'metate' or stone for grinding corn; the 'hurrache' or primitive slipper; barter economy; quack doctoring; a primitive conception of natural phenomena (particularly in relation to agriculture); certain tribal forms of family or social organization; etc. Among the post-Columbian elements mention has been made of the plough, the steel chopper, the shovel, the gramophone, etc. Among mixed elements the cowboy saddle, the nail-assembled canoe..."

/In Bolivia, the "forest Indians" speak forty different dialects.

/In Peru, some Whites and many of predominantly White blood (sic!) live like Indians and don't speak Spanish. "It is surprising to come across these bearded white people, many of whom neither speak or understand a word of Spanish and live like the real Indians."

/In Bolivia, "it is exceptional for an indigenous laborer on his becoming a tenant to find a house ready for occupation. He may take over the walls of his predecessor's house, but the outgoing tenant will have taken the woodwork of the roof with him."

/In Bolivia, it has been found "a fact that no other ethnic type has the physical qualities which enable the Indian to adapt himself to the hard labor of the mines, situated as they are in many cases four or even five thousand meters above the sea."

/In Columbia, among the methods of hunting used by the Guahibes tribe, "the principal is that of burning great areas of country so as to be able to collect the half-consumed bodies of the animals." This tribe has no tools to chop down trees, so "a foot above the ground the tree is ringed with straw, which is tied fast with a reed and set on fire. When this operation has been completed several times they succeed in felling the tree."

/In Columbia, in some parts of lower Guajira, there has been severe drought for a long time. Among the Guajires Indians, "the situation is said to have worsened to such an extent that the Indians are already deprived of their essential food supply and are even driven during famine periods to sell their children for a measure of corn."

/In Costa Rica, the Indians of the Talamanca Forests manufacture cloth from the bark of trees. The "cloth is colored with a purple dye extracted from a shell-fish (murex purpurea) by a cheap and ingenious device of induced expectoration which does not involve the destruction of the mollusc."

/In Ecuador, as in other South American countries, "as a rule the fertile irrigated land of the valleys is in the hands of the big estate owners, while the Indian holdings are at higher levels where the soil is stony and less fertile..."

/"It is interesting to note...that, according to the experience of the Ecuadorian Ministry of Agriculture, when an Indian tenant-laborer or peon becomes an independent smallholder his production considerably increases."

/In Ecuador, "in some towns where the Indians go for commercial purposes there still subsists the practice of requiring them to clean the squares and streets without pay. In others, the services of the Indians are used in repairing roads, churches, etc.; their belief in the value of 'minga', a traditional Indian system of voluntary aid and co-operation

in work for the community is exploited in this way." (Italics mine -- S.L. These required services and willing co-operation on the part of the Indians is reported extant in most South American countries)

/In Guatemala, in the districts of Upper and Lower Verapaz, the "Indian tenant-laborer pays his rent in the form of half or two-thirds of the crop and also undertakes to work without pay or for a few centavos per day, for 150 days in each year."

/In Paraguay, the Chorotis "no longer hunt because the forest animals of the region have all been killed off."

/In Peru, "the Indian...makes the soil of the Andes produce, however high and inhospitable the region may be. He tends the cattle, mines the earth, provides the labor for making roads, goes down to the coast for the sowing and the harvest, performs domestic services, provides most of the rank and file for the army, and also has exceptional aptitude for the home crafts...Figures alone do not suffice to give an exact idea of the importance of the Indian miner to Peruvian economy. Owing to an age-long process of climatic adaptation, his is the only ethnical type with the biological qualities necessary for the strenuous work of mining in the high plateau area."

/In Peru, "in the cities there is a big demand for (the indigenous child servant) principally for employment at Lima, where they are known as 'serranitos' or children from the hills. They are sought, even by press advertisements, for all sorts of work. The demand, and the preference, for ~~xxxxxxxx~~ 'serranitos' are due to their great meekness, their acceptance of any kind of treatment, and to the fact that they receive little or nothing for their services...Such employment is usually harmful to their physical health and mental development; bad accommodation, poor food, and a great deal of work have a degenerating effect."

/In Venezuela, among the lowland Indians of the Orinoco delta, one of the most important sources of food is the river, "from which they obtain fish by saining and by poisoning with the source plant of rotenon (barbasco) a base of insecticides." In Venezuela too, the Piaroas "favorite way of fishing is with the barbasco berry, with which they poison part of the river previously shut off with a reed network..." As do certain other tribes in South America, the Motilons of the Perija Mountains in Venezuela still "obtain fire by friction." The Guajiros of Venezuela, in several places, build their huts "on piles over the water, similar to those discovered by Ojeda and Vespucci in 1499...This system is used to protect them against the mosquitos."

/ A comment on the condition of the Indians in Australia would seem to apply generally to the Western Hemisphere: "Historically, contact with the white man has tended in the main to pluck the aboriginal too brusquely

from his traditional life without providing the bases for a gradual assimilation into the new order. As a result, the detribalized aboriginal, whether full-blood or not, lives in many localities in a state of disintegration."

/Canada, in the I.L.O. report, obviously gets full marks for its attempts to weave the Indians into the nation and the industrial age. They are protected in all ways. The Government even fixes prices for their trapping catches; provides farm machinery, saw mills; sets up experimental pure-bred livestock breeding stations and fur development projects. The Government has set up community trust funds for various Indian tribes and these funds, from 1870 to 1948, increased in value from $200,000 to more than $18, 400,000.

/In the U.S., Indian population is up from about 270,000 in 1875 to about 400,000. Indian population is increasing by 1 percent per year and the remainder of the U.S. population by only 0.7 percent. "A contrary trend has been observed among the Eskimos (in Alaska) whose number is constantly falling owing to the high infantile mortality rate and increasing sterility.

/"In the region of the Great Lakes the Indians have adopted white culture to the extent of almost completely abandoning their native languages... Many of the Pueblos of New Mexico are trilingual (Indian, English and Spanish)... About 60 percent of the Indians in continental U.S. are of pure blood (though) the mixed population tends to increase." There are about 230 different tribes in the U.S., settled in about 175 reservations... The Indians of Oklahoma are "generally poor, but a small group of Osages, about 3,000, are wealthy because of oil on their lands."."Over much of the area of the U.S. north-central region (including Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana) the impact of white civilization has almost destroyed earlier ways of living, including tribal government; the land and resources are used largely by the Whites... In California and Nevada the Indians are the so-called landless Indians, almost without property; they are widely scattered over barren hillsides with few economic possibilities..." In February, 1949, William Zimmerman, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, made the following depositions to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: "The general picture of the Indians today is one of poverty and of limited opportunity... A number of Indians, perhaps as many as 100,000, are totally landless..."

/The average size of the holding of an Indian family in the U.S. is 930 acres. "In some reservations, however, such as that of the Papagos, vegetation is so sparse that more than 250 acres are required to provide year-long feed for one cow. In 1945, when non-Indian farmers were obtaining a net annual income of about 2,500 dollars, Indian farm families received a net income of only 501 dollars."

/In the U.S., "for the country as a whole, the Indians were securing work relief to a greater extant than any other non-white group. The Indians were the only group in which the

number employed on emergency work was larger than the number seeking work."

Perhaps a fitting general comment on the condition of all Indians today is that made in the report on the Maoris of New Zealand: "a rapidly increasing population owning insufficient land to find employment thereon. Much of the land that remains is poor quality or waste land."

Ed, if you have no use for the above, I wonder if you would pass it on to Editor Church: he might find it suitable material for an offbeat Report From Overseas. We could do the broadcast any week between now and the ending of the conference in La Paz in January.

Best regards,

Steve Laird

October 5, 1950

Dear Steve:

We are back at the grind again. Everything is the same only more confusing. Korea was just plain hell and convinced me that I have become an old man.

Your note of September 25 does me a grave injustice; the Ed who penned that epistle weren't me, it were Ed Chester. I am such a baseball expert I have just hired Branch Rickey to cover the series for my show.

We are moving into a new apartment the end of this week. The address is 580 Park Avenue and there will be a guest room for you and your family.

Our love to all of you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Steve Laird
Clos de Payerne
Vich Vaud
Switzerland

Mr. M. - Steve seems to have his "Eds" mixed up - the attached letter is the one he enclosed.

Vich, Vaud, Switzerland
25 September, 1950

Dear Ed:

A friend just arrived from the U.S. says you are back from Korea. Friend also says you and the two Bills did a magnificent job out there.

Never answered your cable about the possibility of a staff CBS job because we were a while making up our minds. Then, when we had decided, and I wanted to send my thanks to you for the report on the prospects, we heard you were on vacation and probably enroute to Europe. You certainly do take your world-beat seriously. You might call Korea a vacation but I bet you don't call it a picnic.

Though you are one of the few commentators who never gave up reporting to be a pundit, you obviously haven't had time to get around to the beat leval in the baseball story. Today I was throwing things out of a drawer and found the enclosed letter from you. You probably were propagandized by the eloquent Mr. Rickey, and thought you were being objective by not buying his story about the Dodgers beating the Yanks in the Series. If your Yanks do win the pennant, and you don't want to save any more of my money, I have ten dollars on the Phils to beat the Yanks at whatever odds prevail. If Jess wants to win back, try to win back that is, the money he bet me against the Phils, I'll be happy to bet same amount on the Series with him.

The ONA job seemed much too uncertain and insecure to make the shift up to Germany. However, Switzerland is too out-of-it for times like these and we are ready to move anywhere, fast, if anyone has a job for us.

We are all well, and currently basking in the smell of the wine they are making in the cellar of our house.

Best,

Steve

LAIRD

JUNE 6, 1950

PRESS STEPHEN LAIRD
PRESIDENTIAL
GENEVA

MURROW SAYS RELUCTANTLY HESITATINGLY ANSWERING YOUR JUNE ONE PERSONALLY SEE NO PROSPECT STAFF ASSIGNMENT STOP KYE NATURALLY DELIGHTED AVAIL MYSELF YOUR SERVICES PROVIDED SATISFACTORY UNDERSTANDING REACHABLE WITH HOTTELET WHICH CONFIDENT COULD BE WORKED OUT REGARDS

CHESTER

Prewinations Geneva

Vich, Vaud, Switzerland

1 June, 1950

Dear Ed:

Many people impose on you, some often, some in many ways, and you always go out of your way to help them. I've tried to avoid being any bothersome part of this burden, Ed, having a preference for butting or muddling my way through things by myself. But this time I do want to ask you into the huddle to help call a play. It's only about second down, so don't put any time or fret on it if you haven't got a signal right in mind.

Teddy White has just phoned me from Paris. He says he believes I can have the ONA job in Germany, with headquarters in Bonn or Frankfurt. He says he spoke of this to you in Paris and that you said you thought I might be of use to you as CBS stringer in Bonn or Frankfurt; Teddy, in fact, left the clear impression that you would like me to go to Bonn or Frankfurt for this purpose.

First, on the ONA job: It does not seem probable to me that Dick Mottelet (or any other staff CBS correspondent) would like a string correspondent reporting directly to you or New York out of the same country and on the same general story. A string correspondent, in the same country, should in almost all cases report to the staff correspondent in the country's capital.

The ONA job would not pay very much, and would not be very secure. There would be no guarantee on tenure, and Teddy remarked tonight that ONA always seems to be on the edge of bankruptcy.

A move to Germany would mean uprooting ourselves again, therefore, without moving ourselves to anything very financially sound. It would mean leaving this comfortable house -- which has cost us a good deal of time and money to arrive at -- and spending a good deal more money to arrive at we know not exactly where.

Here, it is true that we are by no means making ends meet: Swiss living costs are high, even at our present careful level. I average about $30 a week from Time-Life; and since the first of the year have made only four CBS broadcasts from Geneva. (The Berlin fill-in spot was a godsend to us, and saved cashing in our last $1000 in First Federal Savings).

 We must, very soon, make ends meet. I didn't make a penny out of the war (when head of the Time-Life bureau in London my salary was $100 a week, with no living allowance or living expenses). The year in Hollywood gave me a small net. The three years abroad for CBS gave me my first real savings in a lifetime. But these were almost entirely used up by various events last year in the U.S. and in moving us to Switzerland and getting us settled in here.

Our basic reason for coming here was that I like to be a foreign correspondent. Our gambles in coming here were two: 1) that we could make ends meet in Switzerland as string CBS and string Time correspondent; 2) that sometime ahead, I might again get a staff CBS job in Europe.

The first gamble has not paid off, and apparently will not. The second, I know very little about.

Until Teddy White called tonight, we were still gambling hard on the second. Two weeks ago, the new head of the Foote, Cone and Belding office in Bienne, asked me to come with him at $8500 a year to handle the Swiss watch account. We reviewed our whole situation, Jacqui and I, before turning down the Bienne job. The lump in me that wants to be a reporter is stubborn: I've spent most of my working life trying to become a competent one and I'd like to keep on working at it. We decided to cash in our insurance, when the annual premium comes due in July, and stick it out here until next March. We decided that if things looked bleak as far as a CBS job was concerned by next December, I would try to get a job with U.N. in Geneva. No other reporter's job came into our thinking, because we knew of none and because CBS still seems to me the best place for a conscientious reporter to work.

One final point: the ONA job in Germany would be strictly an ONA job, with no CBS stringership -- it surely would not be a good idea to have two CBS reporters, even if one were a stringer, working the same general beat (except, as operated now, when an emergency or very big story comes up).

All the above is background. Teddy said he wanted my answer by early next week. Before giving it to him, I want to ask you this favor, Ed. Would you please tell me, as quickly and bluntly as you can, whether you think there is a good chance of my getting a CBS staff job in Europe within the next two years? I know you cannot tell me this with any certainty, but you probably could tell me if there is no chance, or little chance. Ted Church, I believe, would like me to report for CBS. But I have no idea at all on whether Ed Chester would think of me for a staff job; no idea at all on whether Howard Smith would in future want me in a staff CBS job in Europe.

If there is any word you can give me on this, Ed, I'd appreciate. Thanks, and best regards,

Steve

May 25, 1950

Dear Steve:

Many thanks for your letter on the ECE. This is being written on the eve of my departure for Berlin; unfortunately I won't get to Geneva on this trip, but I'll write you a long letter when I get back.

As ever yours,

Mr. Stephen Laird
Clos de Payerne
Vich
Vaud, Switzerland

U.N. Geneva

18 May, 1950

Dear Ed:

The ECE Economic Survey of Europe in 1949 -- an advance copy was sent to you some weeks ago -- is broadcastable Thursday May 25, at 22:00 hours GMT.

At an advance pressconference on it this morning, nothing important emerged, except possibly this: the chief writer of the Survey was asked if the Survey was not implying that ERP was a failure, whereas, said the questioner, was it not the purpose of ERP to bring back European production? and by the Survey's own report, hadn't ERP succeeded greatly in this? Answer: The ERP certainly so far has succeeded in bringing back European production. But that production level today is precarious. If the financing of raw material and foodstuff imports to Europe by the U.S. should cease, production would decline seriously because of a lack of raw materials and foodstuffs -- unless the U.S. accepts vastly more European products as imports, so Europe will have dollars, or unless east-west trade is vastly increased.

The questioner persisted with: Well then, do you imply that ERP is a failure? Answer: We think that ERP

has postponed a severe crisis by several years. The problem has diminished in size. It is still possible to avoid an economic crisis or setback if the European countries take the proper actions to avoid the consequences of the ending of dollar assistance.

What ECE recommends is listed in the Survey.

I was struck by one pointed fact in the Survey: "It must be borne in mind, on the other hand, that in countries where the prices of essential foodstuffs are kept low, the prices of certain less essential goods are greatly enhanced by taxation. In the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia, for example, tobacco and alcoholic drinks together now account for between 15 and 20 per cent of total consumers' expenditure".

This seemed to me fantastic. But the economists at ECE showed me the figures came from Czechoslovakia and Britain. Incidentally, total consumers' expenditures includes everything -- food, rent, clothing, entertainment, medical care, etc. -- so that 15 to 20 percent is really large. The ECE also told me that in Britain, only 1/3 of that percentage is drink, the other 2/3 being tobacco!

Also, did you note, that while the Survey gives various plugs to national planning as a way to prevent unemployment and business cycles, it also says that there is not nearly enough free enterprise in free market countries; it takes a long, detailed poke, at private businessmen and governments setting up restrictive trade practices, such as cartels and price-fixing and quotas, etc.

Myrdal himself defined the purpose of his ECE Survey as follows: "To state the truth and nothing but the truth -- not to be nasty to one side or the other. Also, not to be timid. We do not feel it is dangerous to tell the truth. We have to be independent of the governments. They appreciate an independent agency of high professional ability."

The annual ECE meeting to discuss the Survey begins May 31st. Myrdal will give us a conference the night before. He will discuss his recent travels to all western countries, and to Moscow, and his visits next week with Harriman, French Government leaders, and British Government leaders. Please let me know if you will want coverage of anything interesting at these meetings. Both U.S. and U.S.S.R. will be at the meetings.

If you are staying on in Europe over this period, let me know where you might be for any wire on the meetings.

Hope to see you soon.

Best,

Steve

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
PLAZA 5-2000

VIA AIR MAIL

May 15, 1950

Dear Steve:

I'm glad things worked out well for you on the Berlin assignment. I can understand Mrs. Laird's reaction to the German complaining. Certainly they are in a unique situation for losers-- with two great, victorious powers courting them.

Apparently the distance from the United States has ruined your baseball perspective. How you could ever imagine that the Phillies can win the National League pennant is beyond me. The Phillies, at the moment, are in full Bloom, but come the long grind of the hot summer, when the real pros begin to hit their stride, they'll fade right down into fourth or fifth place. The Dodgers will win the pennant again and the Yanks will maul hell out of them in the World Series.

Save your money.

Regards,

Ed

Mr. Steve Laird
Clos de Payerne
Vich Vaud
Switzerland

EAC:ca

Laird

Vich, Vaud, Switzerland

23 May, 1950

Dear Ed:

The ECE consideration and debate of the annual Economic Survey prepared by the Secretariat, begins May 31st, when the annual ECE session begins in Geneva. The day before, Gunnar Myrdal is going to give a press-conference, reporting on his recent travels to eastern and western capitals and his talks with government leaders.

He tells me, strictly privately, that he thinks he has had a success in Moscow. The Russians have promised him that they are ready to have serious trade talks with western countries. Myrdal says they have trade proposals he feels sure will be acceptable to the West. (Myrdal is in London and Paris this week, reporting his Moscow talks to government leaders in Britain and France; also he sees Harriman in Paris.) Myrdal says there will be preliminary trade discussions on the Russian proposals during the ECE meetings. All this he will announce at his pressconference, with details and facts. I simply write this so you can watch the wires for the story. Or, if you like, I might cable you a piece on it.

My cable address, if you don't have it in Washington, is: Laird, care Prewinations, Geneva.

Best,
Steve

Columbia Broadcasting System
Warner Building
Washington, D.C.
May 3, 1950

Dear Steve:

You did indeed win a moral victory. I am putting the five bucks in a special account to help finance a Murrow-Laird reunion either here or maybe in Geneva this summer. I may fly to Berlin for the May 28 do but rather doubt it. The opinion here seems to be that the thing is not likely to explode

We have tentative plans to spend the month of July in Germany, but probably won't be able to make a definite decision until the middle of June. I will give you a shout as soon as we know definitely.

As ever yours,

Mr. Stephen Laird
U. S. Press Center, B.M.P.
A.P.O. 742, c/o Postmaster
New York, New York

The following information is furnished, except as noted below, on an accrual basis for the year ended December 31, 1949 with respect to each person who was a director (among whom are included the three highest-paid officers) and whose aggregate remuneration exceeded $25,000 and with respect to all persons, as a group, who were directors or officers of the Corporation at any time during the last fiscal year:

Name of Individual and Capacity or Name of Group	Fees, Salaries and Commissions	Bonuses and Shares in Profits*	Amount Paid, or Set Aside, for Under Pension and Insurance Plans*	Estimated Annual Benefits Under Pension Plan Upon Retirement*
William S. Paley ..... Chairman of the Board	$100,000.16	$ —	$17,604.79	$30,300.00
Frank Stanton ..... President	100,000.16	34,740.00	13,270.26	31,740.00
Joseph H. Ream ..... Executive Vice-President	50,000.08	11,977.50	7,091.35	14,940.00
Edward Wallerstein ..... President of Columbia Records Inc.	60,000.00	3,208.50	13,849.30	9,720.00
Edward R. Murrow ..... Director, News broadcaster and Recording Artist	121,944.47	—	114.78	—

Berlin, 15 April, 1950

Dear Ed:

CBS is showing a shocking irresponsibility about your old age, so I hasten to send you the enclosed check for $5. This, if memory is correct, is the amount you get because there is no national or coalition government in Britain as a result of the election.

I do claim a moral victory on the closeness of the election; and the current, almost official, wide area of agreement between Conservatives and Labourites in both domestic and foreign policies. Whoever makes the policy, Jacqui wants no part of them -- especially since her big burn on seeing all the Cadbury's chocolate and English woolens on sale in German shops. Her principal comment on the German ruins: "not enough".

We hope you and Janet and Casey are as well and happy as we all are.

Best,

Steve

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PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM WARNER BUILDING WASHINGTONDC

PROMURROW AT ADENAUERS NEWSCONFERENCE TODAY BRITISH CORRESP-
ONDENTS SHOWED LARGE IMPATIENCE WITH ADENAUER AND HIS WEST
GERMANY STOP THEY DONT SAY DEUTSCHLAND UEBER ALLES WHEN COMMENTING
YESTERDAYS INCIDENT BUT QUOTE DEUTSCHLAND UEBER ALLIES UNQUOTE
STOP SOME THESE CORRESPONDENTS EYEVE KNOWN LONG TIME ASSURE ME

PAGE 2

THEIR RESENTMENT AT LEAST EQUALLED BY BRITISH OFFICIALS IN
GERMANY AND TO SOME EXTENT IN LONDON STOP WHEN GERMAN REPORTERS
QUESTION TODAY SAID QUOTE WASHINGTON LISTENS TOO MUCH TO LONDON
AND PARIS IN MAKING ITS POLICY UNQUOTE VERY AUDIBLE SNORTS
EXBRITISH PRESENT STOP AFTERWARD TWO BRITISH FRIENDS TOLD ME
PRINCIPAL

PAGE 3

BEEF BRITISH IN GERMANYS THAT ADENAUERS GOVERNMENT INCREASINGLY UNCONCERNED BRITISH OFFICIALS ATTITUDES AND SUGGESTIONS COMMA INCREASINGLY CONCERNS ITSELF ONLY ABOUT AMERICAN SUGGESTIONS AND AMERICAN REACTIONS ITS ACTS AND POLICIES STOP THESE TWO CORRESPONDENTS BRACKET OFFRECORD BBC AND REUTERS UNBRACKET SAY ITS GROWING BELIEF BRITISH OFFICIALS AND OBSERVERS THAT MCCLOYS GIVING

PAGE 4

ADENAUERS GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGEMENT THINK THEY REPLACING BRITAIN AS ULTIMATE FAVORED WESTERN PARTNER STOP UNDOUBTEDLY BRITISH REACTION EYE FOUND SMORNING BASED ON GROWING WEST [illegible] INDEPENDENCE COMMA POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STRENGTH VISAVIS BRITAIN STOP BUT ALSO BASED EYEM SURE ON THEIR PERSONAL DISSATISFACTION SEEING BRITISH PRODUCTS ULTRASCARCE IN ENGLAND FREELY AVAILABLE

PAGE 5

GERMAN SHOPS STOP MAYBE WORTH CABLE SMITHWARDS SEE IF OFFICIAL LONDON SHARES RESENTMENTS LOCAL BRITISH BECAUSE IF THEY DO THERE MAY BE SOME STRONG SPEAKING GERMAN SUBJECT COMING LONDON CONFERENCE WESTERN MINISTERS PARA LOCAL SOCIAL DEMOCRATS DASH WHICH MAJORITY PARTY WEST BERLIN UNDASH PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY MUCH ANNOYED ADENAUERS STATEMENTS

PAGE 6

AND ACTIVITIES THIS VISIT BERLINWARDS STOP SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

PAGE 6

AND ACTIVITIES THIS VISIT BERLINWARDS STOP SOCIAL DEMOCRATS POINT OUT GREAT NEED HERES FIRM UNITY BETWEEN WESTERN DEMOCRATIC PARTIES AGAINST COMMUNIST THREATS BUT THEY SAY ADENAUERS PURPOSE THIS VISIT SEEMS BE SOLELY INCREASE CHANCES HIS CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS NEXT BERLIN ELECTION STOP AS YOU KNOW SOCIAL DEMOCRATS POINTEDLY LEFT ADENAUERS MEETING

PAGE 7

YESTERDAY WHEN HE CALLED FOR SINGING DEUTSCHLAND UEBER ALLES AND THEIR PRINCIPAL PAPER CAPS TELEGRAF UNCAPS SPEAKING OF INCIDENT SAYS QUOTE ADENAUER STAYED ONE DAY TOO LONG UNQUOTE AND THAT ITS NOT QUOTE GOOD EVIDENCE OF POLITICAL TACT UNQUOTE STOP LATTER IS PROBABLY BEST EXPLANATION WELL MEANING ADENAUERS MISTAKES STOP

PAGE 8/16

THOUGH LOCAL SOCIAL DEMOCRATS ALSO CLAIM HES SURROUNDED BY TOO MANY FLATTERERS AND HYPERNATIONALISTS ENDIT

LAIRD

PW936A SO/RK

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Gillette

PROMURROW YOUVE OUR MORNING REPORT ON STRIDENT NATIONALISM EVIDENCED LOCAL ADENAUER MEETING STOP SINCE HEARD THEM SINGING DEUTSCHLAND UEBER ALLES HAVE CALLED NUMBER WEST SEKTOR GERMANS SEE IF THEY KNEW NEW WORDS STOP NOT ONE DID DASH INCLUDING SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC MEMBER WEST BERLIN CITY

-2-

COUNCIL STOP PERSONALLY BELIEVE SENATOR GILLETTES WARNING ABOUT HYPERNATIONALIZED GERMANY ONE DAY MAKING ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIANS DESERVES SERIOUS AMERICAN DISCUSSION PARA GERMANYS NUMBER TWO COMMUNIST ULBRICHT IN RUSSIAN ZONE YOUTH PAPER CAPS JUNGE WELT UNCAPS NOW OPENLY BOASTS OF COMMUNIST FIFTH COLUMN IN WEST BERLIN STOP NOTING OUR BAN ON

-3-

COMMUNIST YOUTH MARCHERS ENTERING WEST BERLIN IN THEIR MAY RALLY ULBRICHT CALLS OUR PEOPLE IN BERLIN QUOTE POOR STRATEGISTS UNQUOTE STOP ULBRICHT SAYS OUR LEADERS QUOTE STILL HAVE NOT UNDERSTOOD THAT IT ISNT NECESSARY TO MARCH TO WESTERN BERLIN THROUGH THE BRANDENBURG GATE OR ACROSS POTSDAMER PLATZ BUT THAT IN

-4-

WEST BERLIN THE STRUGGLE IS WAGED IN EVERY MASS ORGANIAZATION IN EVERY FACTORY IN EVERY HOME UNQUOTE STOP IF TALKS EYEVE HAD AMONG GERMANS OUR SEKTORS PAST TWO WEEKS ANY INDICATION COMMA COMMUNISTS HAVE MADE SOME PROPAGANDA AND POSSIBLY EVEN MEMBERSHIP INROADS IN OUR SEKTORS STOP WITH THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND

WEST BERLINERS UNEMPLOYED DASH AND OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND OF THESE YOUTH UNDASH RUSSIANS HAVE RESERVOIR POTENTIAL LOCAL COMMUNISTS PARA HERE WHERE TWO WORLDS MEET AND COLD WAR COMPLICATES LIFE BEYOND TALKING ABOUT IT COMMA LET AMERICANS STILL LARGELY UNDISTURBED PURSUIT THEIR HAPPINESS AT HOME TAKE PITY ON LOCAL GEEYES

-6-

STOP THEY TOO WOULD LIKE CONCENTRATE ON BASEBALL OPENINGS TODAY STOP INSTEAD THEYLL BE LUCKY IF THEY HEAR RESULTS ON RADIO STOP AND THEIR OWN LOCAL BASEBALL SEASON OPENING AS WE REPORTED SMORNING HAS BEEN POSTPONED FROM MAY THIRTEENTH TO JUNE THIRD STOP HERES FULL QUOTATION FROM MY AMERICAN OFFICER

-7-

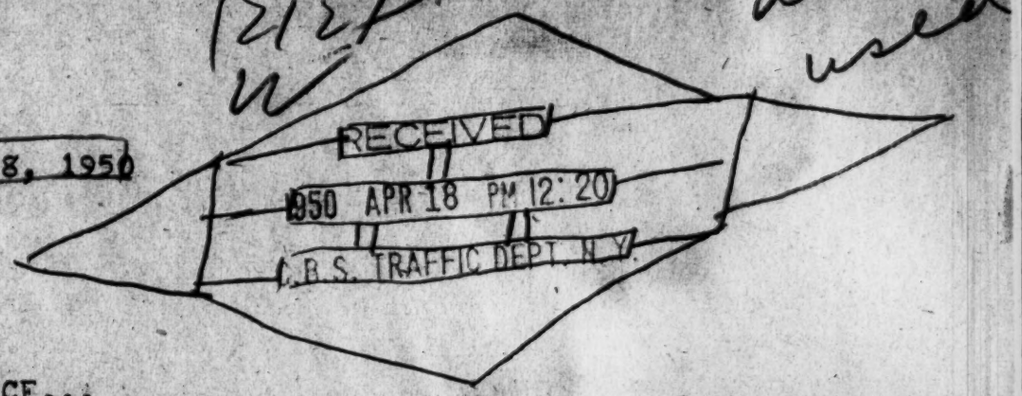
INFORMANT UNUSED IN SMORNINGS REPORT COLON QUOTE WEVE HAD TO POSTPONE OUR BASEBALL ALL BECAUSE OF THE ADDITIONAL TRAINING OUR TROOPS HAVE TO BE GOING THROUGH FOR MAY STOP THEYRE ALL OUT ON TRAINING EXERCISES AND OTHER SPECIAL DUTIES AND UNABLE TO BUILD THEIR TEAMS STOP MAYBE THE RUSSIANS OUGHT

-8/32-

TO HAVE THEIR MAY DAY FLING BUT YOUD THINK THEYD LET IT GO AFTER THAT INSTEAD OF MAKING ANOTHER FUSS FOR US WITH THEIR YOUTH MARCH LATER IN MAY UNQUOTE ENDIT

LAIRD

1637 HA



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NY APR 18, 1950

ED MURROW

NTOF

HREWITH LAIRD PIECE...
LAIRD.. SENATOR GILLETTE, WHO IS DEMANDING A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION OF THE RESURGENT GERMAN NATIONALISM WHICH, HE SAYS, MIGHT BE A FATAL MENACE TO EUROPE, SHOULD HAVE BEEN IN BERLIN THIS MORNING. ON A SPOTLIGHTED STAGE HERE, HE WOULD HAVE SEEN THE NUB OF THE AMERICAN PROBLEM IN GERMANY, HOW TO MAKE GERMANY STRONG AGAIN AND STILL KEEP GERMANY FROM THROWING ITS WEIGHT AROUND IN ANY WRONG DIRECTION. ON THE STAGE WAS KONRAD ADENAUER, CHACELLOR OF THE WEST GERMAN GOVERNMENT MAKING A SPEECH TO A WILDLY-CHEERING AUDIENCE IN THE AMERICAN SECTOR OF BERLIN. THE WORDS ADENAUER USED THIS MORNING FIT IN FINE WITH AMERICAN POLICY IN EUROPE... "FREEDOM, UNITY OF GERMANY IN A FEDERATED EUROPE, RIGHT AND LEGALITY." BUT THERE WAS ALSO THE RESTIVE GERMAN CALL FOR FULL AND QUICK EQUALITY WITH THE WESTERN ALLIES THEY SO RECENTLY FOUGHT. ABOVE ALL, THO, IT WAS THIS MORNINGS ATMOSPHERE WHICH MIGHT HAVE DISTRUBED SENATOR GILLETTE AND OTHER AMERICANS. THE WORDS ARE CHANGED ALL RIGHT, BUT CERTAIN SUSPECT MELODIES LINGER ON. THERE WAS THE POMPOUS WAGENIAN MUSIC/ IN THE BACKGROUND AND SHOTED RESPONSES FROM THE AUDIENCE TO THE SPEAKER, JUST THE WAY THEY USED TO SHOUT BACK WORDS TO HITLER. ALSO, THERE WAS A STRIDENT SINGING OF THE OLD GERMAN NATIONAL ANTHEM, "DEUTCHLAND UEBER ALLES". THE WORDS HAVE BEEN CHANGED FROM GERMANY OVEREVERYTHING" TO "DOOMED /QUESTION MARK/ GERMAN FATHERLAND". TROUBLE WAS, FEW OF THE GERMANS AT THE ADENAUER RALLY SEEMED TO HAVE LEARNED THE NEW WORDS.

WELL, YOU AMERICANS AT HOME HAVE THE WONDERFUL OPENING OF THE MAJOR LEAGUE BALL SEASON TODAY. BUT GIS IN GERMANY WILL BE CONFINING THEIR SPRING BASEBALL TO RESULTS HEARD ON THE RADIO. I LEARNED THIS MORNING THAT THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE LOCAL TROOP BASEBALL SEASON HAS BEEN QUIETLY POSTPONED FROM MAY 13TH TO JUNE 3RD, ALL BECAUSE OF THE LOCAL COLD WAR COMPLICATIONS. AN AMERICAN OFFICER TELLS ME THAT AMERICAN TROOPS IN BERLIN THESE DAYS ARE TOO BUSY WITH MILITARY EXERCISES FOR BASEBALL PRACTICE TO FIELD THEIR TEAMS. THE THREATENED MARCHES OF RUSSIAN ZONE COMMUNISTS INTO WEST BERLIN IN MAY HAVE OUR TROOPS ON THE EXERCISE OFR ANY NECESSARY CONTER-MOVES.

THIS IS STEPHEN LAIRD IN BERLIN. NOW BACK TO CBS IN NEW YORK.

AARON

END

Weathe
4/25

Records
apr 20

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PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM WARNER BUILDING WASHINGTONDC

PROMURROW YOUVE SMORNINGS BERLIN BROADCAST DETAILING WHAT SEEMS BE OUR ABUNDANT INTELLIGENCE NEW FORTIFICATIONS SOVIET LATVIAN COAST STOP TWO QUESTIONS MUST OCCUR TO YOU AS THEY DO TO ME COLON WITH WAR SO ENTIRELY POSSIBLE SOMETIME AHEAD WOULD OUR ARMED FORCES INTELLIGENCE BE

-2-

DOING THEIR DUTY IF THEY DIDNT USE ALL POSSIBILITIES GET DATA NEW RUSSIAN DEFENSES OR AGGRESSION BASES QUERY WOULD OUR MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BE DOING ADEQUATE SERVICE IF THEIR INFORMATION SUCH MATTERS CAME ONLY FROM STRICTLY LEGAL SOURCES LIKE REFUGEES QUERY PARA ALONG THIS LINE SWEDISH CORRESPONDENT BERLIN THIS MORNING MAKES

-3-

FOLLOWING POINT TO ME COLON THAT FOR SOME TIME UNISTATES BEEN ASKING SWEDEN SHARE MILITARY INFORMATION WITH UNISTATES DASH INCLUDING STRENGTH AND LOCATION SWEDISH BASES STOP CORRESPONDENT SAYS UNISTATES REPRESENTATIVES BEEN SAYING THEY UNWANT DEPLOY ANY AMERICAN FORCE ON SWEDISH TERRITORY BUT SAY THEY SURE

INCLUDING STRENGTH AND LOCATION SWEDISH BASES STOP CORRESPONDENT SAYS UNISTATES REPRESENTATIVES BEEN SAYING THEY UNWANT DEPLOY ANY AMERICAN FORCE ON SWEDISH TERRITORY BUT SAY THEY SURE THAT IF WAR COMES RUSSIA

-4-

WILL TRY OCCUPY SWEDEN AND THEREFORE UNISTATES AS BACKBONE WESTERN STRENGTH SHOULD KNOW ABOUT SWEDISH DEFENSES STOP CORRESPONDENT SAYS SWEDENS GENERAL STAFF HAS REFUSED THIS INFORMATION TO UNISTATES SAYING IT WOULD COMPROMISE SWEDENS NEUTRALITY STOP CERTAINLY DONT WANT TAKE THIS BIRDS WORD FOR ANYTHING BUT THINK STORY WORTH A CHECK

-5-

WITH RESPONSIBLE SWEDISH OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON PARA HERE BERLIN WHERE WESTERN EASTERN FORCES MEET ITS EASY SEE HOW GREATLY SWEDISH PROTEST AGAINST AMERICAN PLANES HAS HELPED RUSSIANS STOP ALL RUSSIAN LICENSED PAPERS PLAY UP STORY BECAUSE SO NICELY FITS IN WITH STORY AMERICAN PLANE OVER SOVIET TERRITORY STOP OTHER HAND

-6/20-

CAPS DER TAGESSPIEGEL UNCAPS TOP AMERICAN LICENSED PAPER HERE TODAY HAS TO PLAY NAVAL PLANE STORY OBSCURELY AT BOTTOM FRONT PAGE STOP STORY ONLY SAYS STILL NO TRACE OF AMERICAN PLANE STOP PAPER UNMENTIONS SWEDISH PROTEST STOP CALLED PAPER AND FINALLY GOT EDITOR WHO SAID QUOTE WELL IT WOULD BE

-7/20-

HARD TO EXPLAIN WHY A NUMBER OF AMERICAN PLANES WERE OVER RESTRICTED SWEDISH AREAS IN CLEAR WEATHER UNQUOTE ENDIT

LAIRD

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PROMURROW GIST SOBER PRIVATE GUESSES AMERICAN AIR OFFICERS BERLIN AND WIESBADEN AND AMERICAN POLITICAL AND NAVAL OFFICIALS FRANKFURT COLON THAT IN SATURDAYS BAD WEATHER AMERICAN NAVAL PLANE BRACKET AMERICAN AIR OFFICER SAYS QUOTE STRICTLY OFF THE RECORD AND JUST BETWEEN US THE PLANE PROBABLY

2/

WAS ON RECONNAISSANCE IN BALTIC SEA AREA UNQUOTE UNBRACKET LOST RADIO AND DIRECTION AND DID GET OVER LATVIAN COASTAL AREA WE KNOW NOW HEAVILY FORTIFIED BY RUSSIANS SEMICOLON THAT SOME RUSSIAN FIGHTER PILOT OPENED FIRE AND HIT PLANE BEFORE IT HEADED

RADIO AND DIRECTION AND DID GET OVER LATVIAN COASTAL AREA WE
KNOW NOW HEAVILY FORTIFIED BY RUSSIANS SEMICOLON THAT SOME
RUSSIAN FIGHTER PILOT OPENED FIRE AND HIT PLANE BEFORE IT HEADED
BACK OUT TO SEA SEMICOLON THAT RUSSIAN FIGHTER PILOT

3/

REPORTED INCIDENT AND RUSSIAN OFFICIALS LATAVIA AT ONCE REFERRED
HOT POTATO MOSCOWARDS WHICH UPCAME WITH REPORT AMERICAN PLANE
TRANSGRESSED RUSSIAN TERRITORY AND OPENED FIRE ON RUSSIAN FIGHTER
STOP OFFICIAL WIESBADEN UNARMED PLANE STORY BASED ON ELEVENTH
CREW MAN WHO UNACCOMPANIED THIS FLIGHT THAT NAVAL PLANE NOT
ARMED STOP BUT NAVY

4/

OFFICIALS FRANKFURT WONT PUT IT MORE CERTAINLY THAN QUOTE WE
DO NOT BELIEVE IT WAS ARMED UNQUOTE STOP AMERICAN OFFICIALS
PRIVATELY SURE PLANE DID GET BACK OUT TO SEA BECAUSE BELIEVE
IF PLANE DOWNSHOT RUSSIAN TERRITORY WE PROBABLY NEVER WOULD
HAVE HAD RUSSIAN REPORT ON PLANE INCIDENT DASH RUSSIANS JUST

5/

LEAVING PLANES DISAPPEARANCE PERMANENT MYSTERY WITH NORMAL
ASSUMPTION BAD WEATHER CRASHED PLANE INTO SEA PARA IN CASE
ANY SURVIVORS FOUND RUSSIANS NOW ON EARLY RECORD WITH CHARGE
AMERICAN PLANE FIRED ON RUSSIAN PLANE FIRST STOP THUS OFFICIAL
RUSSIAN CAPS TAEGLICHE RUNDSCHAU UNCAPS HEADLINE QUOTE UNISTATES
AIRPLANE VIOLATES SOVIET TERRITORY UNQUOTE

6/

AND RUSSI

UNISTATES

AND RUSSI

BOMBING P

KICKER ST

UP THIS T

7/

DENY COLO

•KIAN BOR

FASHION P

BROKE LOO

TERRITORY

BELOW STO

8/

FINALLY W

EUROPEAN

BASED HAS

BETWEEN RU

REPUBLIC

ATLANTIC

SSIAN LICENSED CAPS BERLINER ZEITUNG UNCAPS QUOTE
TES AIR FORCE PROVOKES OVER SOVIET TERRITORY UNQUOTE
SSIAN LICENSED CAPS NATIONAL PAPER UNCAPS QUOTE UNISTATES
G PLANE OPENS FIRE AGAINST SOVIET FIGHTER UNQUOTE PARA
STORY ABOVE COLON TRAVELERS OUTVE CZECHOSLOVAKIA TURN
S TALE WHICH AMERICAN OFFICIALS FRANKFURT DONT

OLON AT HOF IN AMERICAN ZONE GERMANY JUST NEXT CZECHOSLOVA-
BORDER AMERICAN MARSHALL PLANNERS IN BEST ADVERTISING
N PUT UP BIG BALLOON PAINTED WITH INITIALS ERP STOP BALLOON
LOOSE POSSIBLY ACCIDENTALLY AND DRIFTED OVER CZECH
ORY STOP SAID TOVE CAUSED CONSTERNATION AMONG COMMUNISTS
STOP CZECH FIGHTER PLANES

Y WENT UP TO SHOOT DOWN TRAVELLING ADVERTISEMENT AMERICAS
AN RECOVERY PLAN PARA LOCAL REPORT APPARENTLY SOUNDLY
HAS IT THAT AGREEMENT MUTUAL ASSISTANCE WILL BE ANNOUNCED
N RUSSIA AND EAST BLOC COUNTRIES AND SOVIET ZONE GERMAN
IC IF WEST GERMAN REPUBLIC JOINS EUROPEAN COUNCIL AND
IC PACT STOP REPORT

WHICH TODAY PUBLISHED ALL WEST BERLIN PAPERS SAYS THIS STATEMENT MADE BY SOVIET INFORMATION OFFICIAL EAST BERLIN IMMEDIATELY AFTER GROTEWOHLS AND DERTINGERS RETURN FROM LAST WEEKS BUDAPEST CLAMBAKE STOP ACCORDING CAPS DER TAG UNCAPS SOVIET OFFICIAL EMPHASIZED GERMANY WILL QUOTE NOT BE NEUTRALIZED UNQUOTE BUT QUOTE INCLUDED IN SOVIET CAMP

10/

OF PEACE UNQUOTE BECAUSE QUOTE GERMAN TERRITORY IS PIVOT OF EUROPEAN PEACE UNQUOTE PARA WEST GERMAN COMMUNIST LEADER MAX REIMANN HAS JUST MADE SPEECH SAYING QUOTE THE DAY IS NOT FAR OFF WHEN THE GOVERNMENTAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ORDER OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC BRACKET SOVIET ZONE UNBRACKET WILL EXPAND ALL OVER GERMANY UNQUOTE STOP REIMANN MAYBE APPROPRIATELY MADE THIS STATEMENT AT MEETING IN CEMETERY IN WESTPHALIA ENDIT

LAIRD

1050AM/TAPE/SO...

PRESS WIRELESS, INC.
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Berlin, 6 April, 1950

Dear Ed:

Last night, General Maxwell D. Taylor, American Commander in Berlin, invited some U.S. correspondents for drinks and an off-the-record background talk. I have had no experience with General Taylor and cannot suggest what his opinions and words are worth. They must, however, reflect official American belief about the Berlin situation. Here, in brief, is what he told us:

The U.S. is now certain from "intelligence reports we have from all over the Eastern Zone" that the Russians are building up an armed force in Eastern Germany. Intelligence sources must be protected, and so only a few facts could be passed on to the correspondents in support of the fact above. Definitely, Germans are being trained in gliders. There are schools where 13,000 officers are being trained for leadership of the new army. Figuring at about ten to one, this indicates the size of the army the Russians intend to build.

The Russians "are making some headway" in convincing Eastern Germans that communism is good and that the Western nations are no good. Especially is the "four year campaign" effective among the youth, "who were only twelve and thirteen at the time of the Russians' arrival in Germany". When people, over a long time, hear only one argument, with almost no opposition allowed, they are bound to adopt some or many of the attitudes the propagandists want them to have.

Correspondents were asked not "to holler wolf so often". If Americans are given "too many crises out of Berlin, they might get tired of it." Small incidents, sometimes impossible for Taylor's staff even to trace on police blotters, have been expanded by some correspondents to make sensational stories in the American press. Taylor's own parents quite often have written to him worrying about the situation and apparently believing that any American any minute in Berlin is apt to be bumped off by a

Russian or a German Communist. One correspondent replied that all incidents had to be reported in case they grew into a serious crisis, and the correspondent might be blamed for missing the beginning of the story. Taylor and other correspondents present knew the correspondent was defending his own sensationalism and there was no further talk on the subject. (Irresponsible correspondent is McDermott, head of U.P. Berlin)

The American military in Berlin is "as ready as we can be for anything." But do not build up too much for a final crisis or perhaps even a serious situation on May first or when the Free German Youth march into Berlin from the East toward the end of May. This is what the Russians would like. Then, when there might be no trouble at that time, it would be more difficult to convince Americans that the situation was important and serious later on. It is believed, "or let me say perhaps that I believe", that the Russians are building up gradually for an important action. Probably that action will come in the fall, at the time of the October elections. It is not expected, really, that the Russians and their German stooges, will make their important move at the time of the Free German Youth rally in Berlin. We must be most careful not to have a situation where we can be painted, by the Russians, as firing on or interfering with any peaceful march by German youth in Berlin. There may be provocations, but we must be most sober in our reply and counter-moves.

The problem is that too often we are being made to appear to oppose Germans. The Russians have been very clever in this. The Russians are not doing anything -- the way it appears -- it is only communist Germans carrying on their politics and actions. The Americans in this situation too easily can be put in the position of interfering with "free" German actions. Our job is to create a German group on our side, Germans who oppose the actions and propaganda of the communist and East Germans. We have not been so successful in this as the Russians have been. However, the Berlin Germans -- probably more than Germans in the western Zones -- have shown their courage and determination. We are pleased, rather than worried, that the West Germans in Berlin are going to have their own, anti-communist May Day rally. Some heads undoubtedly will be busted. But it will be Germans busting German heads.

We have a fourth allied group in Germany -- the Western-minded Germans. They must be continually encouraged and supported to take their place by the

side of Americans, British, and French.

The Western Allies in Berlin are in complete contact, agreement, and co-operation now. We have decided what our position will be, and what action we will jointly take, in any contingency. We have also tried to plot every conceivable contingency to have its antidote ready.

There are four fronts "in this war" -- the economic, political, propaganda, and military. Right now, the economic and political and propaganda are most important. And here we are improving but not doing as well as we might be. The military is "simple" -- we are ready with what we have and what we think we will need.

Today "we can get anything we want or need from Washington". Everyone is agreed we must stay in Berlin, and must not lose Berlin to the Russians. We are going to stay. Anything we need, from any department or official in Washington, to make our stay more certain, our front against the Russians more strong, we get and will get.

Best,

Steve

[Stephen Laird
[CBS, U.S. Press Center
Berlin Military Post
APO 742, c/o P.M., N.Y., N.Y.]

Laird

Pay $25

Clos de Payerne
Vich, Vaud, Switzerland
1 April, 1950

Dear Ed:

Some of the most curious and earnest communications I have ever seen are the "petitions" sent to the U.N. Secretary-General from various peoples and their chiefs. These "petitions" usually detail certain real or alleged sufferings and disappointments the peoples in case are having at the hands of a trustee nation. Seldom, I gather, does anything come of these petitions. In due course, they are printed and made public. Period. At the moment, the Secretary-General sends them on to the Trusteeship Council in session in Geneva. The Council puts them down in the press room for correspondents to use if they want.

The enclosed petition was put in the press room this week, though it is dated March 6th (nobody seems to think anything urgent about these petitions). As the Nana Kojo Kuma notes in his present petition, he made a previous petition on the matter on 30 Aug., 1947, "but nothing has been heard yet".

I think you will find the enclosed petition interesting, and very possibly useable in one of your broadcasts. I have checked, and so far nothing has been done on the new petition, and nothing is likely to be done.

As a peg on the use of the petition, you will have the final reading of the Trusteeship Council's new statute on Jerusalem. It is expected to be approved. Another paper triumph for the U.N. Trusteeship Council: for, as one of its own releases remarks, in commenting on this final discussion of the new statute -- "The Council postponed its decision as to the date on which that (new) statute should enter into force. The Council was split on this latter issue between those who believed that the Statute should be regarded as having come into force the moment it had been finally adopted by the Trusteeship Council, and those who maintained that its entry into force should be postponed until the necessary preliminary measures had been taken to make it possible for the provisions of the Statute to be given practical effect." The statute calls for internationalization of Jerusalem and the 100 miles of territory surrounding it. Both Jordan and Israel have flatly rejected the statute's internationalization provision. The U.N. has no force to impose its statute. As I said, paper triumph.

The Trusteeship Council started with an accomplishment: its arrangement on Somaliland. Since then, nothing but talk and in-effective resolutions and decisions. For example, I have never seen such a rebuke as the Council gave the British on their

administration of the Cameroons. The record was blasted -- no democracy, a frightful wage level, no education or health facilities, severe punishments to the natives, etc. The British simply said, yes, it was pretty bad and they ought to be doing better. Period. Next matter on the agenda, please.

Within the next two weeks, Gunnar Myrdal makes his annual Economic Commission for Europe report. It should be packed with factual, important, useable material for you. I have asked the ECE p.r.o., Clint Rehling, to send you an advance report, so you can be ready with your story on it, if you think it notable, the day of its public release.

This had to be delegated to Rehling because tomorrow we leave for a month in Berlin, to take over while Downs has a vacation. Baby, a cheerful, adaptable girl, will travel along in a washbasket on the back seat.

I hope you and Janet and Casey are all well. My best regards to Janet -- and to Jess Zousmer.

Yours,

Steve

UNITED NATIONS

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

GENERAL

T/PET.6/70
6 March 1950

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Dual Distribution

PETITION FROM NANA KOJO KUMA OF NANJORO

CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Note by the Secretary-General: In accordance with rule 84 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit herewith to the members of the Trusteeship Council a communication dated 11 November 1949, from Nana Kojo Kuma of Nanjoro, concerning the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration.

This communication was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa.

COPY

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF NANA KOJO KUMA
OF NANJORO WITHIN THE KRACHI AREA,
TOGOLAND UNDER U.K.TRUSTEESHIP.

11/11/49

Your Honours,

I your Honours' humble Petitioner do gladly welcome you into Africa especially Togoland and respectfully submit my humble Petition for your very sympathetic consideration :-

a. I your humble Petitioner have the following villages under me, Wiae, Bankama, Kumidi, Farman, Tilal and Kpajai;

b. These villages are situated on a large tract of land attached to the sub-division of Nanjoro and the land lies in the North-western part of Krachi. It is bounded in the West by the Dakar River, North by the Samanja Stream, East and South no demarcated boundary but the same Krachi land;

c. That in the year 1935 for no reason whatever I the Petitioner and my people were placed under the head-chief of the Gonjas in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast and the head-chief (Kpembiwura) in turn handed us over to his sub-chief Simkpenwura;

d. That ever since my people and I were placed under the Kpembiwura in Gonja we have not had a free life as were used to when under Krachi our ancestral serving place;

e. That the following are some of the sufferings of my people and myself in the hands of Kpembiwura :-

i. we have no status in the Kpembiwura's Division,

ii. we are regarded as strangers and cannot take part in any ceremony, customary, traditional or otherwise,

THE UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION,
CARE THE LIAISON OFFICER,
THE SECRETARIAT,
A C C R A.

iii. ever since we were placed under the Simkpenwura we have always been required to do free service by way of ploughing, weeding and making farms for him,

iv. although we owned our ancestral land the Simkpenwura demands that the leg of any game killed on the said land should be sent to him and any one who refuses to send a leg is taken to the Kpembiwura's Court and fined £ 5.

v. and owing to these maltreatments most of our young men have emigrated from this their ancestral land, abandoned their farms and gone to other places for freedom:

f. That a Petition dated at Kumasi on the 30th day of August, 1947 was submitted to His Honour the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories (Mr. W.H. Ingrams) for the restoration of our land but nothing has been heard yet;

g. That all these maltreatments and grievances are a source of worry and concern to me and my people.

2. Therefore I pray, Your Honours, that this my humble Petition will meet with your kind consideration and restore my people and the land to their traditional group, that is the Krachi Division as we were originally part and subjects to the Omanhene of Krachi even before the Germans came, and finally we wish to be included in the Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship.

I respectfully beg to remain,
Your Honours,
Your Honours' Most Obedient
Servant,

(Signed) Kojo Kuma
NANJOROHENE

His
X
Mark

W/W/ To Mark :-
(Signed) Berno Goro Kweku
Banda Bungweso.
(F.O.C.)
12/XI/49

I certify that the above was thoroughly interpreted to the signatory and seemed to have understood it before touching pen (Signed) Berno Goro Kweku
12/XI/49

Received at United Nations Headquarters on 14 December, 1949.

CBS NEWS WE ACK Q Q11 21 AM APR 9 1950

PWI VIA PREWI DB79 BERLIN 434/419 10 1200 RTP

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NYK

Edited

PROMURROW EASTER MONDAY OFFICIAL HOLIDAY GERMANY STOP PROLITTLE CHILDREN AT LEAST THIS BEEN HAPPIEST EASTER THEYVE KNOWN STOP TOYS CHOCOLATE BUNNIES AND COLORED EGGS THIS YEAR STOP OCOURSE IN THIS CITY WHERE EAST MEETS WEST FACE ON AN EGG CANT BE A HUMPTY DUMPTY, AND SIT

2/

ON A WALL STOP EAST BERLIN AUTHORITIES GAVE SPECIAL EGG ALLOCATION TO RUSSIAN SEKTOR CHILDREN STOP AMERICAN AUTHORITIES USED DANISH DONATED EGGS PROBIG EGG ROLL PRONEEDY CHILDREN WEST BERLIN STOP WHERE COLD WAR LINE IS DRAWN EVEN DIRECTION AN EGG MAY ROLL IS RESTRICTED PARA AS OF THIS EASTER WEEKEND

3/

TOO NO MORE WEST GERMAN COAL PROMOMENT MAY ROLL TO EAST GERMANY STOP FURTHERMORE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES THINKING SERIOUSLY ABOUT PUTTING NEW CONTROLS AND POLICE CHECKS ON ANY WEST GERMAN TRAFFIC GOING EASTWARDS STOP AMERICANS SAY TOO MANY GERMAN BUSINESSMEN ARE SECRETLY SELLING THEIR GOODS TO EAST GERMANY STOP AMERICANS CALL

4/

IT QUOTE TRADING THROUGH THE BACK DOOR UNQUOTE PARA AMERICAN POLITICAL ADVISORS WEST GERMANY KNOW WESTERN NATIONS ATTEMPT TO FIND MARKETS IN COMMUNIST EAST IS GROWING CHALLENGE AMERICAN POLICY AND GROWING TRUMP IN RUSSIAN HAND STOP AT LONDON CONFERENCE WESTERN FOREIGN MINISTERS IN MAY AMERICAN OFFICIALS GERMANY EXPECT WESTERN NATIONS

5/

MAKE CALL PROREDUCTION AMERICAN RESTRICTIONS AGAINST TRADE WITH RUSSIA EAST EUROPE AND COMMUNIST CHINA STOP AMERICANS HERE SAY

5/

MAKE CALL PROREDUCTION AMERICAN RESTRICTIONS AGAINST TRADE WITH RUSSIA EAST EUROPE AND COMMUNIST CHINA STOP AMERICANS HERE SAY AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES LONDON CONFERENCE WILL COUNTER ANY SUCH DEMAND BY URGING WESTERN NATIONS GREATLY REDUCE OWN TRADE BARRIERS AND INCREASE TRADE AMONG THEMSELVES PARA THIS CITY WHERE MAJOR POWERS FORCES IDEAS MEET

6/

INTERESTING COMPARE THEIR EASTER ATTITUDES STOP THOUGHHONE IN TWO BERLIN WORKERS UNEMPLOYED AND THERES POSSIBILITY COMMUNIST PUTSCH ON BERLIN COMMA BRITISH TAKE TYPICAL ROSY VIEW STOP BRITISH LICENSED CAPS DER TELEGRAF UNCAPS HEADLINES IT QUOTE EASTER OF CONFIDENCE UNQUOTE AND SAYS QUOTE IT IS GOING BETTER AND BETTER FOR

7/

US IN BERLIN UNQUOTE STOP RUSSIAN LICENSED CAPS BERLINER ZEITUNG UNCAPS ALSO HEADLINES IT QUOTE EASTER OF CONFIDENCE UNQUOTE AND SAYS QUOTE WE HAVE SPECIAL REASONS TO CELEBRATE EASTER 1950 WITH PARTICULAR CONFIDENCE UNQUOTE STOP AMERICAN LICENSED CAPS DER TAGESSPIEGEL UNCAPS HEADLINES IT QUOTE EASTER OF COURAGE UNQUOTE AND SAYS

8/

QUOTE DESPITE ALL THE THINGS BERLINERS STILL HAVE TO ENDURE EASTER MORNING OF 1950 IS THE BEST IN A LONG TIME UNQUOTE STOP IN SHORT BRITISH COMPLACENTLY CONFIDENT COMMA RUSSIANS PARTICULARLY CONFIDENT COMMA AND AMERICANS THINK ITS GOING ALL RIGHT BUT THAT ITS GOING TO TAKE COURAGE TOO STOP AS

9/

FOR FRENCH DASH THEY COULDNT CARE LESS WHAT KIND EASTER BERLIN HAS STOP THEIR PAPER UNMENTIONS IT ENDIT

LAIRD

[illegible]A EB

FREED

✓✓ Stringer Geneva -

Joan,

Please pay Steve Laird for two background letters - $25 each...

which I am holding here. Check Jean ~~XXXXXX~~ for instructions

on his checks...she has probably been paying him for 8:00 spots.

The dates on them are April 1...from Switzerland and April 6...

from Berlin.

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

RECEIVED
1950 MAR 24 PM 12:11
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

Not used

PCG/RC1/IG SGZ2797 P GENEVE 521/518 24 1625

PRESS COLUMBIA NEWYORK

FOR MURROW COLON RECENT UNINATIONS STUDY GENEVA REVEALED QUOTE IN NO COUNTRY OF EUROPE IS BREAD NOW RATIONED DOTS IN GENERAL FOOD PRODUCTION IS STILL LAGGING BEHIND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN EUROPE BUT PRODUCTION IN BOTH FIELDS HAS RISEN FASTER THAN AFTER WORLD WAR ONE UNQUOTE STOP UNINATIONS

SGZ2797 COL P2/50

FORM 101 PW-C

STUDY SAYS WHAT EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE NEEDS PROFURTHER IMPROVEMENT IS MORE EAST WEST TRADE COMMA INTENSIFICATION MODERNIZATION AND LOWER COST PRODUCTION ON FARMS PARA THIS WEEK IN GENEVA REPRESENTATIVES EASTERN WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES OPENED SECOND SESSION UNINATION ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPES COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS STOP RUSSIA AND FIVE ITS SATELLITE

SGZ2797 COL P3/50

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

SGZ2797 COL P3/50

COUNTRIES ATTENDING MEETINGS STOP ECE BOSS GUNNAR MYRDAL USING THIS AGRICULTURE MEETING AS SOMETHING OF TESTING GROUND HIS FIRM THESIS THERE MUST BE HUGE INCREASE EAST WEST TRADE IN SUROPE IF MARSHALL OR ANY OTHER PLAN IS TO SUCCEED STOP PRIVATELY THESE MEETINGS HES PUSHING FOR INCREASED TRADE EASTERN FERTILIZERS

SGZ2797 COL P4/50

AND FOODSTUFFS IN RETURN WESTERN EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY PARA THOUGH MEETINGS BEEN PRIVATE WE LEARN RUSSIANS AND SATELLITES BEEN MAKING DEMANDS AND STATEMENTS THAT SMALL AND MEDIUM FARMERS EUROPE MUST BE HELPED EXCLAPOINT IN THIS THEYVE SUPPORT MYRDAL AND SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES AND FRENCH STOP NATURALLY RUSSIANS ONLY DOING THIS PROPROPAGANDA

SGZ2797 COL P5/50

PURPOSES IN FINAL RESOLUTIONS BUT TODAY EYE LEARN THEY SLAPPED DOWN ON ONE THEIR LOUDEST LONGEST BEEFS DASH THAT UNISTATES AND ITS MARSHALL PLAN PREVENTS WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES FROM TRADING WITH RUSSIA STOP WHEN RUSSIANS MADE THIS POINT AGAIN TODAY SWISS REPRESENTATIVE AT AGRICULTURAL TALKS SAID THAT SWITZERLAND WAS AND

FORM 101 PW—C

NICATI

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

SG22797 COL P6/50

IS READY TO SELL ALL MATERIAL DASH INCLUDING PRECISION INSTRUMENTS MACHINERY AND HEAVY MATERIALS UNDASH THAT RUSSIA WANTS TO BUY AND ALSO IS READY TAKE RUSSIAN FOODS AND RAW MATERIALS IN RETURN STOP BUT SAID SWISS REPRESENTATIVE COMMA DESPITE ALLOUT SWISS EFFORTS THROUGH THEIR REPRESENTATIVES IN MOSCOW SWISS UNABLE MAKE

FORM 101 PW-C

SG22797 COL P7/50

SALES TO RUSSIANS STOP IN FACT SAID SWISS EXPORTS TO RUSSIA IN LAST YEAR FELL FROM ELEVEN TO SIGHT PERSENT OF TOTAL SWISS EXPORTS STOP TO THIS NEITHER RUSSIAN NOR SATELLITE REPRESENTATIVE MADE ANY REPLY PARA FEEL THIS FIRST TIME RUSSIANS BEEN DIRECTLY CALLED ON THIS POINT AND SINCE ITS

SG22797 COL P8/50

POINT ON WHICH EYE LARGELY ACCEPTED RUSSIAN BEEF IN REPORTS YOUWARDS EYE WANT PUT THIS CONTRADICTING FACT ON RECORD PARA INCIDENTALLY MYRDALS JUST RETURNED EXSWING AROUND HIS BEAT ANDS FREELY USING PHRASES LIKE QUOTE EUROPEAN RECOVERY IS NOT DIVISIBLE UNQUOTE AND QUOTE POLITICAL BLOCS IN AN ECONOMIC UNIT WILL EXPLODE

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
FORM 101 PRINTED

SGZ2797 COL P9/50

DOTS ARTIFICIAL REGIONAL MOLDS CANNOT ENDURE UNQUOTE
AND QUOTE THE MATERIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES OF EASTERN AND WESTERN
EUROPE ARE COMPLEMENTARY UNQUOTE AND QUOTE TRADE
BETWEEN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES DOTS MUST BE DOUBLED EVEN TREBLED
BEFORE EUROPE CAN APPROACH THE LEVEL OF PROSPERITY BRACKET OF WHICH
IT IS UNBRACKET CAPABLE UNQUOTE

SGZ2797 COL P10/50

AND QUOTE SPEAKING QUITE HONESTLY EYE AM OPTIMISTIC ABOUT THE
CHANCES OF GENUINE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION DOTS UNQUOTE STOP
SWEEKS AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS OF WHICH FINAL RESOLUTIONS MAY BE
RELEASED TOMORROW SOME TEST MYRDALS BELIEFS AND OPTIMISM BUT TODAYS
UNANSWERED SWISS CHARGE AGAINST RUSSIANS INDICATES CHANCES INCREASED
TRADE MAYBE NOT SO GOOD

SGZ2797 COL P11/18

PARA IF THIS AT ALL USEABLE OR IF IT TOO OFF NEWSBEAM PLEASE LET ME
KNOW REGARDS

LAIRD

A COMMUNICATIONS, INC. RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC. RCA COMMUNIC

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

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PRESSE

COLUMBIA NEWYORK

PROMURROW THERES NO LEAKAGE ON TREND LOCAL TALKS BETWEEN EYSKENS AND LEOPOLD STOP BUT INTERESTED OBSERVERS HERE INCLUDING BELGIANS AT UNINATIONS NOW LEANING TOWARD THIS BELIEF COLON THAT ITS BEING GENTLY SUGGESTED TO LEOPOLD DASH WHOS TOUCHY STUBBORN MAN UNDASH THAT IN INTERESTS BELGIUM MONARCHY REMAINING NONPOLITICAL

SGZ2413 COL P2/50

SYMBOL NATIONAL UNITY LEOPOLD SHOULD ABDICATE IN FAVOR SON BOUDOUIN STOP PUTTING IN THIS SPECULATION IS ARRIVAL PRESIDENTS BELGIAN SENATE AND HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES WHO ARE SUPPOSED BE ADDING THEIR WORD TO ABDICATION SUGGESTION AND SUPPORTING POINT BY DETAILING POLITICAL DISUNITY AT HOME WHICH WOULD RESULT ON LEOPOLDS RETURN TO THRONE

SGZ2413 COL P3/50

STOP BELGIANS HERE OUTPOINT THAT LEOPOLDS MAYBE BEING TOLD HE CAN ABDICATE NOW WITH GRACE AND DIGNITY BECAUSE VOTE GAVE HIM MAJORITY BUT THAT MONARCHY AND UNITY STRENGTHENED IN COUNTRY IF MORE THAN FORTY PERCENT WHO VOTED AGAINST HIM APPEASED BY BAUDOUIN ASCENDING THRONE PARA NO HORSEMOUTH WORD AT ALL

FORM 101 PW-C

FORM 101 PW—C

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

SGZ2413 COL P4/50

SUPPORT ABOVE BUT IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT IF EYSKENS HAD COME URGING LEOPOLD RETURN TO THRONE LEOPOLD PROBABLY WOULVE ACCEPTED AT ONCE SINCE ALL WHO KNOW LEOPOLD INSIST HE HAS HEART SET ON RETURN TO THRONE STOP SU UNLESS SYSKENS INDEED URGING LEOPOLD ABDICATE FAVORING SON COMMA AND LEOPOLD

SGZ2413 COL P5/50

BEING RELUCTANT COMMA CONVERSATIONS PROBABLY WOULDNT BE CONTINUEING STOP ALSO PRESIDENTS PROBABLY WOULDNT HAVE BEEN CALLED TO GENEVA PARA NOTE COLON AGEING LEOPOLDS GREAT LIKENESS TO AGEING LINDBERGH PARA NOTE CBLON SWITZERLAND CORRESPONDENTS TRAINED PROVIGIL OUTSIDE LEOPOLDS CHATEAU BY PREVIOUS VIGIL OUTSIDE RITA HAYWORTHS HOTEL AND CLINIC STOP CORRESPONDENTS IN

SGZ2413 COL P6/5

BOTH CASES UPFED REGARDS

LAIRD

1023EST

R1 PCG

FORM 101 PW

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

LeSueur, L.

April 2, 1965

Dear Ed,

Janet tells me that Bill Stoneman sent you one of his post-card sized pictures of his newest boast. I wish he'd stop using the same old smoked salmon over and over again. I should have thought Ingrid would have made him eat it by this time!

I'm still in Washington with my feet firmly planted in mid-air, as someone said abt CBS when asked about the situation following the Aubrey debacle. Having been through such upheavals before I was not surprised that somebody (Aubrey) was being made to walk the plank for an approaching bad season. Funny they didn't suspect him of any wrong-doing when the ratings were good.

I saw some of our old friends in action in Montgomery, Alabama when covering the Martin Luther King march for VOA. They--all the networks were certainly in action--in fact were it not for television the civil rights movement would not be as advanced as it is. Montgomery was cringing from the exposure and behaved rather well. The towns-people seemed genuinely shocked at the cowardly murder of Mrs. Liuzzo.

Since I couldn't get any hotel accomodations some Negro preachers who I met on the plane said I could stay at their African M.E. rectory. However, there was only one sofa, so when I managed to get a car I got a room at a Holiday motel and integrated it with my two young clergymen of color. As a result I never was such an object of scrutiny before. Each time we ate together in the motel dining room, dozens of eyes were fixed on me, not in hostility I thought but in curiosity. Since there were a lot of state troopers around I wasn't concerned but my new friends were very cautious and would never eat without me accompanying them. It was an interesting experience for me and I saved the Government some money since I had only a third of a motel room.

Alabama, of course, is a poor state--47th in per capita income and needs industrialization badly. But it is lovely rural grazing country heavily stocked with black angus and other beef cattle.And no urban sprawl between cities--no gas stations, either--just well watered rolling countryside. However as my clergymen friends assured me before the tragedy to Mrs. Liuzzo, those lonely roads can be dangerous. I simply would not have believed it, since my ignorance was bliss and I enjoyed transporting them up and down the parade march. However, the license plates of my rented car were always the subject of interest to troopers and bystanders--fortunately in a zenophobic state--they were Alabama plates.

Spring is late this year, although I saw it in Alabama. However no cherry blossoms are expected in Washington in time for the festival unless it suddenly warms up unpredictably.

Saw General or rather Ambassador Max Taylor after he testified to Bill Fulbright's committee. The General seemed more tense than usual as well he might since the war in Viet Nam seems to have reached a point where it has to get worse before it improves. And Taylor has had to do a very big selling job this time to the NSC and Congress. But as usual he seems to have done it superbly. I just wish I could get out there with him. But of course I have my husbandly and fatherly duties. Lorna is about to graduate from Brearly but is not sure yet of her college. Amy is about to graduate from kindergarten and seems very sure of her future since she likes school so much. I did too when I was in kindergarten. She seems to spend most her time drawing and she seems quite good at it--she's six and draws like a child of seven.

I hope you are feeling better and that I'll get a chance to say hello very soon. Amy and Dorothy send their love, too. And, of course, to Casey.

Larry [LeSueur]

LeSueur, L. E.

9503 La Jolla Farms Road
La Jolla, California
April 28, 1964

Dear Larry,

Ed has asked me to tell you how much he appreciates your telegram, which reached him on his birthday. Knowing that he is in the thoughts of his friends and colleagues has done a great deal to sustain him over these past months.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Edward R. Murrow)

Mr. Lawrence E. LeSueur
3701 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington 16, D.C.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

WESTER TELE

SB276 O S WA032 BDA NL PD

WASHINGTON DC 24

ED MURROW

9503 LAJOLLA FARMS RD LAJOLLA CALIF

EVERY GOOD WISH ON YOUR BIRTHDAY. DELIGHTED YOURE BRINGING YOUR FAMOUS SLICE EASTWARD. HOPE TO SEE YOU SOON. REGARDS

LARRY LESUEUR

K

SLICE.

158P PST APR 24 64

Le Sueur, Larry
4-C-26

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

September 22, 1960

Dear Larry:

I am arranging a small luncheon in honor of Rear Admiral Daniel F. Smith, the new Chief of Information, for the United States Navy.

It will be at the Century Club at 12:30 on Tuesday, October 25th. I do hope you can join us.

Cordially,

Ed

Mr. Larry LeSueur
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed - to my intense regret I am unable to have lunch until 2 PM until daylight saving goes off -

Sadly
Larry

Nov. 23

Dear Ed, Just a brief note to say thank you for defending me. Had another brief flurry with a memo to Stanton et al. about inaccuracies in CBS News with particular attention to a "20th Century" show on the Murmansk Run

Gitlin had to answer me. But I sent in another torpedo on it in answer, also to Bill, Frank & Sig —
That having blown over, the Russians opened our Moscow Bureau & Niven declined to go —
So I promptly volunteered — and they're only too delighted to send me to Sikeaig — so we may pass thru London round the first or 15th. Regards HW Larry

from:
CBS NEWS
485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE November 24, 1959

CBS NEWS ASSIGNS LARRY LESUEUR
TO REOPEN ITS BUREAU IN MOSCOW

CBS News correspondent Larry LeSueur has been assigned to reopen the CBS News Bureau in Moscow, John F. Day, Vice President - News for CBS News, announced today (November 24). Mr. LeSueur has applied for a visa and will leave for his new assignment as soon as possible.

The Soviet Union authorized CBS News to reopen its Moscow Bureau last week. CBS News had been barred from the U.S.S.R. for 13 months following a Soviet protest over "The Plot to Kill Stalin," a PLAYHOUSE 90 drama presented on September 25, 1958 over the CBS Television Network.

Currently CBS News United Nations correspondent, Mr. LeSueur joined CBS News 20 years ago in Europe after several years with the United Press. He covered the fall of France, sailed on a convoy to Murmansk, and was the first regular CBS News correspondent in Russia in 1941. He was in London during the Nazi blitz and was the first correspondent to broadcast from the Normandy beachhead.

* * *

Bill McClure

26 Hallam Street, London W1 Langham 1166-1167

CBS Reports

WILLIAM K. McCLURE

26th October, 1960.

Dear Ed;

When speaking with Bob Boothby today he asked that I pass a message on to you. He will be in the States at the end of November and wants to see you. His schedule is a bit crammed at first since his major commitment is a lecture on the "28th or 29th" at Columbia University, followed by another academic appearance at St. Andrews College. While in New York he will be staying at the Carlton House on Madison Avenue. He plans to leave Manhattan aboard the "Queen Mary" on December 10th. I believe he wants to interest you in an appearance on your radio program. Fyi, we have asked Bob for his views on Britain and Europe as part of our Common Market sequence for "Where is Britain Going?"

I hope your return trip to New York was reasonably pleasant. The reviews for "Polaris" on Sunday were excellent and are attached.

Best regards,

Bill

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS News,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

THE OBSERVER, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1960

TELEVISION

The Expense of Adrenalin

By MAURICE RICHARDSON

A GOOD deal more than the normal quantity of adrenalin must have passed into viewers' bloodstreams during Ed Murrow's Polaris missile film. I was so nervous myself by the end of it I felt as if I could have given the Gadarene swine ten lengths start against the gradient.

This programme, to which **Panorama** devoted its entire bill plus an extra twenty minutes for discussion, was certainly one of the peaks of TV documentary. Murrow himself, though relaxed enough, looked suitably leaner and graver than usual. (As well as having the whole balance of terror in his hands he had spent £45,000—of C.B.S.'s not B.B.C.'s money—on the evening's entertainment.) Brilliantly as ever he conducted us through the history of both the missile and the nuclear submarine that carries sixteen of them. He wove himself and his message in and out of the filmed story from research project to the successful firing last July, after some of the longest countdowns in the history of science whether fact or fiction.

I tried very hard to console myself that the leading American personalities such as Admirals Burke, Raeburn and Rickover were so overjoyed by the prestige accruing from the new toy that they would never feel the need to fire it. They none of them looked subject to sudden brainstorms, though Admiral Rickover had a curiously withdrawn, almost Japanese mystical aspect.

The live local discussion conducted by Ludovic Kennedy was not altogether reassuring. All seemed inclined to dodge or sidestep the possibility of accident or misfire. One moment they seemed to think the stronger the nuclear stalemate the less likely was war; the next they were talking about the need for more conventional weapons. If only peace were a technological instead of a political problem I should waste a lot less adrenalin.

★

THE shock to a working journalist when his journal folds under him is quite horrible. It is like being simultaneously orphaned and castrated. Some of the TV coverage of the *News Chronicle-Star* tragedy was almost painfully efficient. The B.B.C.'s on-the-spot interviews in the pub with dismayed members of the staff made poignant viewing. There was a nice touch of indomitability by the much-respected veteran crime reporter, Stanley Bishop. The first inkling he had of the end was when he went to draw £5 expenses to go to Scotland Yard.

Of the inevitable probes and follow-ups one of the least conventional I saw was Derek Hart's interview in **Tonight** with the chairman of the Daily News, Mr. Laurence Cadbury. Hart adopted hunt-terrier tactics and went in worrying hard at his *vis-à-vis's* vulnerables for as long as the light lasted. Did Mr. Cadbury feel under any moral obligation to pull out from his television enterprise and devote the proceeds to the staff of the *News Chronicle*? Mr. Cadbury adopted the English sheep-dog defence and tried to shake him off by pretending he wasn't there.

What the Papers Say had changed its form for the occasion to a series of interviews. Tom Baistow, the *News Chronicle* special writer and the Father of its N.U.J. Chapel, gave a remarkably compelling display here. He compressed more carefully controlled and documented indignation into the space of three minutes than you would have believed possible.

Godfrey Winn has reappeared. On Sunday afternoon with **Birthday Honours.** This is a perfectly harmless exercise in the type of woman's mag. sociology at which Godfrey is such a dab. He takes two characters born on the same day, one a celebrity the other an ordinary, interviews them and chums them up, by no means unviewably. With Cliff Richard as the celeb. and a nice steady young engineering student as the other it was smooth going; no sad embarrassing contrast between success and failure. There are possibilities of interesting juxtapositions between astrological twins. Mr. Charles Clore and a nightwatchman; Mr. Onassis and a sponge diver. But I think you can rely on Godfrey not to harrow you unduly. He himself has much improved his TV form, using, so he told us, a simple deep-breathing secret imparted to him by Marie Tempest when the century was young.

★

THE new Granada eight-part thriller, **Odd Man,** is more like a B.B.C. serial than any I have yet seen on I.T.V. I mean this as a compliment. It is a trend to be encouraged. Anything to get away from those dismal canned film zombies. The first instalment was not at all unpromising. The scriptwriter is out to cater for the younger generation with a very simple band leader hero due to be police-persecuted for the murder or mutilation of a marriage bureau proprietress. He is obligingly falling into every trap set for him by a reefer-smoking beat girl, less schizoid than she seems.

There is also that strongly compulsive actress, Judith Furse, squaring up to be the victim of a fortune hunter. The prospect of this lady with her superb physique being victimised by any man is quite enough to keep me viewing. I am sure that if Jack the Ripper had met her on one of his blind dates he would have dropped his chiv or scalpel and fled screaming down the Whitechapel High. I can never take my eyes off her myself; but what with Drood coming on top of it this is going to make Wednesday a thick night for plots.

I am rather partial to animated history lessons. A.-R.'s production of Hugh Ross Williamson's Gladstonian chronicle, **Old Man In A Hurry,** from the come-back in '77 until final retirement, had its points. It brushed one up on forgotten aspects such as Joe Chamberlain's radicalism, Gladstone's anti-imperialism, Gordon's perversity.

The acting was a bit patchy, but the entire cast was held together by an admirably solid performance from Stephen Murray deeply entrenched in the role as the G.O.M.

★

THE B.B.C. have not had much luck so far with their new Sunday night series. **Pay Day** was an oddly mixed affair, rather as if a lady novelist had been let loose on a mining documentary. The leading collier, John, behaved like a cross between a stakhanovite and a warning against overweening ambition. His mates would never have allowed him to flout safety precautions so obviously and let that rather clumsily planted roof cave in on his little Italian china.

As for **Siege At Killyfaddy,** judging by the sideways glimpses I got not even the public executioner himself could have kept poor old disbelief suspended for the full fifty minutes. A preposterous farce about the I.R.A. and an Ulster colonel's

AY TIMES October 23rd, 1960.

AZINE SECTION

EVISION

By KENNETH PEARSON

t's the Thought that Counts

was a boy we were t to count *up* to ten. it seems that if any r wishes to make his world he must first o count *down*. The are simple. [illegible] oth com[illegible]

e who saw "Panor- part survey on the le will have recog- tension engendered ing seconds to the nent of firing, and al release that fol- he most theatrical way of life which would readily ex- cave and a small

, Mr. Ed Murrow, n the birth of this d the programme's s a way of narrat- mehow manages to subject matter be- tural demands. If escribe the lighting , in his usual terse t fashion, his com- ld dress the inci- unwarranted signi- an American habit.

✦ ✦

the very fact of is without signifi- submarine loaded osive equivalent of y all the bombers of s food for thought; them, as is the makes for indiges- who has the pill to t the distinguished ter considered the strategic aspects of the missile. On the whole they thought it was "a good thing"; but they might just as well have been discussing the agenda for the next meeting of the Women's Insti[illegible] such was the complacency in [illegible]

[illegible] it takes to [illegible]rama, with all its [illegible] and naturally assumed authority, to devote nearly an hour and a half to a subject of this stature. As a programme it is unequalled for its honest reporting and its pungent comment. And I, for one, will never tire of saying so. All other television contributions must be measured by it.

✦ ✦ ✦

As it happens, however, ITV has its own searcher for the truth in the person of Daniel Farson, a bulldog figure who escapes the romantic traps inherent in his "Pursuit of Happiness" by removing his own personality from the scene. If happiness is, as his father Negley defined it, "a conscious sense of contentment," mostly arrived at through solid achievement, then Farson Junior was on fruitful ground with his interviews with that dwindling world of the craftsman.

I recommend playwrights in search of subjects to the two old cabinet-makers who had worked so long together, whose roots were so inextricably intertwined that they looked to each other for the answer to the questions. One felt that each would have been lost without the other.

As a matter of fact, I'll recommend most television playwrights—and let me exclude the Alun Owen school straight away—to anything other than the stuff they are churning out at the moment. "Let me see," you [illegible] the author thinking, "this play has really got to be contemporary. Now, I'll need a father in conflict with his children" (I wonder what happened to all those parents who *understood* their offspring?), "a coffee-bar—must have a coffee-bar, some heightened dialogue—I mean, who's going to listen to the *real* thing—and a score of hot music . . ."

It so happens that these in the main were the ingredients of ATV's production of "Changing Values," in which Maurice Denham, with a sincere but slightly limp performance, portrayed the erring paterfamilias, and James Culliford turned in a nice (in its precise sense) job as the grocer's assistant. Familiar material which has been executed much better and, heaven deliver us, will be done much worse.

There is no excuse, however, for Granada's new serial thriller, "The Odd Man," with its patent straining after a modern manner; a spurious facsimile of life seen through a mirror held, not up to nature, but to a view of it as dull as was the light in my eye. It was as far removed as it is possible to imagine from the B.B.C.'s serial "No Wreath for the General," where the characters possess a third dimension.

✦ ✦ ✦

But still, "The Odd Man" was not the most hollow thing on view. This questionable award may be easily granted to the attorney in Atlanta, who supported racial discrimination on the grounds of the syphilis rate, the amount of crime and the lax moral code among those Negroes who were unfortunate enough to be born in Georgia. As though a little surgery on the white population of the city would reveal an unblemished existence.

Ian Trethowan's third instalment of "Main Street, U.S.A.," widely based and tidily presented, was in itself the best answer to the lawyer's cold exposition of a situation in which the rising economic circumstances of the Negro are forcing a change on the attitude of the community. The dollar has it over principles all the time. The South's redemption lies in the intelligent comments of the programme's coloured interviewees and in the forthright pro-integration statements of a white editor, whose courage must know few limits.

Mr. Trethowan was one of the few shining lights in a week of commercial TV where, as comedian Harry Worth said, as he looked for a jury in a magistrate's court, ". . . but there's always a jury on television, with one exception — and that's 'Bronco.'" And that's *it*.

Maurice Wiggin will resume his articles next Sunday.

Bill McClure

October 13, 1960

ALEX KENDRICK
COLUMBIA
LONDON

KENDRICK PRO MCCLURE MURROW ARRIVING BOAC FLIGHT 688

SUNDAY MORNING 7:20 STOP WOULDST CONTACT MICHAEL PEACOCK

BBC OBTAIN DETAILS OF SCHEDULE AND HAVE THEM AWAITING MURROW

AT CONNAUGHT WHERE BBC HAS MADE RESERVATION

KAY CAMPBELL

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Bill McClure

LT
PRESS
COLUMBIA
LONDON

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MCCLURE

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McClure

December 4, 1959. 4-C-27

Full Rate

Columrad NewYork

Profriendly map script motor received this morning stop contrary shipping invoice inverter not in package

McClure.

Charge to E.R. Murrow: Room 113.

McClure, Bill

CBS TELEVISION

4-C-27

Office Communication

to: Mr. Reubens

from: Mr. Murrow

March 27, 1957

Bill McClure is an artist with a camera. The perfectionist who is seldom satisfied with his own work. He has an infinite capacity for taking pains and spares neither himself nor the reporters who work with him.

E.R.M.

rh

565

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

To : Edward R. Murrow & Fred Friendly

From: Beryl Reubens March 21, 1957

In line with the attached request from the Washington Star, Bernie Harrison, TV Editor, has asked if I could supply him with a quote from Ed Murrow and Fred Friendly as to what they think about McClure -- their regard for him -- his contributions to the show's success -- etc., etc. Thank you.

BR Beryl

cc: Edward R. Murrow, Fred Friendly, Charles Oppenheim

March 21, 1957

Mr. William K. McClure
Columbia Broadcasting System
22 Hallam Street
London W.1, England

Dear Bill:

A good friend of yours, Bernie Harrison of the Washington Star, wishes to do a piece about you in the near future, as you may know.

For him -- and for possible use by us -- I wonder if you would be good enough to sit down and dash off a few rough paragraphs for us along the following lines:

1. To the best of your memory, a list of some of the outstanding "See It Nows" you have worked on, and

2. Would you tell us some anecdotal material about your work for "See It Now?" What are the outstanding memories in your mind about unusual experiences, or difficulties, or bizarre or humorous situations, or famous people, or famous places, or in fact, anything along that line.

Don't strain too hard, Bill, just whatever comes to mind would probably be good material for Bernie's column and for our publicity operation here.

I don't know how busy you will be when this reaches you, but if you could send it back to me air mail soonest, Harrison would be most happy. Thanks, and looking forward to seeing you on your next jaunt home.

Cordially,

BR:dk

Beryl Reubens
News and Public Affairs Publicity

P.S. An additional thought, you might want to include an anecdote or two concerning your wife who, I understand, was also a Washington girl.

Mr Emmons : : Mc Clure, Bill

FYI

LONDON: 19th January 1957

Dear Fred:

As a followup on our phone call: One aspect of the British story which could supplement the By-Election sequence and the MacMillan interview is the state-of-mind report on the people -- particularly the youth. Do they have the same stubborn convictions and technical talents as their brothers and fathers who held off the Nazis in '40? What has been the emeotional cost of the war, postwar privations, Suez, in terms of character, loss of their high morality? Are the British still British? Are they subjects of a first rate power or a fourth class trading nation, like Sweden? One way to investigate this thesis would be through the eyes and words of a new crop of young English literary figures -- "Angry men" -- who make up the avant-guarde and thus outspokesmen on the nation's moods. They report their feelings and thus those of their time in cynical and frustrated terms. Some of them dramatize a class envy which is believed as the real explanation for the slipping economy and doubtful international maneuvers. They deal with a Britain unique from the traditional empire builder. The Colonel Blimps are out of style. Emigrants at a total of 300,000 yearly are setting a new pace. Britain has a new personality few in American would recognize.

The four writers who are exerting major influence are Kingley Amis, age 26, Colin Wilson, 25, John Osborne,28, and Iris Murdock, a Philosphy professor at Oxford, but author of a treatise on high life in the low spots of London. Each could not only answer our questions, but supply commentary on a specific detail of our general subject. The educational system is behind most of the class consciouness. Children go to State Schools usually for only the first few years then are separated into academic private schools or state technical institutions. Here begins the class system, the start of the great emphasis on speech and accent, manners and morals peculiar to one's educational level. For centuries few persons passed out of their parents' class unless they were creative artists or unusually lucky in war or empire building. Now "passing" is so common that lower middle class (& working class) parents struggle to place their children in private schools far above their own limited means and education. The importance of correct speech and accent could be shown in a sequence at a night school class where East Enders are learning to drop their Cockney tones in favor of rounder vowels, more acceptable with West End employers. The overwhelming emigration backlog to Canada and Australia suggests another aspect of character loss -- and the modern tune of British life. The high and complicated system of taxation which has produced an expense account economy (in one class) as ludicrous as the cigarette finances of Occupied Germany. These issues need colorful and imaginative, but accurate generalizations, that "angry men" from literature could provide.

Kipling, Shaw, Wilde, E.M. Forster documented British life in the past more permanently than have many historians. Why shouldn't SIN use their counterparts now. Although the political story is best symbolized in Lewisham North, the purveyors of ideas which influence the country as a whole come from cultural sources. If we use these young writers as a focus on the country's character we will uncover a startling picture not available through our usual techniques.

Best regards,

Bill

THE OBSERVER
• 1791 •
22, Tudor Street, London, E.C.4
Fleet Street 9991
SUNDAY, JANUARY 20, 1957

NEXT

IN his first broadcast since forming his Government, the Prime Minister has called upon the nation to close its ranks. Mr. Macmillan asserted also that the life of the free world depends upon the Anglo-American alliance.

The need for national unity is widely felt. The primacy of the American alliance is contested only on the extreme Right and Left. But whether we move towards realising these aims depends on our new Government. It will be judged by what is done.

What is the effect of Mr. Macmillan's chief appointments? The retention of Mr. Selwyn Lloyd at the Foreign Office, and the removal of Mr. Antony Head from the Defence Ministry, imply that there have been no great faults in our foreign policy, but that its military execution has been unsatisfactory. That is the view of the Suez group: it is not the view which led two junior Ministers to resign from the Eden Government. Those Conservatives in the country who have felt that the Suez policy itself—with its disregard of the United Nations Charter and of Commonwealth consultation, as well as of the American alliance—was foolish and wrong, and all those Liberals and Socialists who take this view, can hardly regard these major Cabinet appointments as conducive to national unity.

The promotion to the Cabinet of Lord Hailsham, whose speeches during the Suez crisis were the wildest and most anti-American of any delivered by a member of the Government, and the introduction into the Government of Mr. Julian Amery, who holds the same record among back-benchers, seem surprising, if Anglo-American relations are really to be treated as of the first importance.

*

ALL these changes, together with the advancement to a key post of Mr. Duncan Sandys, will be welcomed by the right wing of the Tory Party. The moderate wing cannot feel itself equally favoured. Some of its representatives have stayed where they were; one junior Minister who resigned, Sir Edward Boyle, has been readmitted. But no moderate has received promotion.

Some critics have objected to the number of Old Etonians in the new Government. This may well influence unfavourably the electoral chances of the Conservative Party: but it is not relevant to policy. There are usually Old Etonians in a Labour Government, too. What matters is how many sensible men there are and how many wild ones. That a man of plebeian birth may be a wild reactionary was proved by Adolf Hitler.

This right-inclined reconstitution of the Government no doubt correctly reflects the strength of the wings of the Conservative Party at present. Meanwhile, the Labour Party has called for a General Election. It is entitled to make the demand, but the Government will be under an obligation to accept this challenge only if and when it has plainly lost the confidence and respect of a majority of the country.

THE OBSERVER
· 1791 ·
22, Tudor Street, London, E.C.4
Fleet Street 9991
SUNDAY, JANUARY 20, 1957

NEXT

IN the months ahead, Mr. Macmillan will not only be judged by the country at large on whether he is genuinely seeking to reunite the nation. He will also be judged—as he wishes to be judged—by his success in restoring the international position of Britain. Here the question must be faced: what is greatness? It is obviously not enough just to assert confidently that one is great. To do so merely sounds as if one doubts it. ("Why do you talk so big—you're not *that* small," as the saying goes.)

There are two approaches to greatness—the childish and the adult one. The childish approach is to look for some means of being unique, of being at the centre of affairs, and making other people look up to you, if possible in awe. The adult approach is to accept the fact that you are not the centre of the universe, and that greatness should be estimated in terms of usefulness, rather than of the fear inspired in others. The modest approach of the adult is the more likely to produce lasting power and influence.

*

IN terms of Britain's present situation, the story of General de Gaulle comes to mind. Absolutely convinced of his mission to restore *grandeur* to France—his conception was of France leading a Continental bloc which, together with its African dependencies, would be independent of both Russia and the Anglo-Saxon Powers—he became a considerable nuisance internationally and failed to convince his fellow Frenchmen that his mission was a useful one. The right wing of the Tory Party seems to be thinking along similar lines, with Britain plus her hydrogen bomb, and such among her Commonwealth partners as will follow her, taking the place of France at the head of a European bloc with its African "home farm."

There is no reason why Mr. Macmillan should follow the advice of these neo-imperialists. He may bring Britain into Europe, not in a spirit of revenge on America, but because of the economic advantages which such a move would give to all concerned. He may use Britain's world-wide connections to increase the interdependence of the free world, not to aggrandise Britain's nuisance-value. He may reorganise our defence plans without regard to the possibility of Britain independently threatening some other Power (which—Russia? Egypt? America?) with a hydrogen bomb. He may make Britain great by helping his fellow countrymen to face realities, and to make themselves indispensably useful in world politics to-day.

AY, JANUARY 20, 1957

No of the "angry men"

SEX AND FAILURE

FOUR PLAYS (25s.), CAT ON A HOT TIN ROOF (12s. 6d.), BABY DOLL (12s. 6d.) By Tennessee Williams. (Secker and Warburg.)

By JOHN OSBORNE

THERE are too many critics. I have no intention of setting up in the appraisal business. A playwright should never try to make—or pretend to make—objective critical judgments on the work of another. He can't. He will merely tell you how he would have written the same play. He will usually manage to tell you something about himself. Having said this, what are my reactions to the plays of Tennessee Williams?

To ignore these plays is to ignore the world we live in. Every serious British dramatist is indebted to them. Firstly, they are a kick in the face of the common belief among playgoers in this country that suffering is some form of inferiority. They are an assault on the army of the tender-minded and tough-hearted, the emotion snobs who believe that protest is vulgar, and to be articulate is to be sorry for oneself; the milk-in-first and phlegm boys who will mine meanings from seams that fell apart years ago, but will summon up all their disengaged hostility, all their slicked-up journalistic tired old attitudes, and get into a pedantic, literal-minded flap over inessentials when they are forced to look at a slum or a bombed-site (these two seem really to hurt for some reason) all the evening—or, worse, at the kind of homes millions of people have to live in.

* * *

THESE are the people who will tell you that Blanche Dubois is just a whore, anyway, and can't understand what all the nasty, sordid fuss is about. This is the adjustment school of criticism, who even look like packing off their own Hedda Gabler to the Marriage Guidance Clinic sometimes.

These plays are about failure. This is what makes human beings interesting. So what do they want? To give Brick a cold bath and Blanche a bromide somewhere before the first interval so that we can all go home and watch a decent, straightforward documentary about mental illness on television? Each one of these plays is an assault on this school of criticism ("Why doesn't he stop loafing about, and try a good job of work?" "Why doesn't she face up to her responsibilities and snap out of it?"). These are the people who don't care much about what you say, as long as you say it nicely, who believe that playwrights should be like the Royal Family, above the brawl and conflict of life as we know it. I rejoice in Tennessee Williams because I'm sure he never took a cold bath in his life, and he wouldn't have the almighty nerve to suggest it to anyone else.

* * *

THE argument of the adjustment school is that characters like Blanche and Brick are not "normal," their surroundings are not "normal," they aren't like *us*. In fact, they are, yes—neurotics. Now, this attitude is, I believe, built on a complete misconception of what theatre—or, indeed, art—is about. Adler said somewhere that the neurotic is like the normal individual only more so. I believe that theatre is the art of the more so. A neurotic is not less adequate than an auditorium full of "normals." Every character trait is a neurosis writ small. I like my plays writ large, and that is how these are written. Those who complain of people like Blanche being neurotic are objecting to theatrical method itself. When one reads that one person in twenty in this country will at some time in his, or her, life enter a mental institution (and what are the other nineteen doing? Going to see "Salad Days" I suppose) one wonders how the adjustment school manages to keep so magnificently fit.

* * *

THESE plays tell us something about what is happening in America, and this is something we must know about. Lacking a live culture of our own, we are drawing more heavily than ever on that of the United States. This will turn out to be the most expensive and burdensome of the American loans, but we can't expect to put up some kind of tariff barrier when they start sending over their own particular anxieties and neuroses. America is as sexually obsessed as a medieval monastery. That is what these plays are about—sex. Sex and failure. The moral failure of Protestant Capitalism has produced the biggest sexual nuthouse since the Middle Ages. And let us remember sex is everybody's problem. Even Aunt Edna has an itch under that tea tray.

Williams's women—Blanche, Maggie the Cat; Alma in "Summer and Smoke," Baby Doll—they all cry out for defilement, and most of them get it. In Baby Doll, Williams has hit off the American Girl-Woman of the last hundred years—spoilt, ignorant, callous, resentful. But no more resentful than the American male. Make no mistake about it—this Baby Doll kid is a killer. She would eat a couple of guys and spit them out before breakfast. When Archie Lee says "You'll get your birthday present all right," every male from Houston to Boston must want to throw his hat in the air and cheer. "You and me have had this date right from the beginning," says Stanley. The female must come toppling down to where she should be—on her back. The American male must get his revenge sometime.

* * *

EACH one of these plays is more interesting than anything written in this country during the same period, with the exception of "Camino Real," which is a rag-bag of—often exciting—tricks. Now I have no objection to tricks. If one accepts that theatre is some kind of magic, a dramatist without tricks is like a conjurer without a top hat. But "Camino Real" is full of tedious symbols, and dead-beat intellectualism. If it were in a mean kind of verse, it would almost certainly fool somebody—in the West End, anyway.

This play, is the sore thumb on this hand of five plays. It is a fine hand, sensitive, compassionate, gifted, extended. But a little plump and soft, and, occasionally, slightly clammy. The softness does not lie in the pity ("Street-car"—still his best play—throbs with compassion). I believe it lies buried deep in Williams's personality as a writer, which seems to me to be feminine—with its set mouth of female cunning, its unsure attitudes and moral inconsistency, sedentary, exposed, *underneath*. But this may be a failure in my own vision.

These five plays and one film script make up most of Tennessee Williams's statement to date. It is one worth making, full of private fires and personal visions. It is worth a thousand statements of a thousand politicians.

With America

By RICHARD LOWENTHAL

WHEN the Prime Minister spoke in his broadcast last Thursday of the future of the Anglo-American partnership, he touched what is the primary subject of anxiety and hope among people who care for Britain's role in the world. I found striking illustrations of this at a distinguished private gathering which met in London last week to discuss Anglo-American relations. Participating were a number of leading business men and journalists, including some who had been travelling all over the United States during the recent crisis; scholars and politicians concerned with international affairs; former diplomats and information service officers; and a sprinkling of resident Americans, official and unofficial.

The mood of many of the British participants was sadly puzzled. Britain's most important ally had not only failed to support her over Suez but had decisively helped to break an action which the British Government had considered vital to our interests. Yet recent British visitors to the United States had met hardly any anti-British emotion—nothing to compare with the wave of anti-American feeling here.

Too Modest?

Could it be that we simply had failed to explain our case effectively—that the whole setback was due to a failure of British publicity in the United States? In particular, had British officials been too modest in blowing our trumpet, and too mealy-mouthed and diplomatic in criticising the inconsistencies of American foreign policy?

Against these charges, it was urged that trumpet-blowing is not an effective way for accredited foreign representatives to behave, that no official could give timely explanations for a policy of which even Her Majesty's Ambassador in Cairo had no advance warning; and that our information offices had also the task of reporting British opinion, which in this case was profoundly divided. But the decisive argument was that this quarrel was a quarrel between Governments rather than between peoples, and that therefore its roots must be looked for in real divergencies of policy rather than in the realm of public psychology.

The Suez crisis, it was stated by both American and British speakers, had brought to a culmination a difference of approach between the British and American Governments on two sets of issues. One concerned the importance attached to the United Nations, its Charter, and its role as a forum of world opinion where approval could be won or blame incurred.

Paper and Power

Britain was sceptical about paper constitutions and resolutions not backed by power of enforcement; and she often was defensively concerned to keep the United Nations from discussing colonial affairs which she considered to be under her own sovereign jurisdiction. The United States had more faith in written documents (they had taken their own nationhood from one), and were naturally inclined to look for U.N. sanction for major international action, just as they were used to asking for Congressional sanction for major new policies at home.

The other difference concerned the attitude to "colonialism" and to the uncommitted nations of Asia. While it was true that the earlier "anti-colonialism" of American opinion had been on the wane, thanks both to the enlightened post-war policies of Britain in this field and to growing American understanding of the problems of underdeveloped countries, Britain had failed to notice that more recently an opposite trend had been brought about by the increasing clashes between British and French policy on one side and Afro-Asian nationalism on the other. American policy-makers had discovered the overriding importance of the future development of non-committed Asia for the balance of power between Communism and the "free world"; and they looked on the United Nations as a natural forum in competing for this support.

From the point of view of the world struggle against the Soviet bloc, there was thus now a recognised limit beyond which the United States could not give priority to their West European friends over the new Asian nationalists, but must urge these friends to pursue their interests by measures which would prove acceptable to at least a majority of those nationalists.

At the end of the debate three lessons seemed to emerge. One was that Britain's importance in American eyes was bound to diminish if the Americans came to look upon her either as the head of an old-fashioned colonial empire, clinging to her remaining possessions, or as just an island off the coast of Europe: the future of the partnership will depend on Britain's ability to remain a centre of world-wide influence, using other than "colonialist" methods.

Always Unequal

The second point was that the Anglo-American partnership has always been unequal in terms of military and economic power, and has always involved compromise adjustments in which Britain had to renounce favoured policies in some fields in order to gain American support for her most important purposes. Yet, in the view of those who were involved in the working of this partnership, the gains from it amply justified the renunciations.

The third point was that the partnership depends on a particular form of co-operation—the readiness on both sides to pool ideas at the early stage of policy formation and not to present the partner with ready-made policies to which one side was already committed. It is this method of co-operation that has repeatedly prevented disaster; that was increasingly strained by the somewhat unpredictable behaviour of Mr. Dulles; and was finally abandoned in the unilateral Anglo-French action over Suez. The crucial question is whether both sides are now prepared to renew this effort to reach agreements in time.

McClure, Bill

May 17, 1956

Dear Bill:

I have some knowledge of how you feel. Each time I cut a piece on which I worked it's a painful business; for example, Fred and I spent four hours taking the last forty-five seconds out of the Israel-Egypt piece. I am afraid it's just that kind of medium. After serious thought, I don't believe a series on Africa would stand up against competition; that is regrettable, but it's true. I certainly share your feeling but we have great quantities of material which ought to be used, but I quite honestly don't know how to do it.

We are now playing with the idea of doing one nation, or perhaps two, next year. It will probably be Afghanistan, Burma, or Thailand. We will let you know as soon as anything definite has been decided.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bill McClure
CBS
26 Hallam Street
London, W1
England

rh

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

SEE IT NOW
EDWARD R. MURROW
FRED W. FRIENDLY

LONDON: May 10th,1956

Dear Ed:

During the past ten days we have had a number of screenings of Africa Part I for Granada, BBC, and other interested persons. Almost to a man, the reaction has been: "The hour flew by. We wanted more." Additional development of all sequences would have satisfied them.

In Algiers you mentioned your idea of expanding Africa I & II into six half-hour summer shows. Knowing the material shot, and that which was used, I could certainly see 13-16 minutes on each country without loss of pace, content, or much sweat to us.

With all the resources at SIN's disposal couldn't such a series become a reality? If not for network use, for syndication? After expending seven months on the project, I have a parent's pride in the footage, hate the prospect of a cold gray vault for scenes which deserve the arcs of telecine!

Filming in Africa is unlike journalistic work elsewhere. Most of the material is virginal and the toughest problem is limitation. For example, we spent four weeks in the Belgium Congo and saw its three widely separated corners. We could have stayed in comparably comfortable Leopoldville, and shot what was finally used as leisurely as a stroll through Regent's Park. I felt the cut sequence misrepresented the time and footage spent, and to some extent, the story, by this brevity.

But as half an installment in a series, the Congo could become quite a report. Some people here would have enjoyed the pygmies and elephants in a bigger dose to contrast with Andre's divorcement from his primitive customs and ancesters. And who and what travels the Congo River? As for me, I would be willing to devote whatever effort and time required to expand our winter's ordeal into what you and Fred sent us to get. I would go out and sell it to European outlets, or give the entire summer to help with the assemblying -- if there was a chance for a series.

We were tremendously elated with the Gold Coast and South African episodes which turned out better than thought possible at time of shooting. We admired the wonderful map transitions which never failed to give full orientation. We just would like to have seen more shots utilized.

Best regards

Bill

BILL McCLURE.

McClure, Bill

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

File

SEE IT NOW
EDWARD R. MURROW
FRED W. FRIENDLY

26 Hallam Street
London w1, UK
May 10th, 1956

Dear Kay:

Thanks for your note of the third. If Mr. Deakins calls we'll try to take care of his request.

I'm attaching a letter to Ed. Natalie is always telling me about how my letters get mixed up with the SIN fanmail. So if you could deliver it by "dispatch rider"....

Many thanks.

Best regards,

Bill

Bill McClure.

Miss Kay Campbell
CBS, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y. USA

SIN

LONDON: December 4th, 1956

Dear Fred:

One SIN-type story in Europe at the moment seems to be a careful investigation of the state-of-mind and well-being of our "allies" England and France. Although the Suez may not be crisis hot by March or April, the effects will remain. Oil is the biggest problem for the next three months and that shortage will mean a cold and miserable winter. There is a possibility of new elections but probably only personality changes will occur in each government. By reading the English press you get an idea of what could happen here: decline of dollar reserves--devaluation of the pound; greatest unemployment since 1930 (auto factories are beginning to work only three days weekly, next steel); more economic dependence on the USA; more nationalization of industry; etc. While a definite split exists in the UK, the French seem to have been more solidly behind their Egyptian folly. But that is changing and their economic problems will probably become greater than England's as the black market in gas spreads and hoarding continues. Anti-americanism will grow. It appeals to all classes in both countries and there must be a Fall Guy.

A novel and different way of doing this latter element would be over the shoulder of a French and British reporter.(An American would prompt embarassment.) In other words, get Aidan Crawley to talk to Englishmen and Jean Jacques Schreiber to do some interviews in Paris. They are both excellent in their fields and I believe would produce a sequence of opinion that an American would never obtain. Europeans always speak more frankly about America among themselves than they do to Americans.

For the bitter winter and resulting politics and depression to the average man, we could find a Frenchman who has torn up his CP card as result of Hungary; an Englishman who is out of a job because of factory slow-downs. There is also a good form for opinion and debate in the "Letters to the Times" column. Whenever an upperclass Englishman needs a soapbox he addresses the Times. During one week we could survey the best letters then call on several of their authors to repeat passages for the camera.

Perhaps the finest source of debate in England today is not Hyde Park at Marble Arch but the Sunday afternoon TV round-tables on current events. Both the BBC and ITV have such programs (and very, very British) which could provide another form for whatever subject we wished debated. Perhaps similar exists on French TV.

The most eloquent opponents to Eden and Tory misdeeds have been the editorial and leader writers of the Guardian and Observer. I understand the French papers (not counting the Communists) have been undivided, and they may have English speaking editors who could express viewpoints.

I realize a lot of ideas may be dated by events between photography and transmission. But there are some questions which will keep: the solution to the Algerian insurrection; the future strength of NATO; will confidence return to Anglo-American dealings; can France and England ever exist without US help; and the final solution to the Canal problem and mid-East peace.

These are all first -thoughts and can be beefed-up as you and Ed suggest. Please advise.

~~Best~~ regards,

Bill

~~Bill~~ McClure.

Mr. Fred W. Friendly
New York, N.Y. USA.

4-C-27

Mc Clure, Bill

SEPTEMBER 12, 1955

BILL McCLURE
COLUMBIA
LONDON

EXMURROW INFORMATIVELY BROOKS PETERS AMERICAN PUBLIC RELATIONS MAN HANDLING TELEVISION RADIO COVERAGE HAILE SELASSIE ANNIVERSARY STOP HAVE TOLD HIM EXPECT YOU AND KENDRICK STOP THINK HE MIGHT BE USEFUL STOP REGARDS AND LUCK.

JIM BURKE

52-043

cc: Mr. Friendly

(SIN) McClure, Bill

No answer.

HOTEL BRISTOL: Vienna
November 6th, 1953

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your note of last month re South Africa, India, and Nehru which was much appreciated, and forwarded from London To Trieste. In further followup to things said in Berlin, has there been any more discussion on my doing an "advisory" job for CBS-TV News-film in Europe? Having given it more thought, I sincerely doubt if such would interfere with S.I.N. functions. In fact, S.I.N. would benefit since my personal morale would increase if I had more responsibilities.

Alex and I are coordinated and will be offtaking to Palestine sometime next week, visas depending. We plan to do the Jordan side first and will fly from London to Bierut to Jerusiaem.

We hope Trieste was vintage, too.

Best regards,

Bill

BILL McCLURE.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22. N.Y. USA.

Edwards, D.

CBS NEWS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

524 WEST 57TH STREET · NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019 · PLAZA 1-2345

DOUGLAS EDWARDS

Correspondent

January 22, 1965

Dear Ed,

A big bunch of your friends and collegues in ARTNA assembled over the holidays for our annual party. It was unanimous, of course, that we send you word we are thinking of you, miss you and look forward to your early return to "shouting" along with us. They hooked me for another year to be their presiding officer, so I officially hereby send you God Speed from all of us.

I imagine you are keeping pretty well abreast of developments here in CBS News so I won't add detail. The current top assignment, of course, is the Churchill crisis and there will never if our life times be another like it. I'm sure his great fight has brought back many memories for you and everybody wishes you were in the mood for microphone and/or camera to recall them in your own fashion.

I'm doing the one afternoon TV five minuter and four in a row radio shows on the hour, five thru eight ~~nine~~ p.m, Hope you catch one now and again. I agree with your old contention that radio is at least a lot more satisfying than the picture box in many ways.

We all look forward to seeing you up and out again. Please give my best to Janet.

As ever,

Doug

Richard A. Schlegel,
Paris, France,
28 June 1949

Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York City, New York,
U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

Re school reform - Germany, U.S. Zone:

You will recall U.S. Military Government's part in pushing through school reform legislation in the various German states last fall. The school reform was an attempt at enabling more German children to attend school longer and to establish a basis for higher education not on a students social stratus but on his ability. This was the only real, constructive attempt at touching the German school system.

Aside from this U.S. Military Government has had relatively no effect on the German school system. Whether we like it or not, we must face it. We have done a lot of talking, some very fancy and others rather stupid; we have had a small amount of publicity rather rich in flavor; our reports officers have put at our disposal much bureaucratic language, but the German educational system today is practically as pure and untouched as during the Weimar Republic.

In the beginning of the occupation it was necessary to remove all Nazis influence from the schools. This necessitated denazisfication of all teachers. In 1946 teachers were very badly needed (they still are). How could a court determine in even the majority of cases whether a teacher was or was not a nazis? How could a court denazify a teachers thinking?

A school system was established and enforced forbidding books containing nazis ideas to be used in schools and nazis ideas to be taught. To this degree the Americans effected the school system. Simply removing nazism from texts and class rooms did not bring democracy to the German student. Instead it left a void, a dangerous void which should and could have been filled by Americanism tailored for the German student and teacher. This void has never been filled and there is no program in Germany today that aims at directly filling this void.

One of the first things the French did to the educational system in their zone after giving it a similar cleansing of nazism, was to introduce French culture and thinking in a definite way. French teachers and texts were imported and became a part of the system. The idea being for Germans properly trained to take over in time these responsibilities. The Germans didn't like this but they could do little and took it like medicine. I do not know to what extent the French have been able to carry

out their program and achieve success.

The British did about the same as the Americans. Among Germans, British denazification is considered to have been sloppy. Germans tell me that due to sloppy denazification and the similar void left in their zone's school system, the British are in for even more trouble from the present neo-nazis surge.

German education, as far as the U.S. occupying authorities are concerned, falls within the responsibilities of E&CR (Educational and Cultural Relations) division. The division head is Dr. Grace (Dr. Eugene Alonzo Grace - I believe- not sure at this moment) who is held in high esteem, regarded as a man of considerable ability and having carried weight with Clay. However, the U.S. government has not known what it wants to do nor should do and thus has been satisfied with muddling along, hoping for a miracle flame to catch hold of German educators.

Under the Department of the Army, division chiefs operated on a non-vertical set-up. Thus policy and programs could be worked out in Berlin at top OMGUS level but there was no guarantee they would be implemented at the Land (state) level. If a division chief was a strong man, fought for support from Clay, and forged his program through the Land military governors and their people, policy and program had a chance. But it necessitated a continual fight and a strong, capable man. Even the strongest and most capable of men could not do this when the goverment did not know what nor how to attack education and reorientation in Germany and when Clay occupied with the more immediate and seemingly more impressing problems brought little pressure to bear.

E&CR has been formed mainly from state-side educators coming from state and local school programs, colleges, universities and governmental agencies dealing with similar cultural aspects in the states. The personnel caliber is high and among governmental employees here the division has a very good reputation. Divisional headquarters are in Bad Nauheim, a short distance from Frankfurt and your stringer.

The division has suffered little from personnel reduction and reorganization to date. Whether this means the State Dept. will give a definite green light or simply is satisfied to take over with the division as it is presently, to work in its own people and ideas later when the talked of September reorganization comes around, is not known at this point. The dust is beginning to settle somewhat indicating the State Depts.' preference for a more tight-listed vertical arrangement. It is definitely too early to tell what effect if any this will have on German's school system.

There has been a lot of talk and fancy words said about democratizing the German school system - teaching and bringing democracy right into the schools. If real progress is to be made, and the longer we wait the sicker our patient will become , a workable program must be put into effect through the cooperation

of practical men and the intellectuals - both German and American. This will not be easy, particularly at this late date. The Germans will resist with all they have, even stronger than they fought British dismantling. Southern area of Germany is predominently catholic who would not look favorably upon American educational theories.

Germany again looks like a country inhabited by people who can think of other things beside their daily bread. We have shouted democracy until they are sick of hearing it. We have not cultivated our fields, instead we have tried to plant seeds among rocks, expecting them to grow into great, healthy, fruit bearing trees. The German educational system should be doing its part in cultivating democracy. Some Germans are at least beginning to realize the incompatibility of democracy and the authoritian society which has been their heritage. Some fear the results - others worship the opportunities.

Re textbooks - U.S. Zone:

I want to file a separate report on textbooks and books in general (i.e. American) as soon as possible. I am not sure I will be able to ferret out material since I will shortly be leaving Bad Nauheim to take over a U.S. Information Center probably in Fulda on the Soviet zone border.

In Information Services Division is a branch called "Publications Branch" whose duty in part is to arrange for the publication of American textbooks, fiction and non-fiction in Germany, i.e. they clear books for publication. Iused to play tennis with the branch chief quite often, so it shouldn't be too difficult for me to arrange a friendly little chat to learn what publications branch has done and is doing. There is also a similar group in E&CR. I saw their reports officer but she informed me the person in charge of this group returned to the states, carrying most of the program, records etc. with him "in his head."

All the "Amerika Haeuser" (U.S. Information Centers) are equipped with a rather well stocked library - mostly in English - of American books and magazines. This definitely reaches only a limited audience. Some universities and schools (Hochschule) have received American texts and reference books in English. To what extent this has been done - to what use these books are put - the effect of such activity - would be interesting to know.

As far as I know at present there has been no other activity along the lines of text books except these sporadic attempts. Perhaps I will be able to get a more complete picture later.

Sincerely,

R. Schlegel

Richard A. Schlegel

Richard A. Schlegel
U.S. Feature Service,
I.S.D. O.M.G.U.S.
A.P.O. 807,
C/o Postmaster, N.Y.

18 June 1949

Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Company,
New York City, N.Y.
U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

I file this report for your information and criticism.

I found your topic a difficult one to interpet and report. I have always believed reporting should be strictly factual. I have tried to base this report on the facts I know, but they had to be seen through my eyes for content and meaning. I have tried to stear clear of opinion, certainly pure opinion.

My material for this report was drawn from various scources...from my experiences as an American relief worker, not attached to occupational life, living and working among Germans of the French, British and U.S. zones....from my experiences as an American civilian, occupation official... from conversations with and the running flow of opinion of other occupation members....from reports officers and from individuals at various levels of occupation programs.

I do not mean to sound cynical nor discouraged for I am not. I have tried to present things as I see them...as the facts present them to me....void of the army's "Public Information Office's" sugar.

If I am able to continue to file material to you, as time goes on and I learn exactly what you are looking for, I will be able to give it to you.

I appreciate the opportunity.

I am still assembling scource material for your other two topics. They will be in the mail as soon as possible. All three topics will be in your hands before the end of July.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Schlegel

Richard A. Schlegel

#3. "Summary of effect occupation existence upon American civilians and troops."

In summarizing the effect of the occupation upon Americans participation, attention must be given to two aspects: the military and governmental. The latter consists mainly of army civilian employees. The distinction has too often not been made by stateside news outlets. The American public has never been aware of the civilian bureaucracy it employs in Germany nor of the important work done by these people.

To understand the effect of the occupation upon civilians and troops, it is best to examine the defects of the occupation that have affected them most.

For civilians the greatest defect has been the absolute and complete want of a personnel program and personnel policy for occupation personnel. Civilian employees have been chosen with no regard for the work they would be doing nor the life they would be living. This has too often been true even of those employed at the level of division chiefs and branch chiefs.

There has been no effort made to endoctrinate employees for the land they would be entering and the work they would be doing. Too many employees have been shipped to Germany under a blank contract, to be assigned almost anywhere, doing almost any kind of work, after their arrival in the theater.

This has resulted, too often, in the hiring of inferior people, whose ability, training, knowledge, and interest do not permit them to be counted on for the support of a program. It has definitely allowed the army game to be played to the fullest, placing reserve and retired officers in responsibile positions for which they are hardly qualified, if qualified at all, except for their political and military connections.

While the number is small, one does meet people of high caliber, conscientious and well qualified for their work. There are not enough of these people. Many of them go home in short order simply because they see little hope, and can not take the life of a government employee with the rules of bureaucracy.

The second greatest defect has been the lack of consistent policy. The U.S. government has done more than just feel its way along. This under the international and national circumstances and our country's growing pains would be somewhat excuseable. However, the aimless wandering felt by occupation personnel and Germans has had its bad and dangerous effects.

Economic and financial policy has been more consistent. Along these lines most progress has been made. Germany, supported on dollar stilts, is again clothed, eating, and breathing as well as any of the other war damaged countries. Beyond this little definite can be said.

In the non-economic aspects, U.S. occupation government has fallen down and missed numerous opportunities. Those working in occupational aspects of reorientation, cultural affairs, social progress and others that give meaning to the over-worked word democracy, can not help feeling low in spirits and becoming discouraged. Perhaps the want for sucess along thses lines has affected the morale and spirit of the entire occupation more than its members know.

Thinking occupation personnel can not help but realize that along lines of reorientation are being formed the backbone for future success of democracy and the American mission in Europe, upon which all economic, financial and political structures hang. It will be democracy's levee against communism in ways that armed might and investigative committees do not know.

The third defect has been the colony type existence. Americans in Germany hardly find themselves similar to British far-eastern governmental officialdom prior to the first world war. Yet, with the exception that Americans have taken a modern approach on a larger, more expensive, complete scale, they virtually live a colony life. There were times when this type of occupational existence was necessary, but these times ended at the latest a year ago.

In many aspects of occupational work it would be advantageous for personnel to associate socially and professionally with Germans in their native environment. Many Americans also feel socially and intellectually shut in, forced to associate primarily with members of the colony unable to learn the land, people and problems they must deal with daily. Except for the material aspects, too few Americans know more about Germany and Germans when they leave than when they came.

Today Americans are permitted only in army run establishments. German establishments, hotels, cafes, restuarants, clubs, etc., whose food and services are preferred by many Americans, are "off limits" and checked by military police. This ban was strictly enforced as of April,1949.

An army official quoted Gen. Clay unofficially as saying, "too many civilian and military personnel are frequenting German establishments, causing army installations to lose business." People from E.E.S. headquarters in Nuremburg have told me the army run, non-profit PX system, including eating places, made round-figure profits of $1,000,000 for April and $900,000 for May. These profits reportedly go to army relief funds. Civilians are beginning to feel they are being forced to contribute to funds from which they receive no benefits, whose benefits go to only

a small group who are already well paid and assured of very liberal retirement benefits.

Beginning July 1, U.S. zone borders will be open to tourists. JEIA (Military Government's- Joint Export-Import Agency) operated hotels will disappear. All businessmen, like tourists will live on the indigenous economy. However, civilian and military occupational personnel, as of this date, are still to be banned from German establishments by military police spot checks.

The effect that the occupation has had on the military is primarily the problems of the army. There seems to be a continual rotation of troops, with the army trying to improve the quality of the military occupation.

The military occupational forces have gone through post-war occupational birth pangs, from the days of cracking skulls of all krauts as Nazis and strict non-fraternization to the present army program for German youths and the numerous marriages of GI's to frauleins.

By far the majority of battle veterans have returned to the Z.I.(U.S. - zone of the interior). Those remaining have taken a practical approach to life in Germany. Past memories and opinions are not forgotten but the passing of times makes them dusty; particularly when a GI needs female companionship and the well paid, well PX-stocked, car-driving GI is so popular.

The army has lived very well in Germany and with few exceptions likes it. From top enlisted grades through to top rank, military personnel are supplied with some of the best homes the economy has to offer. Fraternization or the keeping of mistresses thinned out as the rotation system became more evident and more dependent wives and children arrived from the states.

Army officers are supplied with everything needed. Civilians are also given army logistic support, but the wearing of a uniform assures more than lip service. Then too, everything in Germany has been under the Department of the Army and civilians, after all, are civilians; often very difficult for army minds to comprehend.

To the rolly-polly GI, Germany is quite a place. He's got his army operated American movie houses, eating places with all the cowboy ballads, night clubs, and Special Service clubs. His food is good, he looks healthy, his duty is good, he is far from over-worked and his leave time and pay permits quite a bit of sight-seeing if he desires.

The GI's have developed "GI German" which is often a riot and could cause any state-side German professor to turn over in his grave. In like manner, his frauleins have picked up a special brand of English. Most GI's seem to have no trouble finding girls of their own interests. A surprising number of GIs seem to get along with their frauleins' families and find a home-like atmosphere to hang their hat on off duty hours.

The GI as well as his officers are a product of the army. They are resigned consciously or sub-consciously to coming and going when, where, and as the army instructs. With this they must blend what individuality their assignment permits, developing what a soldier calls good duty. Germany is good duty.

.....

Kaczorowski, Tadeusz

May 31, 1956

Dear Mr. Kaczorowski:

I understand that you are contemplating a trip to London sometime during August or September.

In view of your service with General Anders' army and later on the Polish War Crimes Commission, it has occured to me that you might wish to undertake a mission for me while in London. I should like a report on the refugee community in London, especially people who have come from Poland and Czechoslovakia dealing with such matters as:

(1) What is their view of American foreign policy in reference to Satellite countries?

(2) Does their information from home indicate any relaxation of economic and political control?

(3) Are many of them being tempted to return to their homeland?

(4) What is their general feeling about Anglo-American policy in regard to Germany?

What I really desire is a summation of present climate of opinion rather than detailed factual material.

This inquiry will be carried out by you as an individual and not in any sense represent officially either myself or the Columbia Broadcasting System.

I would hope that your report would be about five thousand words in length. The material you gather would not be published or broadcast but would rather be used as background material for my radio and television programs.

For this I would be prepared to pay you the sum of $800.00 in advance.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tadeusz Kaczorowski
Glen Arden Farm
Pawling, New York

fc

To Whom It May Concern:

Tadeusz KACZOROWSKI,

Born in Wrzesnia, province Poznan, Poland, -(this part of Poland was occupied by Germany till 1918, and again later since 1939, and since 1945 under Comminist rule.

Educated: a) German Gymnasium of Strasburg, -Hight Secundary School.
b) University Poznan, Poland, -graduated in Law, Economics, Philosophy.-
Degree: "Magister Iuris" (=B.L.) University Poznan, 1921.

1921-1939 /till Hittler's invasion/ practising lawyer: judge, advocate, notaire in the district of Poznan, Poland. Officer de Reserve of the Polish Army.

In 1939, after the invasion of Poland by the Russian Army, according to the Molotow-Ribbentrop agreement, -imprisonned by the Russian's NKWD, and without any legal procedure deported to the far North-East USSR, where forced to hard labour work in several camps.

December 1941 joining the Polish Army in Exil (Gen. Sikorski and Gen. Anders) under British Command in Middle East Asia & Egypt. 1945 selected as specialist in German Law & Language, and attached as Major and O/c of the Polish War Crimes Mission, and Investigating Officer to the War Crimes Group (North West Europe), British Army of the Rhine (BROR) in Germany.

After withdrawing of the recognition of the Polish Government in Exil and disbanding of the Polish Forces, and having joined the Polish Resettlement Corps in England (1949) settled in London and selfemployed.

To the United States admitted and registered under No: A 8311005
Soc. Sec. No.: 356-28-9214.

May 31/1956 Tadeusz Kaczorowski

Costello, Bill

CBS RADIO

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

WARNER BUILDING, WASHINGTON 4, D. C. · METROPOLITAN 3200

Sunday, March 7, 1954

Dear Ed:

Apropos of my Hongkong proposal, I just learned today that the Baltimore Sun has decided to send Phil Potter out to provide better coverage of the Indochina war; moreover, as evidence of their earnestness, they are going to send his family tp Hongkong. What this means, in effect, is that they think the French political censorship should be broken, and to do that, they're going to have Phil file occasionally from Hongkong.

I heard our stringer in Hongkong again this week, since talking to you...and the signal sounds very satisfactory; the stringer, incidentally, seemed to have picked up some inside dope on the Indochina situation, and did an interesting broadcast. I'm convinced ~~it~~ Hongkong could be a profitable GHQ for us in Asia.

Hope you get to see Paley this week. I'll be coming up for a meeting on Thursday with the Ford Foundation committee. I could come ahead on Wednesday, my day off, or stay over on Friday to talk with Paley or Stanton or Murphy or anybody you say. I feel that with the Geneva conference coming up in May, this is the time to push for a decision.

the best...

Bill

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: costello

April 10, 1954

Ed -- Coming home on the train the other night after I saw you, I bumped into Bill Paley in the club car. In the course of a little talk, I told him I was planning a letter on Asian coverage, but didn't let go of the whole of my argument. He seemed -- I'll put it negatively -- not disinterested...but suggested that Murphy's feelings ought to be considered, and that it would be better to send him a carbon. Since I had to make some minor changes to fit the new recipient, I decided you should also have a carbon; and, since I've talked about this to Church, I'm sending him another.

I'm really awfully eager for this.

BM

693

April 10, 1954

Dear Adrian:

Some months ago I talked briefly with Bill Paley about CBS news coverage in Asia -- about the nature of the problem facing us in the period ahead, and about our responsibility. Last week, at a chance meeting, the subject was revived; and at his suggestion I am writing to you.

Since last fall, my concept of Asian news coverage has reduced itself to much more specific terms. I started with the proposition that India is the chief target of communist expansionism in Asia. True. But the corollary is that Red China is the instrument being used to reach not only that target but the whole of Southeast Asia as well. The dynamic force -- the hammer that will beat the anvil -- lies to the north; while the South Asians, more or less passive and inert, wait like the anvil to be beaten upon.

To report the story, then, our problem is to provide more abundant coverage of the active force struggling for the initiative -- that is to say, of China. We need primarily a knowledge of the offensive capabilities and intentions of communism, and only secondarily a knowledge of the areas to be defended. Every day this need acquires a new note of urgency, partly because of the Indochina situation but mainly because the problems of Asian policy have become paramount for the Eisenhower administration.

Our problem is simplified by two facts: first, that India lacks good radio communications with the United States; and second, that Hongkong offers a listening post with a signal that we are already using successfully for radio pickups. Hongkong is also a crossroad of western Pacific airlines, only three hours from Saigon, six from Japan, three from Manila, and something like twelve or fourteen from India.

For the present, then, Hongkong is a logical and in fact almost ideal location for a Far East bureau headquarters; later the focus may shift, but for the next two or three years, it can be used as a base for some important political reporting, the kind of political reporting toward which my whole career has been pointed. For this and other reasons, I'd like to be assigned to Hongkong.

I've discussed the matter with Ted Church who is eager for better coverage but seems discouraged about budgeting it; and with Ed Murrow who feels strongly that the need warrants a special effort. Sevareid feels the same.

The question seems to be: is the matter of costs insuperable? That would seem to depend on how CBS Radio news is evaluated. It can certainly be argued -- and this is my contention -- that whatever deficits the department incurs are essentially nominal. On a newspaper, nobody asks how much of the advertising revenues are derived from the sports pages, from the society, feature or editorial columns, or from local and wire service spot coverage. It is the composite of news and its presentation that give a newspaper character, and provide a medium for advertisers.

Similarly in radio; CBS has character partly because its news coverage is preeminent in the field, and all its revenues are in some measure derived from the fact that audiences turn to us for quality news coverage. To me, it is fallacious to say that the expense of an overseas bureau -- whether it be Hongkong, Vienna, Tokyo, or London -- can be justified by reference to a cost-accounting system whose values have been arbitrarily formalized.

Seen in this light, the question of a Hongkong bureau involves a policy decision on the fundamental budget problem; and I should like to ask that you resolve it in favor of a budget that would enable me to set up a permanent operation early this summer.

With very best regards,

Wac

Bill Costello

CC
Mr. Paley
Mr. Church
Mr. Murrow

CBS news...E.R. Murrow ...Bob Pierpoint April 9, 1958

The President came in, an unusual three minutes early today... seemed eager to get under way...fielded questions easily ...and was in excellent spirits through most of the rough give and take session. The only flare of presidential temper...amd it was a strong one... came during a discussion of his plan for reorganization of the Department of Defense. A correspondent reminded President Eisenhower that powerful men in Congress of both parties oppose his reorganization plan. "I Don't care how strong they are or how numerous they are," the President declared! "Here is something that is necessary for the U.S. I would get onto the air as often as the television companies would let meon," Mr. Eisenhower added. "I would keep it up until I would have the U.S. understanding that it is their pocketbook, more than that, it is their safety." Obviously speaking about a subject very close to him the President said he didn't care who was against defense reorganization...it was something the U.S. needs... and he was for it! In an unusual reference to his military career, President Eisenhower added,"I t just happens I have got a little bit more experience in military organization and the directing of unified forces than anyone else in the active list." He also stated

that talk of the Secretary of Defence becoming a military "Czar" makes no sense, in vies of America's traditional democratic safe-giards/ The President seemed to be taking a far different attitude today than in a news conference of a few months ago, when he indicated that though eh had opinions on defense reorganization, he wasn't going to force those opinions on anyone else. To those who have predicted that if the president expects to get Congress to approve his plan for amore unified military force, he will have to fight for it, the answer now seems clear. Today President Eisenhower talked like a fighting man. After the conference, Whie House news secretary James Hagerty told us that fight will begin one week from next Thursday, when the president addresses an international conferende of newspaper editors. Originally scheduled as a foreign policy speech, Mr. Hagerty indicated that the president will have considerable to say about defense reorganization.

While at no ther time during today's news conference i did President Eisenhower answer other questions with the force a that he used in discussing the reorganization problem, he was also quite positive on the economic situation. He said he thought there were

real gounds for expecting an upswing soon in the economy... mentioned in support of this optimistic viewpoint that 62 million people are working, declared there is still tremendous purchasing power...plenty of savings in our banks. The president had his own one word answer to spurring the economy... "Buy" he said...not carelessly, but selectively. On that score he had a word of advice for manufactuerers. "I think" warned President Eisenhower, "that our people are being just a little bit disenchanted by a few items that have been choked down their throats. I think it would be a very good thing," he added, "when the manufacturers wake up and begin to give the things we want instead of the things they think we want." Anticipating one more question, he then added quickly, "and I am not going to name names." As for a tax cut, the President added weight to the growing conviction her in Washington that the administration hopes to get by without one. He said he sees NO need for action on a tax cut now, and that the decision could be postponed until the end of this session of Congress. That, of course, would just about kill hopes for a tax cut this year.

4) CBS News --Bob Pierpoint

On the complicated and controversial issue of nuclear tests, the President stood fairly close to the position expressed by Secretary of State Dulles yesterday. President Eisenhower agreed with Dulles that we will not stop testing nuclear weapons just because the Russians may have...He said we would consider very seriously a unilateral halt to the tests, but only after American scientists have found out most of what they want to know about the development of a so-called "clean" bomb.

The biggest laugh of the day came when Mr. Eisenhower was asked if he would care to assess the Republican chances in the '58 elections. His answer was short and sharp...NO.

After the laughter had subsided he did add that he thinks the republicans can win if they will work "hard and intelligently."

Back now to ~~Douglas-Ed~~ Edward R. Murrow in New York

F.F. has duplicate

Pierpoint

Foreign Correspondents Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo
Tokyo 27-0161

TOKYO BUREAU

June 10, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow and
Mr. Fred Friendly
SEE IT NOW
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.
U. S. A.

Dear Ed and Fred,

Lying here in the bed with this darned Asian flu, my feverish mind has been plaguing me again over my failure to provide you with any usable SIN suggestions.

Recalling a recent conversation with a colleague fresh back from Indonesia reminded me that while Japan is a more pleasant place to work, Indonesia is a more important story at present time in Asia. Most correspondents out here, including this one, feel that the Indonesia story is simply being ignored in America, mainly because it's an extremely difficult one to cover. The sad truth is that during these past six months, the largest Moslem nation in the world, a country born and bred on the principles of American Jeffersonian democracy, has slowly but surely slipped into a state of complete anarchy. As one observer out here put it, the question of democracy no longer exists in Indonesia. Now it's completely a struggle between the dictatorships of left and right.

Ten years ago, Americans were emotionally concerned over the fate of the Indonesian peoples struggle to gain their independence from the Dutch. America helped Indonesia win that struggle. Today few Americans seem to know or care that the second and perhaps more important phase of the struggle is almost lost. This is a story I think SIN should do.

Sincerely,

Bob

Bob Pierpoint

RCP:sh

Pierpoint, Robert

May 10, 1957

Dear Bob:

Thanks for yours of May 1st. I, too, hope that the Smith, Collingwood shift will turn out to be agreeable all around.

Thanks for the notes on Kuter, they will turn out to be useful in due course.

Wish we could do something on the nuclear weapons tests. Fred and I have talked about it at length, but as you know we have only ten programs a year and are committed and locked up on the last one which is a piece on automation.

Make me a signal when your return date is set. Casey is looking for a fishing partner.

As ever yours,

Mr. Robert Pierpoint
CBS News
Foreign Correspondents Club
Marunouchi, Tokyo

fc

CBS NEWS
Foreign Correspondents Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo
Tokyo 27-0161

TOKYO BUREAU

May 1, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.
U. S. A.

Dear Ed,

This must be about the first word you have had from me since my return, but there simply hasn't been much to write about. Most of the news, as you are well aware, has been in other parts of the world. I hear through the grape vine, that some changes are underway regarding Howard and Charles Collingwood, and that Paul Nevin has been reinstated again. The latter is certainly a welcome news, and I hope that both Howard and Charley will be happy over their respective shifts.

Enclosed you will find a statement made by General Laurence S. Kuter, at my request, for CBS-TV. Although nothing Kuter says is particularly startling, I think the statement itself is definitely newsworthy. Knowing the unfortunate limitations of television, as well as the fact that there seems to be a heavy emphasis on picture rather than on story content, I doubt that the story will be used very extensively by TV. Therefore, I am sending this on to you in the hope that you will find something useful in it. The statement is undated, and exclusive for CBS News. It is based on my query about the significance of the closing down of the headquarters out here July 1st, and the move to Hawaii.

You will note that General Kuter makes a reference to a general headquarters controlling all Communist aircraft operations in the Far East. Although the military does not wish to disclose, for the record, the location of the Communist Central Headquarters, General Kuters intelligence officer confirms my educated guess that the headquarters is in the vicinity of Vladivostok. The Vladivostok complex comprises some 40% of Communist air bases and air strength in the entire Far East. In view of the Soviet Union's announcement today that they will allow aerial inspection over Siberia, I think this is important to note. Hope you will find something useful from all this.

Is there a possibility for a SEE IT NOW story on the tremendous campaign Japan is now carrying out around the world for the banning of further nuclear weapon tests? As you know, this campaign seems to be bearing fruit for the Japanese. It would seem to me that the logical place for a start on this story would be Hiroshima. I have just checked with our own Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission people in Hiroshima, and have learned that there are still people dying yearly

from the effects of that initial atomic radiation. I certainly would like to do something for SEE IT NOW while in Japan before I leave here. Incidentally, if all goes according to present plans, that will be sometime toward the end of June. I view the change with mixed feelings, but of course it will be good to be closer to you and other friends at home.

Kindest regards to Casey and Janet.

Cordially,

Bob

Bob Pierpoint

RCP:sh
Inc: 1

P.S. Tell Casey that at present I am confined at home with a light case of something more appropriate for him - MUMPS!!

COPY

2-MINUTE INTERVIEW WITH CBS, 1500 HOURS, MONDAY

The ability to employ air power in the Pacific/Far East will be greatly improved by the creation of the new Pacific Command.

The authority to move our air units from one principal command area to another is vested only in the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington. The present command structure divides the Pacific into two separate principal command areas. An emergency situation, such as that which happened a few years ago in Korea, and Taiwan, proved that this two-command structure was a stumbling block to the quick transfer of air units from one area to the other.

The new consolidated single Pacific Command will emcompass the area from our West Coast North to the Aleutian Islands and South to Australia. Thus, the Commander-in-Chief of this vast command will be able to move his air units throughout the Pacific/Far East whenever and wherever they are needed to meet the threat of the moment.

At the present time, there are over 100 major air bases in the Communist Far East within striking distance of Japan. If, for example, Japan should be threatened with immediate attack, all of the air power in the Pacific could be massed at once to meet that attack.

Such mobility of our forces is necessary in order to counter the Communists' potential air capability throughout this part of the world. While the Communist Air Forces in Asia fly the colors of three separate Communist nations - Russian, Communist China, and North Korea - they are, for all intents and purposes, one air force composed of over 5000 combat aircraft with centralized Soviet direction. They can be employed and directed as one Communist Air Force when and where they may choose.

Their force includes more than 3000 jet fighters and more than 900 light jet bombers, capable to atomic attack against targets throughout the Far East, in Japan, Korea, Taiwan, the Northern Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand, and throughout Southeast Asia.

The USSR and Chinese Communists are continually increasing and improving their air facilities to provide greater flexibility and mobility for their air power. In the last two years, the Communists have given particular emphasis to the construction and improvement of air fields opposite Taiwan.

The further southward extension of bases for this force is also an important fact confronting people concerned with defense in the Far East. The Soviet know and appreciate the capabilities of air power. Their use and development of air field complexes, and their ability to control their air forces as a single force is consistent with overall air strategy whereby air power is characterized by flexibility and mobility.

Therefore, our concept of defense of the free world cannot remain stationary. We must continue to deter Communist air action and if necessary be ready to repel aggression. We must ensure the flexibility necessary to counter such aggression, wherever it may arise, through constant improvement of our high state of combat readiness and through our command capability. In my opinion, the activation of the new Pacific Command in Hawaii is a major step toward achieving maximum mobility and efficiency in the employment of our forces for protection of the Pacific and the Far East.

Original

JUNE 15, 1956

URGENT

PRESS

PIERPOINT
COLBROSYS
TOKYO

MURROW SAYS PENTAGON SHORTLY CONFIRMING YOUR CANBERRA EXCLUSIVE SUGGEST YOU RECORD THREE, FOUR MINUTES AS SOON AS CONVENIENT. REGARDS AND CONGRATULATIONS.

BURKE

Pierpoint, Bob

EDWARD R. MURROW

7

May 28, 1956

Dear Bob:

Many thanks for yours of May 19th. We will communicate with Harris and see if he is willing to spring the story.

Do let me know when you are coming back and we will arrange another session at the farm.

As ever yours,

Mr. Bob Pierpoint
CBS News
Foreign Correspondents Club
Marunouchi, Tokyo

rh
cc: Mr. Swing
Would like to talk with you about this.

CBS NEWS
Foreign Correspondents Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo
Tokyo 27-0161

TOKYO BUREAU

May 19, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.
U. S. A.

Dear Ed,

This past week while covering the Presidential elections, I took the opportunity to look into our economic aid program for South Korea. During the past several months I have heard a number of disturbing reports, and most of them are apparently well-founded. As a result of interviews with Korean businessmen, American businessmen, newsmen, and American officials, I have come to the conclusion that millions of American tax-payers' dollars are currently being wasted in Korea. Although a certain amount of waste is unavoidable, in my opinion, particularly in Asia, the facts indicate that the waste in Korea is far above allowable limits.

I realize that a story of this kind is not very usable unless one can be much more specific with facts, figures, and direct quotes. Unfortunately but understandably, practically no one in Korea is willing to be quoted directly, nor are most officials willing to release the necessary factual information on an attributable basis.

However, I did manage to locate one very highly placed American who is preparing to leave the ICA Program, and return to the United States and private life. His name is Mr. Herbert C. Harris, and he is the comptroller of the American ICA Mission in Korea. In his position as comptroller, Mr. Harris deals directly with the Koreans in disbursement of American funds. It is his job to see that the money he pays out is used by the Koreans in accordance with the terms of our international aid agreements. The plain truth is that the Koreans are simply not living up to these agreements in a large percentage of cases. Mr. Harris does not want to be quoted, but he says some amazing things. Perhaps his attitude is best expressed by his statement, that if he told what he knew about the failures of the American Aid Program in Korea, he feels Congress would refuse to appropriate any more funds. To be more specific, Harris claims that there are constant violations of the aid agreement program by the Koreans in five catagories:

1. Refusal to purchase import goods at the lowest prices, and on the best terms (especially if the manufacturer is Japanese);

2. Consumer commodoties are sold to the people at far higher prices than is intended in the terms or spirit of the agreements;

CBS NEWS
Foreign Correspondents Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo
Tokyo 27-0161

May 19, 1956

3. Counterpart funds in Korean hwan received from the sales of consumer commodoties are far too low (in both cases 3 and 4, the differences are siphoned off by government officials and others between the import and the consumers);

4. Decision of government officials in letting of contracts on either bid or negotiations are based on private interests (friends, bribery, kickbacks, etc.);

5. The Korean government spends its own dollars on unnecessary projects such as the new television station just opened in Seoul, rather than on useful imports.

Harris strongly feels that due to the Korean government's failure to live up to these agreements, both sides--the Americans and the Koreans--are losing a great deal. He adds that in his opinion too many Korean government officials are simply not interested in helping the Korean people, but only in increasing their own private wealth and power. Furthermore, Harris points out that the terms of the agreement clearly enable the American side to force the Koreans to live up to them--simply by outholding funds until they do. This practice has worked the few times it has been used. Normally, however, the 'old-man' (President Syngman Rhee) simply goes over the heads of the local Mission directly to Washington whenever a showdown comes. Apparently the Defense Department in Washington, and to a certain extent the State Department, backs up Rhee, and the ICA Mission in Seoul is then forced to give in and allow the violations to continue. Harris himself feels it is regrettable, to say the least. Having spent two years in Korea fighting it, he is now leaving. He told me quite frankly he is now debating in his own mind whether he should publicly disclose the whole sordid story. He is primarily concerned that what he says, while it may help correct a serious situation, may also in other respects hurt overall American foreign policies. I have tried to persuade him that it's best to let the American people know the truth as he sees it.

This man has no lack of guts, from what I gather. He is primarily a private businessman on loan to the government. I think his primary problem at the present time is a simple desire to do the right thing, perhaps also clouded by his political orientation, which I am quite sure is basically Republican-Eisenhower.

He is leaving Korea sometime within the next month. As you perhaps know, C. Tyler Wood, the head of the American aid program in Korea, is also leaving soon. Therefore this is perhaps the time to approach Harris for a thorough

CBS NEWS
Foreign Correspondents Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo
Tokyo 27-0161

TOKYO BUREAU

May 19, 1956

review of the Korean aid program. In view of the fact that our expenditures in Korea run around 750 million dollars yearly in direct aid (including military aid), it seems to me the program is worth examining.

In my opinion these latest Korean elections show a widespread dissatisfaction among the Korean people with their present administration. One already hears talk of Korea going the way of Nationalist China. That would be a tragedy America could not afford.

If you are interested in doing something on this, I would suggest that you contact Harris directly be letter. His address is:

Mr. Herbert C. Harris
Comptroller
Office of the Economic Coordinator
APO 301
San Francisco, Calif.

I think an offer from you to appear on one of your radio news shows, or perhaps some other outlet you might suggest, would be more effective than anything I could do. I myself would be only too happy to help out in any way.

Congratulations on your African pieces. I understand they were highly successful. Although I am sure he enjoyed it, I bet Allex is glad that it's over so he can relax a bit. Any chance that we could do a similar job on Asia--or more specifically, Southeast Asia?

There are rumours that my replacement has been picked, and that I shall be coming home sometime in the fall. So far, however, I haven't been officially notified. Don't know whether I'm happy about my reassignment to Washington, but at least I will have an opportunity to see more of my friends at home, including yourself, Janet, and Casey. My best regards to them.

As always,

Bob

Bob Pierpoint

RCP:sh

Pierpoint.

May 28, 1956

Dear Bob:

Many thanks for yours of May 19th. We will communicate with Harris and see if he is willing to spring the story.

Do let me know when you are coming back and we will arrange another session at the farm.

As ever yours,

Mr. Bob Pierpoint
CBS News
Foreign Correspondents Club
Marunouchi, Tokyo

rh
cc: Mr. Swing
Would like to talk with you about this.

Pierpoint

March 9, 1956

Dear Bob:

Many thanks for sending me the editorial on the Ladejinsky case.

I am sorry to say that I wasn't able to use your cable on Ladejinsky and don't see what we can do about it now.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Pierpoint
Foreign Correspondents Club
Marunouchi, Tokyo

fc

CBS NEWS
Foreign Correspondents Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo
Tokyo 27-0161

TOKYO BUREAU

March 1, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.
U. S. A.

Dear Ed,

Enclosed you will find what I consider to be an excellent editorial on the Ladejinsky case. Don't know what you were able to get out of the cable I sent, if anything at all. The writer of this editorial appears to have said what I would have like to have said on the subject. Must say I admire both his editorial skill and his courage.

The sources of my information included in that cable were Wolf Ladejinsky's lawyer here, an American, who is also his close friend. The American official mentioned in the cable as having spoken to John Hollister in the Ladejinsky case is the economic counselor in the American Embassy here. He is also a close friend of Ladejinsky's, and did his part to persuade Hollister not to separate Ladejinsky from his post. Although this Embassy official did not want to be pinpointed in any way, he is still very upset over the loss of Ladejinsky to the United States government, in view of the tremendous job on land reform that Ladejinsky has done throughout the Far East.

Incidentally, I understand that Wolf has been offered a job by President Diem, to stay in Saigon as Diem's Agricultural Adviser. This, however, would put Ladejinsky's relations with United States government on an even more embarrassing basis, and therefore I doubt that he will accept.

Wolf is scheduled to come to Tokyo within the next few weeks where I hope to see him and talk over the matter further.

If you know of any foundation, such as Ford or Rockefeller, which might have a useful position for this outstanding American, you might let me know. I personally hate to see his knowledge and ability go to waste.

Any chance of our getting into that Buddhist monastery this summer? Kindest regards to your family.

As always,

Bob

Bob Pierpoint

RCP:sh
Incl: 1
cc : Mr. A. Jones

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"Ignoring party politics and pursuing an independent course, we shall not hesitate to discuss public questions and to support such men and measures as seem best calculated to advance the best interests of the people."

ARTHUR JENKINS,
In the first issue of The Herald.
JAN. 15, 1877

TUESDAY, FEB. 7, 1956

The Ladejinsky Case

BY ALEXANDER F. JONES
Executive Editor, Herald-Journal

Wolf Ladejinsky has been fired again by the U. S. government.

This man is one of the most influential Americans in Asia.

He has done more to help the little man in a half-dozen Asian countries live better than any American that can be named.

His second dismissal has all the appearance of an effort by the administration to make the first discharge by Ezra Taft Benson look justified, which it was not, and thus take the secretary of agriculture off at least one embarrassing spot in an election year.

LADEJINSKY

Instead of discrediting Mr. Ladejinsky, this political job, which was executed by John B. Hollister, director of the U. S. International Cooperation Administration (I.C.A.), presumably on orders by the Republican high command, will prove a boomerang.

The Administration is simply trying to counteract another Benson Blooper and in so doing this country is losing a man who has made more friends for the United States in Asia where they count —the farmers and tenants—than the entire cabinet.

getting things done. He hates red tape. He is not a "through channels" man and has stepped on many I.C.A. toes. He worked with full power from Gen. MacArthur too long.

When I said I wanted to see Premier (then) Diem, Wolf picked up a telephone and I was in the palace talking to the man in 30 minutes. The embassy had said it would take a week.

Diem talked for nearly two hours about his chances for success. In that discussion he mentioned Wolf Ladejinsky and Gen. O'Daniel repeatedly and in admiring terms.

Diem is the most important man, to us, in Asia. We are betting billions on him. And his right-hand man has been Ladejinsky.

But politics and jealousy in I.C.A. caught up with Ladejinsky.

How was it done?

On a trip to Formosa he was influenced by Chinese friends to invest $3,000 of his savings in the stock of a Taiwan glass factory.

Any time you sit down with a Chinese anywhere in the Far East not five minutes elapses before a deal is proposed to make a fortune quick in one of their countless enterprises. They are the great traders and they do 85 per cent of the business out there—even in Manila.

There is a rule in I.C.A. that no employe can have a financial interest in any project receiving U. S. aid.

It is a good rule.

The only weakness I see in Ladejinsky's frank statement is that he did not know this glass factory was receiving U. S. aid. He must have known, for practically everything on Formosa is subsidized by our backing.

But he reported the purchase on his return to Saigon to the I.C.A. administrator. The rule was pointed out to him and he was told to sell the stock—which he did at a $750 profit. Presumably the matter was buried and forgotten.

But when John B. Hollister and his staff came along it was revived and Wolf Ladejinsky has been fired again.

This is not a defense of Wolf Ladejinsky. He broke a technical rule. And he may have overstepped himself in going over heads.

Our interest in the case is his importance in the effort to stop Communism in Vietnam.

There he stood head and shoulders above any of our representatives in Indo-China.

Asians will be shocked. They don't understand our rules. Making deals is a way of life with them.

Well, the politicians set out to get Wolf Ladejinsky and they got him.

And the chances of success in Vietnam are much, much poorer by that fact.

He was worth a dozen of the men who fired him.

But let's not worry about his future. Many free countries in Asia will want his advice as a consultant at several times his present salary. They know a good man when they see one.

who has made more friends for the United States in Asia where they count —the farmers and tenants—than the entire cabinet.

Wolf Ladejinsky came to the United States from Russia as a boy. He was a brilliant student at Columbia University. He entered the agricultural department in Washington and quickly forged ahead.

When General MacArthur put land reform into effect in Japan, Wolf Ladejinsky was in charge. He is given credit by thousands of Japanese farmers for their final ownership of two-acre rice plots. I found that out last September when I went to some of those farms and talked to the owners.

He was called in by the heads of government in Formosa, the Philippines and India to help in their land reform. He is gratefully remembered.

Then he was fired as a security risk by Secretary Benson because his mother still lives in Russia.

A storm of protest resulted in an apology by Secretary Benson.

But Mr. Ladejinsky was not restored to the Department of Agriculture rolls. He was hired by Harold E. Stassen, then head of I.C.A., as agricultural specialist for Vietnam.

▼ ▼

When Wolf Ladejinsky went to Indo-China Vietnam was completely disorganized. Partition had just been approved at Geneva and hundreds of thousands of refugees from the north were jamming the roads south.

Diem Ngo Dinh was our man in Vietnam. He is an aristocratic mandarin whose great strength was, and is, his honesty and his hatred of Communism and all kinds of corruption.

Diem (pronounced Zem) had to build a government and an army and fight off all the sects and gangster mobs paying tribute to Bao Dai, the former emperor of Annam and the Oriental playboy who is housed on the French Riviera.

Two men helped Diem over the rough spots of those precarious days—the recently retired Gen. O'Daniel, who built his army, and Wolf Ladejinsky, who became his right arm in government.

We are spending more than a half-billion dollars a year in Vietnam to build a bulwark against the sweep of Communism southward.

In holding Diem's hand day after day, Ladejinsky was performing a terrific service. Diem had no interest in political popularity. Wolf had him dedicating schools down country, giving pigs and chickens to the farmers, making constant public appearances. He had a big hand in housing refugees.

When I arrived in Saigon last October I was told Ladejinsky was the man to see. We had lunch together in his apartment on Boulevard Miche. We had dinner in the big Chinese city of Chollon, across the river from Saigon. We went about the country to see the farms and the refugee camps.

He is a moody, temperamental fellow —not easy to get along with. It is easy to see why some of his colleagues do not like him. He goes direct to the need in

Many free countries [illegible] advice as a consultant [illegible] this present [illegible] man when they see one.

I do not like to think of his personal tragedy.

His eyes glowed like live coals when he spoke of our great government and his work in it.

RC1

RECEIVED

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1956 FEB -7 PM 12:36

C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

Pierpoint, Robert

JR1000

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PRESS CBSINC NEWYORK

MURROW COMMA BECAUSE THIS ONE NEEDS AN OLDER WISER HEAD THAN

MINE STOP IT PROBABLY TOO LATE HELP LADEJINSKY THIS TIME BUT

FEEL EYE SHOULD PASS THIS ON ANYWAY FOR YOU TO USE AS YOU

SEE FIT COLON THERE STRONG REASONS FOR BELIEVING THAT CAREER

AGRICULTURAL SPECIALIST

P2

WOLF LADEJINSKY BEING SEPARATED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE

NOT REPEAT NOT FOR VIOLATION REGULATIONS BUT FOR POLITICAL CONSIDERATI

STOP WHILE HERE IN TOKYO LAST MONTH LADEJINSKY COMMA WHO JUST LAST

YEAR SURVIVED CHARGES PROCOMMUNISM BASED MAINLY ON HIS BIRTH IN

RUSSIA COMMA APPROACHED SEVERAL FRIENDS FOR ADVICE ON HOW HANDLE

HIS

P3

CURRENT TROUBLES WITH INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION STOP

AT THAT TIME LADEJINSKY HAD ALREADY RESIGNED AND HIS RESIGNATION BEEN

ACCEPTED STOP AT ICAS SPECIFIC REQUEST LADEJINSKY AGREED STAY

ON JOB AFTER RESIGNATION IN ORDER FINISH EXTREMELY VALUABLE WORK HE

THEN DOING STOP ICAS FURTHER SUGGESTION WAS THAT THEY IN TURN ALLOW

P4

HIM RESIGN WITHOUT DIVULGING REASONS FOR HIS RESIGNATION STOP AS

ONE LADEJINSKYS CLOSE ADVISERS HERE POINTED OUT TODAY QUOTE INFERENCE

IS CLEAR THAT REGULATIONS LADEJINSKY IS ACCUSED VIOLATING WERE

NOT SO SERIOUS AS TO PREVENT HIS CONTINUING WORKING FOR ICA UNQUOTE

HE CONTINUED ON PROJECT FOR SEVERAL MONTHS SUBSEQUENT TO

P5

ICAS ACCEPTANCE HIS RESIGNATION COMMA BUT ICA BROKE ITS PART

AGREEMENT WHEN PROJECT COMPLETED BY ANNOUNCING LADEJINSKY BEING

FIRED FOR CAUSE STOP AMERICAN OFFICIALS WHO HAVE KNOWN LADEJINSKY AND

HIS WORK FOR SEVERAL YEARS TRIED PERSUADE ICA DIRECTOR JOHN HOLLISTER

NOT REPEAT NOT FORCE LADEJINSKYS SEPARATION STOP THESE OFFICIALS

EMPHASIZED

P6

TO HOLLISTER THAT KNOWING LADEJINSKY PERSONALLY THEY ARE CONVINCED

HE COMPLETELY INNOCENT OF ANY INTENT UNFAIRLY CAPITALIZE ON HIS

POSITION STOP FURTHERMORE HOLLISTER WAS INFORMED THAT IN OPINION

MOST OBSERVERS HERE COMMA LADEJINSKY AND HIS LAND REFORM PROGRAMS

DONE AS MUCH AS ANY OTHER ONE MAN TO DISCOURAGE SPREAD COMMUNISM

P7

AND FURTHER INTERESTS AMERICAN POLICY IN ASIA STOP LADEJINSKY WAS

FIRED ANYWAY REGARDS PIERPOINT

IN PAGE2 SEDONXXXX SECOND LINE LAT XXX LAST WORD PSE READ

AS CONSIDERATION

- SENT 1206EST AC PSE ACK+?

068 COLBROCO

THE Pipeline REEF HOTEL
and
THE EDGEWATER
WAIKIKI · HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Jan. 18, 1956

Dear Janet & Ed,

Sitting here relaxing and enjoying a few days in wonderful Hawaii has allowed me time to remember all the things I should have done & didn't. High on the list was my neglect in thanking you personally for the delightful dinner party after the big show. As always, I found your home and your family a stable refuge in a storm of frustrated frantic activities and mental exhaustion that is New York. I'm afraid I shall never get over my initial impressions of New York, when I first came there from friendly southern California years ago!

Ruth had her baby — an 8 lb. 11 oz boy. They are very happy.

Sig Wickelson tells me I am to be re-assigned to the U.S. this year — most probably Washington. He feels I need it, and so do I, although I shall hate to leave my beat in the Far East to enter the rat race of Washington. Still, I enjoy the challenge of a new job. Don't know when, but hope to see you soon.

P.S. Meet not my Fishin' Hole Buddy Essen.

Kindest Regards,

ON THE BEACH AT WAIKIKI

F. 51-5/55

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

Pierpoint

Private Wire

PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS BELOW BEFORE SENDING YOUR MESSAGE.

Before sending this message please be sure a letter by **REGULAR OR AIR MAIL** would not suffice. Then be brief and indicate the account number to which the message is to be charged. A letter via **REGULAR MAIL** addressed to points in Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York; the New England states, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, D. C., Montreal and Toronto, and via **AIR MAIL** to points in other states, will normally reach the addressee within a minimum of 12 hours and a maximum of 48 hours after it has been mailed from New York City.

Messages for **WBBM** and **KNX** are normally sent within an hour after receipt in the Communications Room on Mondays through Fridays; messages to other stations are normally transmitted so as to reach the addressee not later than **NOON LOCAL TIME** on the first business day following their receipt in the Communications Room, providing the teletype equipment at the receiving point is attended. Mark your message "Today" **ONLY** if faster service to these other stations is vital.

DATE Nov. 21, 1955 19

CHARGE TO ACCOUNT NO. | | | |
Div. Dept.

Don Mozley
KCBS, San Francisco

Pierpoint tape for Murrow radio show is due San Francisco 10:45 tonight, your time, via Pan Am flight six. Waybill number 692095. Tape originated Bangkok and addressed Murrow. Please pick up and pipe same to New York at 8.15 a.m. tomorrow, NY time. Many thanks.

Bliss

Pierpoint, Bob

HOLD UNTIL 5:30 PM

PRESS

GUY SEARLS

HONG KONG

PROPIERPOINT EXMURROW THANKS YOUR LETTER OCTOBER ~~Nex~~ 20. HAVE GOOD TRIP STOP LOOKING FORWARD TO CHRISTMAS RENDEZVOUS. REGARDS.

BURKE

4R4-43

fc

THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Tokyo News Bureau

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS CLUB OF JAPAN, MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

October 20, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.
U. S. A.

Dear Ed,

Enclosed please find a United States Naval Intelligence evaluation of the Arcetic Sea passage from Leningrad to Vladivostok. (The Navy says no attribution please!) The background story is this: As you may know, our Intelligence sources have received reports that at least a couple of Russian Cruisers and several Russian Destroyers recently pulled into Vladivostok after a summer voyage across the Arctic Sea. As far as I am able to determine, this is the first time a Naval unit of this type has made such a trip. From the enclosed evaluation, however, you can see that there may have been similar voyages by certain Russian ships over the past few years. As a Naval officer here recently pointed out to me, the real importance of the story is not so much the trip itself, but the fact that the Naval units are here and what may be done with them. The worry of our people is that they may be turned over to the Communist Chinese. We have already heard reliable reports that the Chinese are training aboard at least one Russian Cruiser and two or three Destroyers. If this proves true, and by any chance these ships recently arrived in Vladivostok are turned over to the Chinese Communists, this could constitute a serious threat to the balance of power around the Straits of Formosa. Furthermore, as was pointed out to me by the Navy, Vladivostok is not a completely ice-free port, which means in the winter months the ships would be restricted in operations there. In other words, the Navy feels that the Russian ships may move down southward, although whether they are turned over to the Chinese Communists is still problematical. In any case the situation apparently has some of our people worried over here.

You might find some space for this story during a dull day. Incidentally, I would check with Washington on the composition of the unit which arrived in Vladivostok, since I was never able to get our Intelligence people here to give me exact official confirmation. One Intelligence officer did tell me off-the-record that my statement of two Russian Cruisers and several Destroyers was 'amazingly accurate' but he is not very high on the scale, and may not really have known anything.

I have heard from John Day that following my trip through Southeast Asia, which begins on the 31st of this month, I am to come home for the

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS CLUB OF JAPAN, MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

October 20, 1955

year-end shows with you and the boys from Europe. Naturally I was thrilled with this news, and have been making all sorts of big plans ever since. However, as I recall, when George Herman made the trip home for the year-end shows he received some rather extensive prior information from you as to how to prepare himself for the program. Therefore I am wondering if you are in complete agreement with Day's suggestion of my participation in the program. If it has not been fully confirmed, I would appreciate your letting me know as soon as possible. If everything is set, perhaps you could forward to me through the local office the theme of this year's programs, and also some suggested areas of study during my survey trip. Although I will depart shortly after you receive this letter, my office here will be forwarding mail to me along the way. Also John Day has a complete itinerary, including my address at each stop.

Provided you are in agreement with current plans, I look forward to seeing you sometime in December. As always, my kindest regards to Janet and Casey.

Sincerely,

Bob

Bob Pierpoint

RCP:sh
Incl: 1

The Arctic Sea Route along the Siberian Coast from the Norwegian to the Bering Seas does present a feasible means for the transfer of major vessels of all types between Europe and the Far East.

The route can be kept open with the help of icebreakers for approximately two (2) months commencing in August. The period of navigation may vary from season to season depending on ice conditions and in some cases might be extended to as long as three (3) months. However, it is considered that a season of two months can usually be depended upon.

Depending on the type of ship and availability of icebreakers, transit would be expected to require up to 45 days from, say, the White Sea to the Bering Sea or vice versa. Obviously hull strength and ice conditions would cause considerable variation in this figure.

The route presents to the USSR a means of transferring undetected both naval and merchant vessels between the European and Asiatic stations. The short season and slow transit speed render use of the route impractical as a consistent line of logistic support but presents no serious difficulty to the transfer of warships between east and west.

In fact, there have been some fairly reliable reports that such transfers have taken place during the past few years.

To detect such a movement presents problems that make it virtually impossible to do so without intruding close to the Soviet littoral since the route lies along the Siberian coast throughout its length. Furthermore,

after emerging in the Bering Sea on an east-west voyage, a vessel can hug the coast all the way to the Kurile Islands and then, taking advantage of the generally poor visibility that prevails along the Kuriles chain, proceed undetected to La Perouse Straits where advantage can be taken of darkness or poor visibility to complete the voyage to the Sea of Japan still undetected.

Once in the Sea of Japan vessels can again hug the Soviet coast and proceed to Vladivostok which provides an excellent base for training and operations although in the winter months icebreakers would be required to keep the port open.

There appears to be no good reason why as large a number of ships as have been recently reported in the press to have done so, could not make such a trip.

Pierpoint, Bob

THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Tokyo News Bureau

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS CLUB OF JAPAN, MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

September 7, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.
U. S. A.

Dear Ed,

Welcome back from your vacation. I hope you and your family thoroughly enjoyed it. If all goes well, I hope to start mine this coming Sunday, and am looking forward to brushing up my golf as well as seeing a bit of 'off-the-beaten-track' Japan.

Yesterday I had a background briefing session with General Lyman Lemnitzer, the new U.S. Far East Commander. It was the first time I have had an opportunity to meet him since he took over, and it proved to be quite valuable. I thought you would like to have a second-hand review of his observations about his command. The General does not want to be quoted on any of this directly, but otherwise I think it can all be used if you should so desire.

First of all we discussed the strength of the Communists in the Far East area. Lemnitzer says he does not see any sizable buildups in his theater, except in Central China where the Communists are continuing to bring in more aircraft. This air buildup seems directed, as in the past, against Formosa. However, General Lemnitzer points out that the Communists throughout the Far East are contuing to qualitatively improve their military strength, through constant training programs and through the introduction of increasingly modern equipment. This is true of both the Soviets and the Chinese. In North Korea the Chinese have pulled back a sizable percentage of their troops across the Yalu River into Manchuria. At the same time they have retrained, regrouped, and reequipped the North Korean Army, so that their overall strength is only slightly less than it was at the end of the Korean War. If one includes their troops in the Manchurian border areas and the North Korean air buildup, the Communists are much stronger in North Korean theater than they were at the end of the war.

Regarding the Soviet Union's activities in the area directly north of Japan, General Lemnitzer was hesitant to speak in specifics. He feels very strongly, however, that the Russians have no intention of returning to the Japanese the island territories the Japanese now want. He says that all of these islands are spotted with Soviet military bases, and that they serve to further Communist military strategic interests in this theater. On some islands he indicated there are more Communist

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bases under construction. As General Lemnitzer put it, "as long as these island territories serve the Soviet Union both as a military defence screen and an offensive jumping off point, I see no hope that they will be turned back to the Japanese." He refered especially to the islands of Sakalin and the Habomais, and said current Japanese attempts to persuade the Russians at the London Peace Conference to return them is "no more than Japanese wishful thinking."

Generally speaking, Gen. Lemnitzer said he saw no indication whatsoever that the Communists were cutting down any of their military strength in the Far East. On the contrary, he said they were continuing to build up, at least qualitatively. Parenthically he stated ~~he stated~~ he does not believe the so-called Communist troop reductions in the European theater are any more than propoganda, or mere paper reduction (such as change in reserve status) at best.

We also discussed at some length the Japanese efforts--or lack of same --to build up their own defences. As you know, prior to Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's visit to the U.S., there was considerable talk here about a Japanese Self Defence Force's plan which would enable U.S. troops to withdraw from this country by 1958, leaving the Japanese to defend their own shores. On this subject, General Lemnitzer is as discouraged as are all of the other American officials with whom I have spoken, if not more so. He says if there is any such defence plan, it has never been shown to him. He feels that the present Japanese government leaders are completely unwilling to face reality when it comes to the military position of Japan. They apparently have adopted the attitude that there is no real need to build up Japan's Defence Force, and they are only doing so as much as they are forced to by the U.S. He says "the Japanese seem to live in some sort of post-war dream-world, where wars should not and will not happen again. Their attitude seems to be that if the dangers of aggression from other countries are ignored, these dangers will eventually disappear." Lemnitzer says that the only plan he has seen by the Japanese government calls for the strengthening of Japanese military forces by X numbers of divisions and X numbers of regiments. These plans are in general terms only, and never seem to take up the extremely complex details of logistics, locations, budgets, equipment, and other difficulties which must precede the buildup of a modern army. Furthermore, he says that there is practically no one in Japan today, including even military leaders, who understands modern warfare. The military knowledge of the Japanese stopped at 1945, as General Lemnitzer explains it, and they are unwilling or unable to realize that vast changes have taken place since then. As an example, he cites the fact that to the Japanese civilian or military mind alike, a rocket such as the 'Honest John' invariably means to them an atomic weapon. The fact that the rocket has been developed to compliment

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and to replace regular artillery, and comprises a vast improvement over World War II artillery methods, seems to be incomprehensible to the Japanese of today. To sum up, Lemnitzer says there is no possibility that the Japanese can replace American Defence troops in Japan by 1958. Lemnitzer says he sees no real willingness or interest on their part to do so.

I suggested to General Lemnitzer that one of the possible solutions to this present impasse is to make it flatly clear to Japan that as of a certain date--say January, 1958, for example--all American military personnel will be withdrawn from Japan, except for advisory technicians. After that date, the Japanese would either be responsible for their own defence, or would be open to aggression by any countries who care to walk in. General Lemnitzer admits that this plan has occasionally been discussed among American officials. He feels, however, that it involves a risk which we cannot afford to take. This is the risk that the Japanese, paralized by a desire for pacifism, might actually do nothing, thus letting themselve fall into the hands of the Communists. As General Lemnitzer put it, with the industrial capability of Japan lined up along side the vast manpower and the raw materials of the Asian mainland, the very shores of America would be in direct peril. The conclusion: We continue to subsidize, defend, and stimulate Japan.

The political situation here continues to be most discouraging. I will not go into it except to mention that Lemnitzer himself cited as the real trouble with Japanese-American relations, the weakness of the Japanese government. Because of this weakness, and the concomitant political irresponsibility of the Japanese leaders, no progress is made at solving Japan's real problems.

An almost humorous example of local political irresponsibility occurred in the discussion previous to Mr. Shigemitsu's visit to the U.S. According to General Lemnitzer, on several occasions Japanese officials pressed for the cancellation of the present Japan-American Security Treaty and its replacement by a Mutual Defence Treaty such as the NATO countries, Formosa, and South Korea now have with the U.S. The Japanese seemed to be highly in favor of this, until it was pointed out that a Mutual Defence Treaty means, of course, that each side would contribute whatever it could to aid the other in case of need. This thought was not favorably received by the Japanese officials. The problem became public, as you know, when Mr. Shigemitsu was in Washington. At that time it was pointed out that if a Mutual Defence Treaty arrangement were agreed upon, Japanese troops might eventually have to be sent to the aid of U.S. Forces fighting in, for example, Formosa or South Korea. Apparently Mr. Shigemitsu understood the obligations of the term 'mutual' and agreed that this possibility

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Sep. 7, 1955

could arise. However, no other Japanese politicians were willing to accept such obligations; they continue to insist that 'mutual' means only America would help defend Japan. That Mr. Shigemitsu might have agreed to any other eventuality has shocked the Japanese to the core, and can very well mean the end of Mr. Shigemitsu's political career. However, and this is what General Lemnitzer considers to be the humorous part of the whole affair. Japan would still like to have a Mutual Defence Agreement with America!

The unfortunate part of all this is that the Japanese themselves, as a people, have both the will and the ability to face almost any situation and rise above it. But at the present time the Japanese leaders do not seem to be equal to the Japanese people. I realize that some of this may sound a little confusing, but to almost any American in the Far East, including General Lemnitzer and myself, Japan continues to be a confusing--and interesting--country.

Hope you may find some of this useful.

As always, kindest regards,

Bob

Bob Pierpoint

RCP:sh

P.S. Maybe I feel frustrated by those 1½ minute roundup spots — which might explain the lengthy letters!

Pierpoint, Bob

July 5, 1955

Dear Bob:

Many thanks for yours of June 30th. I am off the air now and am passing it on to Brother Collingwood.

I'm leaving for Seattle tomorrow morning to see my mother and also to take Casey salmon fishing. He has had fair luck in stream in Dutchess County and still talks of his expedition with you.

On the college suggestion, I am afraid for the time being at least, there is no chance for the Company undertaking to make unattached grants, but maybe something could be done about it later.

As ever yours,

Mr. Bob Pierpoint
The Columbia Broadcasting System
Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan
Marunouchi, Tokyo

rh

Pierpoint, Bob

THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Tokyo News Bureau

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS CLUB OF JAPAN, MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

June 30, 1955

Collingwood

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.
U. S. A.

Dear Ed,

Although you may already have most of this background, I thought perhaps you would like a little local light on the Japan-Russian talks in London.

First of all, there has been a deep split among the Japanese themselves as to the best basic approach to the Peace Treaty discussions. Initially, Prime Minister Hatoyama along with some of his more politically-minded colleagues, felt that a Peace Treaty at almost any price would be advantageous. This was mainly due to the fact that Hatoyama based a great deal of his last political campaign on promises of normalization of relations with the Soviet Union and Communist China. As you know, Hatoyama and the Democrats won a resounding victory, and Hatoyama apparently attributed this to a large extent to his foreign policy stand. Parenthically, it is my strong opinion that the Hatoyama victory was primarily due to a nation-wide mood to throw Yoshida out, no matter who ran against him.

In any case, Hatoyama felt that the Peace Treaty should be arrived at as soon as possible, and diplomatic and trade relations restored quickly. Following this, Hatoyama hoped for the solution of territorial problems, the return of Japanese prisoners still held in Russia, restored fishing rights in Siberian waters, and Russian support for Japan's entry into the United Nations.

Another faction within the government, however, led by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, has taken an altogether different attitude from the start. Shigemitsu, who is an astute foreign observer and much more of a statesman than Hatoyama, feels that Japan's bargaining position will be practically zero after the Peace Treaty is obtained and normalization is under way. His attitude is that Japan should insist on settling the prisoner issue, fishing rights, and if possible the territorial problem and certain other less important differences, before the Peace Treaty is signed. Apparently Shigemitsu disagrees with Hatoyama that the Japanese people expect a Soviet-Japan Treaty at almost any cost. Shigemitsu's viewpoints are much more closely aligned with American policy. The Foreign Minister particularly desires not to jeopardize American-Japanese relations in any way. I understand that recently the Hatoyama-group has come closer toward the Shigemitsu approach, and that at the present time Ambassador Matsumoto in London is standing firm for at least some solid commitments by the Russians before the Peace Treaty and the resumption of relations.

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June 30, 1955

Most Japanese, particularly the Hatoyama-group, have been rather disappointed at Soviet intransigence on all points. Frankly, I doubt that anyone, even the optimistic Mr. Hatoyama, really expected the Russians to give back any of their postwar-won Japanese territory. But is was hoped here that at least the prisoner repatriation issue could be settled and Japan granted highly coveted fishing rights in Siberian and island territorial waters. Ambassador Malik's insistence on the old Soviet 1951 Peace Treaty terms, and his refusal almost to even discuss other Japanese points, has served to strengthen Shigemitsu's hand and probably to convince Hatoyama that the original soft approach was wrong. Despite Hatoyama's keen desire for some sort of Peace Treaty to show the Japanese, I doubt that he can now afford to give in to the Russians on all points before the Treaty is signed.

Therefore, the feeling here is that we are in for a long period of London negotiations, unless the Russians suddenly cave in on at least the prisoner repatriation and fishing rights issues. Incidentally, the tough Russian stand has certainly not hurt Japanese-American relations. Some of the diplomats here seem to be surprised that Russia is acting so out of character with her other current peaceful "faces." By the way, on the territorial issue, I am more convinced than ever that the Soviet Union is using its islands off northern Japan for important military installations, and has no intention of relinquishing them.

On another subject. Recently I noted somewhere that CBS is giving unattached grants to certain colleges formerly attended by CBS executives. While not in the executive catagory, I am wondering if a similar plan might be worked out for CBS newsmen. Specifically, I am interested in trying to obtain some financial aid for my own college, the University of Redlands. As is the case with so many independent schools, Redlands has financial problems. I was wondering if it might be possible to persuade the board to match contributions by correspondents to their own colleges, In any case, while I can't give a large sum, I feel I could contribute, let us say, $50.00 monthly, if CBS could see its way clear to contribute an equal amount, for one year. This would be a great help to Redlands, and a general contribution to raising educational standards in the United States. Would appreciate your viewpoints on this proposal.

Wish I could hop in the car and take a short drive up to your lovely cool place at Pawling. That rushing trout stream particularly appeals to me in hot humid Tokyo. I am hoping for a brief vacation somewhere out here, but so far no one has mentioned a trip home so I probably won't make it this summer. In any case, I will be thinking of you all, and my kindest regards to your family.

Sincerely,

Bob

Bob Pierpoint

RCP:sh

Pierpoint, Robert

THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Tokyo News Bureau

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS CLUB OF JAPAN, MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

June 7, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.
U. S. A.

Dear Ed,

Enclosed please find two letter relating to my attempts to secure information from the Far East Command Headquarters. Once again Secretary of Defense Wilson's order has completely blocked access to this information. Incidentally I certainly do not blame Col. Bankson, who in this case has, I believe, done his best. The result is still the same,however. As a matter of fact, the Intelligence Section completely refuses to see me on any basis whatsoever, and I was denied the opportunity even to present a single question in person. In a democracy, I believe this sort of performance on the part of the military is absolutely inexcusable.

For your information, subjects two, and three, of my letter of May 9th to Col. Bankson were requested for the following reasons: On subject two; I have obtained some preliminary indications that our intelligence operations, particularly in the sensitive areas in Northern Japan bordering Russia, are greatly handicapped by lack of cooperation on the part of Japan. As I understand it, in some cases the Japanese Government has actually removed certain officials from their positions after learning that they were cooperating with American Intelligence officers. The weak Japanese Government is very much afraid of the political repercussions if such cooperation is revealed to the public. This I understand, is the excuse for the Government's uncoperative attitude. Regarding subject three; Communist activities in the islands north of Hokkaido. I have, as you know, tried repeatedly to get information from our people confirming stories that the Reds are continuing to build up military facilities in this area. One of the main reasons I am interested in this story is that some of these islands, particularly the Habomais and Kuriles, are now THE subject of negotiations in London at the Russo-Japanese Peace Treaty Conference. If, as I suspect, the Russians are continuing military construction on these islands, it is quite certain that they are not going to surrender them to the Japanese. At present of course this question is still unanswered. When I first telephoned the Far East Command to request the interview on this subject, I was informed that 'For obvious political reasons' it was doubtful that any information could be given me on this subject. In the course of this telephone conversation it became quite clear that our military people did not want to discuss the Habomais and Kuriles because of the Japanese Peace Treaty negotiations. In other words, the cloak of secrecy on this particular subject is as much

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June 7, 1955

political as it is military.

Perhaps this hasty and rather disjointed letter will give you a bit more useful material. I understand from my sister that your program based on my experience with Col. Evans was most effective.

What is the latest word on SEE IT NOW? While I doubt that Fred will have much difficulty lining up a new sponsor, one wonders if there are any more companies quite as generous as ALCOA.

What are your plans for the summer? Is there any possibility of a trip to the Far East?

As always, my regards to your family.

Yours,

Bob P.S.H.

Bob Pierpoint

RCP:sh

THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Tokyo News Bureau

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS CLUB OF JAPAN, MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

May 9, 1955

Lt. Col. Roger Bankson
Far East Command PIO
Pershing Heights
Tokyo

COPY

Dear Col. Bankson:

In accordance with our telephone conversation of May 7th and 9th, please accept this as a formal request to talk to the Far East Command Intelligence Section on the following subjects:

(1) As you know during the Korean War we captured a high ranking North Korean political commissar who was listed on our Prisoner Rolls as a Brigadier General. He was returned to the enemy side on the last day of Prisoner Exchange. I would like to know, if possible, where he is at the present time, and what he is doing. If this information is unobtainable, I would appreciate any background on what has happened to him since he has returned to the communists.

(2) I would like to be allowed to discuss with the pertinent officers, our intelligence cooperation with various Japanese agencies. It is my understanding that this may be a delicate subject, and one which should only be discussed in private. Therefore I shall not list the questions I would like to have answered.

(3) Finally, I would like information on communist air activities in the sensitive areas north of Japan. By this I mean the Kuriles, the Habomais, and possibly Sakhalin. I would like to know how many communist Air Bases are being operated in this area, and what type of planes are flying our of these bases. I am particularly anxious to confirm some information I have recently obtained about a new Russian Air Base very close to the Hokkaido area. It is not the Base on Shikotan, but another just about as close. I have heard that this base may be already completed, and the Russians may now have planes on it.

Whatever you can do to expedite access to your Intelligence Section for information on these above subjects would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

(SIGNED)

Robert C. Pierpoint
CBS News
Far East Bureau Chief

HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
APO 500
Public Information Office

COPY

3 June, 1955

Dear Mr. Pierpoint:

Please refer to your letter of May 9th submitting the reqest for information from this headquarters on three different subjects.

The questions were submitted to the appropriate staff agency of this headqurters and received, I assure you, careful and detailed consideration.

Your first request was for subsequent or current information concerning a North Korean political commissar who was listed on our records as a Brigadier General of the NKA and was returned on the last day of the prisoner of war repatriation operation. A careful review of the records available in the Far East Command reveals no new information concerning this man.

Concerning your second subject, there is no information available; and that which is available and pertinent to your third subject is not releasable. I regret the fact that we are unable to help you upon this occasion and reassure you that your request was not considered lightly.

Sincerely,

(signed)
ROGER R. BANKSON
Lt. Col., Infantry
Deputy Public Information Officer

Mr. Robert Pierpoint
Far East Bureau Chief, CBS News
c/o Press Club
Tokyo, Japan

Pierpoint, Robert

April 27, 1955

Dear Bob:

Many thanks for yours of April 19. Things remain hectic as usual here. Janet and I are most eager for you to see our new farm. I have even picked out a building site on it for you when you get around to settling down.

As ever yours,

Mr. Robert Pierpoint
The Columbia Broadcasting System
Tokyo News Bureau
Marunouchi, Tokyo

rh

THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Tokyo News Bureau

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS CLUB OF JAPAN, MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

April 19, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.
U. S. A.

Dear Ed,

Thought you might like to have some local sidelights on Secretary of Defense Wilson's gag-order. Yesterday when Dulles came out with his remarkable report of a new communist air build-up opposite Formosa, I went straight to the Air Force PIO here. The first question I asked our friend Colonel 'Pug' (William S.) Evans, was 'Does Dulles know anything more than the stories we have been writing and broadcasting out of Taipei for the past few weeks? At least 2 weeks ago I reported that aircraft were already flying out of Luchow Airbase, and ~~was~~ that the runway at Fuchow was about finished, and the base should be in operation some time in late May. Has any of this changed?' Pug's first answer was that 'as far as the Air Force knew, the situation had not changed appreciably opposite Formosa since the communist put aircraft on Luchow Airbase.' Later he hedged , to say that this answer was off-the-record and that he really could not say anything about communist air strength. He explained that the Wilson-order had shut off any comment whatsoever on enemy activities.

Just to test him out, I then asked two or three questions about Luchow Airbase, Fuchow Airbase, and the Chinese air activities around Formosa. In all cases, Pug said almost exactly the same thing 'I'm sorry Bob, we can't even answer these questions off-the-record to our friends.' Finally, I turned to another subject which has interested me for quite a while. I have learned through two separate sources that the Russians are building a second new Airbase just a few miles north of Hokkaido, in the Kurile Islands. Recent indications are that they may have already completed the base, and possibly it is now in use by Russian Jets. It was this latter point which I wished to confirm. Once again, however, to all direct questions Pug merely answered 'I'm sorry, it's impossible to tell you anything about that.' Finally, I gave up and we went over to a discussion of Wilson's gag. Pug himself points out that so far they are waiting for some sort of policy guidance from Washington, but he makes it very clear that until the policy guidance is forthcoming there will be absolutely no access to official information about enemy activities through the Far East Air Force. I finally said 'Pug, it seems to me that this order, as you interpret it, completely bars the American public from any information on communist air activities in the whole Far East, unless Washington chooses to make public releases of such an information.' Pug answered 'That is exactly right.'

In this case, Ed, I cannot say that I blame Evans or his boss, General Partridge very much; although I am not sure they are as unhappy about the gag

as Pug indicates. It seems to me that our Secretary of Defense has succeeded in neatly crippling our information activities, and has shut off the necessary flow of information from the military to the general public. As you know, we will still be able to pick up bits and pieces of enemy activities here and there--much of it from untrustworthy sources. But we are no longer given the guidance, detail, or background, of official military sources. I believe this is a very unfortunate situation, and one which we must do our best to rectify.

Although it is probably true that some unwarranted leaks and unwise disclosures have been made, the danger in our free and democratic society is not too much information, but too little. I know you realize and understand this situation much better than I do, but I feel that keeping you informed of the local aspects may help improve things. If you care to use any or all of this dope, please do.

May looks like it will be a pretty interesting month around Formosa. Any chance I can do anything for you while there? Would still like to see you out here this summer. My regards as always to Janet and Casey.

As always,

Bob

Bob Pierpoint

RCP:sh

Pierpoint - Bob

APRIL 26, 1955

BOB PIERPOINT
COLBROSYS
TOKYO

EXMURROW PROPIERPOINT INFORMATIVELY USED MATERIAL CONTAINED YOUR LETTER APRIL 19TH TONIGHT WITHOUT IDENTIFYING YOU OR OFFICIAL. THANKS. REGARDS.

BURKE

414-710-43
FC

Pierpoint, Robert

THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Tokyo News Bureau

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS CLUB OF JAPAN, MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

March 9, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.
U. S. A.

Dear Ed,

Received my copy of the Christmas SEE IT NOW this week, and want to thank you, and Fred, for forwarding it along. These things help us a great deal in our public relation efforts, paving the way for future projects of this sort. I think you and SIN staff did a remarkable job of cutting that film, and altogether it seems to me to be a pretty fair show.

Yesterday I attended a background briefing by Far East Commander, General Hull, and thought you might like to know some of his opinions on the very touchy Formosa situation. He says that the Chinese communists are now in a position to take either Matsu or Quemoy at any time. They have built up ship and troop concentrations opposite these islands, and are prepared for immediate attack. The only question mark seems to be communist air strength. Hull points out that the Reds are still building up their air strength in the Fukien-province area, opposite Matsu and Quemoy. They have only one air field in operational condition now, that one is located at Chienou, 75 miles inland from Fuchow. However, others are nearing completion, and Hull seems to feel that the communists could strike without the necessity for air control, since the Nationalist's air-power is not particularly decisive over these islands. As I am sure you already know, the final decision to fight or abandon Matsu and Quemoy still rests with President Eisenhower. Both Senator Smith, and General Hull told me this. Hull seems to feel that President Eisenhower's decision will be against defending them, because as he points out it is probably too late now to build up sufficient strength for their defense. As to the Nationalist defenses, Hull says this depends on the stamina and capability of the Nationalists troops on the islands; and he observes from their past history that this is not too encouraging. One gets the strong impression that General Hull feels the best military solution now is withdrawal from both islands. Hull says 'I seriously question the ability of the Nationalists and the U.S. to defend those islands without nuclear weapons, and I further question the wisdom of using such weapons for this purpose.' Hull says that while the evacuation of the Tachen Islands did not severely jeopardize the prestige of the U.S. in Asia, losing the battles for Matsu and Quemoy would do so. As he put it 'if we would decide to defend Matsu and Quemoy and then were pushed off by the Reds, the U.S. would have had it in Asia.' 'As to the military value of Matsu and Quemoy, they are merely eyes to watch what is going on around the mainland. They would not be used as future bases by the communists since Red ships and troops would be massed in the coastline harbors for any assault against Formosa.' In my opinion, says Hull, 'they are not essential or vital to the defense of Formosa.' Concerning communist offensive capability against the main island of Formosa, Hull says 'I don't think the Reds have the capability for a successful attack against Formosa. I don't believe the Chinese communists have built up a structure sufficient

THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Tokyo News Bureau

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS CLUB OF JAPAN, MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

March 9, 1955

to support a [redacted] major war. I don't think they have the capability for making an Okinawa, or Normandy-type landing. They probably have one, perhaps two, or three divisions of paratroopers. With the Airforce they now operate, they could possibly drop 3,000 paratroopers on Formosa. The Russians could augment this force, but at present I do not believe such an action would be successful.

General Hull's viewpoints agree quite closely with everything else I have been able to learn about the Formosa situation. The biggest problem at the present time seems to me to be this--if the U.S. or President Eisenhower is unwilling to make some decision on the Matsu and Quemoy problem until forced to do so, then the decision may come too late. The communists have every intention of attacking those islands. The Nationalists cannot afford to lose their 35,000 to 40,000 troops on Quemoy, even if they could afford to lose the 5,000 or 6,000 people holding Matsu. The psychological effect of a complete defeat on Quemoy would be, I believe, a terrible blow to the already depressed Nationalist's morale. But once the communists attack, the Nationalists will have to fight back, defending a doomed position. Even with American support, they would be in an extremely awkward spot. Any evacuation, particularly when the island is under direct communist artillery fire, would become extremely difficult. Such an evacuation could only be carried out with the aid of American ships, planes, and guns. The risks are much greater than at the Tachen Islands, and especially so if we wait until the communist attack is taking place. The plain truth is that the Tachen Islands were much easier and better defended than either Matsu or Quemoy, and we gave them up without a fight. Just want to give you the facts, Sir, just the facts! But they're not very pretty, I admit.

Is there any chance of your coming out this summer for a visit to Japan and Formosa? While the Formosa situation is an extremely dangerous powder-keg, I still feel that Japan is the primary target of the communists in Asia. Certainly would like to see you here, if only for a brief visit.

Kindest regards to Janet and Casey.

As always,

Bob

Bob Pierpoint

RCP:sh

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

BIN

October 20, 1952

Dear Mr. Schwartz:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter to Dr. Stanton regarding my television program in which Robert Pierpoint made certain comments about the Hollywood films shown to American troops in Korea. Pierpoint was there and I was not, and under the circumstances, I must go along with the foreign correspondent in the field. You may recall that the locale for this particular piece of film was a small island in Wonsan Harbor, some seventy-five miles behind the front. It may well be that the Army's system of distribution of the films made available by the film producers is inadequate.

Subsequent to the receipt of your letter I queried Pierpoint by cable regarding his comments. His reply indicates he was reflecting the attitude of the men on that island with whom he had spent seven days. I cannot, as editor of the program, utter the correction which you suggest without impugning the veracity of one of our foreign correspondents, and Pierpoint does not feel that in that particular piece he did any violence to the truth.

May I add that in the course of attempting to report three wars, it has been my experience that front-line troops complain about the mail, the rations, the movies and the broadcasts they receive.

I assure you that it was no part of our purpose to publish by way of television any indictment or disparagement of the efforts the film industry has made in the direction of supplying films for the armed forces. And I can't help wondering what your reaction would be if the television industry should ask for the correction or retraction of "Dreamboat". I found it highly amusing.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Fred J. Schwartz, Chairman
Motion Picture Industry of the City of New York
Hotel Astor
New York 19, New York

cc: Dr. Frank Stanton
Fred Friendly
With correspondence for his file

Conf. Pierpoint

GHQ PIO FEC, APO 500
C/O POSTMASTER, SAN FRANCISCO

TOKYO CORRESPONDENTS' CLUB
1 SHIMBUN ALLEY, MARUNOUCHI
TELEPHONE 26-7281

THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

TOKYO NEWS BUREAU

October 4, 1952

Attached

Dear Ed,

Enclosed you will find a letter which is quite self-explanatory. You may remember that when the Boxer story was finished, you suggested you would like to know the name of the cameraman and his date of discharge for possible future job offer. This is the result. He is perfectly accurate in stating that he was not the only one responsible for the film work, as there were two other cameramen. As a matter of fact the Chief Photograpehr, Russel Kuhn, who is the man in charge of the unit, probably is the most experienced and capable of the group. He would undoubtedly make a good civilian television cameraman, and has actually done commercial work before. The rest of these people are very willing, and may be quite capable, but are strictly young navy-trained hands.

Since Fred gave me the go ahead, I am having a number of cigarette lighters engraved with CBS on one side, and something such as 'Sincere Thanks from Ed Murrow and See It Now,' on the other. Hope this meets with your approval. These people have helped us a great deal, and incidentally must have saved us a fair amount of money. They are willing and anxious to continue, but are being pressured now by the other outfits out here to work for them. This may develop into a hot potato for the navy, so I would appreciate your keeping us clear on the Washington end. I would hate to see these people in trouble for having helped us.

I hope by this time that you have finally located the second section of the 'Charlie Tanks' story, and will be able to use it this coming week-end. We put quite a bit of work into it, and I feel certain that you will find some excellent material there which could be used as a separate spot.

Aside from the fact that I don't like it in the Far East, and would very much like to get to Washington, everything seems to be going along fine here. Lately we have had quite a bit of luck with original news work, which is both challenging and interesting. I hope some of it has been beneficial to you people back there. If I'm lucky, I may get in a few days of touring in Japan soon, with a day or two

GHQ PIO FEC, APO 500
C/O POSTMASTER, SAN FRANCISCO

TOKYO CORRESPONDENTS' CLUB
1 SHIMBUN ALLEY, MARUNOUCHI
TELEPHONE 26-7281

THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

TOKYO NEWS BUREAU

of duck hunting thrown in. Would sure like that, since I have been stationed out in this part of the world for 18 months now without getting to see anything but the outskirts of Tokyo. How about you, any time for hunting this year?

Please give my best regards to your wife, and let me know if the young son might be interested in anything from Japan around Christmas time.

Sincerely,

Bob Pierpoint

David R. Sinclair PH3
COMNAVFE
Combat Camera Group
C/O F.P.O. San Francisco

September 28, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow;

I was very much surprised when Bob Pierpoint told me that you liked the footage on the Boxer story so well that you would offer the cameraman a job shooting TV shorts. As you probably know I did not shoot all the footage, only that which came from the Single System Sound Mitchell. Therefore much credit should be given to John F. Peterson of our crew and a photographer from the Boxer who is now discharged. They shot all the cut shots that were edited in to make the finished film. I thought the editing was very good. It is easy to shoot a good story with that kind of work to back you up.

How did you like the footage on the Charlie Tank story? I shot the Sound Mitchell on that story too. But haven't as yet recieved any word as to the results. Bob Pierpoint, who is a great guy to work with said it would probably be released on your show the 14th of this month.

I am now on a job covering an operation with an Underwater Demolition Team off the coast of Korea. I will give this letter to Bob when I get back. He told me he would forward it to you. I am covering this job with an Eyemo Q as the operation moves to fast for Mitchell coverage.

As for qualifications I am 21 years old. I will be discharged January 31, 1955 and at that time will be 24. I am a graduate of the Navy class (A) school of photography. I expect to go through the class (C) school for camera repair this winter around January.

I would like to know, at your earliest convience, if after my discharge in 1955, the offer would still stand. I realize that your offer is an opportunity to prove myself which I am certain I can do. I expect to be in this same group for the rest of my enlistment, getting more and more good experience.

Sincerely,

David R. Sinclair
PH3 USN
David R. Sinclair PH3

Reasoner, Harry.

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Harry Reasoner

from: Edward R. Murrow

February 20, 1959

Dear Harry,

Anybody who agrees to sit in front of a camera for a freewheeling interview must expect to take what comes. I was mildly surprised by your line of questioning but sure as hell do not question your motives, harbor no resentment, have complained to no-one and was due no explanation from you. I hope that, in future, you will have more promising and responsive material with which to work.

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Harry Reasoner

February 18, 1959

Dear Ed:

I assumed, as I think you did, that the questions in yesterday's interview were largely designed to elicit a reply to people who would like nothing better than to see a real rift between you and CBS. But last night I had a call at home from a member of this organization who wanted to know if I had been "ordered" to ask you the questions used, and when I said I hadn't, said that apparently I too had "sold out" to some vague anti-Murrow group. I hate to think of this organization for which you have done so much being divided into cabalistic groups; I much prefer to believe you were completely ingenuous in your comments on the natural existence of disagreements in this kind of enterprise.

But just in case my caller represented any large number of people, or in case you felt that the questions were unfair or ill-advised, I wanted to re-state my assumption—and to thank you again for your cooperation in something about which you admittedly had doubts.

Harry

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: E.R.Murrow

from: J. Zousmer
J. Aaron

February 18, 1959

Johnny and I, informed of the interview on the Doug Edwards show, checked the facts.

If the "issue" should arise again we all know now that as of today we have done 224 guests connected with show business, 26 sports figures and 213 persons who have no connection with the entertainment world.

jmi
att.

Reasoner - Murrow Interview
February 17, 1959

REASONER: Ed, it has been suggested that there are other reasons besides your need for a year's travel, perhaps strain with CBS management, for your leaving this July. What is your comment on that?

MURROW: Completely untrue. This is something that I have thought about and, indeed, talked about for fully twenty years. I wanted sometime around the age of 50 to take a year off and and travel, listen, keep silent and try to learn. There have been arguments between myself and the management at various times. The management has always in my experience permitted these arguments. Any disagreements that have existed have nothing whatever to do with my applying for a leave of absence, Harry.

REASONER: Some newspapers today have suggested that you will not be back -- that this is the beginning of a permanent separation. Will you be back in 1960?

MURROW: I said in my letter of application that I would be back in 1960. I think I have something of a course record for doing what I say I will do, in addition to which I am still under contract to come back in 1960.

REASONER: How long are you under contract for?

MURROW: It is a long term contract.

End eleven o'clock air piece.

(Used on Edwards but dropped by eleven o'clock show)

REASONER: (First word not clear)---of television for not devoting more prime evening time to programs of controversial subjects. Why haven't you in your prime evening time on Friday night talked to people who might be able to shed some light on these serious problems rather than sports and entertainment figures?

MURROW: Do you think that all of the people that we have done on the Friday night program have been sports and entertainment figures?

REASONER: I think it would be fair to say that they either have been or, in most cases, they have not devoted their talk to current critical issues of the kind you mean.

MURROW: That is true to a very considerable extent. Yes.

REASONER: WHY hasn't that program been used for this kind of programming which you think is important?

MURROW: Partly because it was not designed for that kind of program and partly because it is a program that is done in the home, and when you go into someone's home, at least I was brought up to believe that you do not start by asking a penetrating and embarrassing question.

NO Dist
Schoenbrun, David

June 22, 1963

PERSONAL

Dear David,

I have done a fair amount of thinking about the piece we discussed. The outline you suggest in your note of June eighteenth is excellent, but I have decided that it would be unwise for us to undertake it. I won't bore you with a long list of reasons, but the main one is that I just don't think I could talk with sufficient candor about either the past or the present as long as I am in this job.

If you are interested, I would be glad to explain the reasons in detail over a drink. Come to think of it, I am prepared to buy you a drink without explaining.

As ever,

Yours,

Edward R. Murrow

Mr. David Schoenbrun
CBS News
Broadcast House
Washington 16, D. C.

NOTE: Letter NOT sent to CBS -- sent to Schoenbrun home
2152 Wyoming Ave., N.W.
D.C.

db

CBS NEWS

Broadcast House, Washington 16 Emerson 2-9300

WASHINGTON BUREAU

June 18, 1963

Dear Ed —

Here is a brief summary of the project for an "Esquire" report entitled, "Whatever Happened to Edward R. Murrow?" The title is meant to pose two questions at once, the first being whatever happened to Ed Murrow in television, the second what has happened to Ed Murrow in government? The editors of "Esquire" and I both feel that this report could serve a very useful public purpose, as well as an exciting human interest story. The principles that I would want to explore are these:

1. Why did Ed Murrow suddenly decide to terminate abruptly his television broadcasting? Not since the great days of Elmer Davies in radio has any one man towered so above all others in broadcasting journalism. Ed Murrow was one of the great pioneers of radio, along with Elmer Davies, but he was the undisputed champion of champions in the television age. In the last few years of his career it was evident that Murrow was unhappy not only about the policies and practices of his own network, CBS, but of the entire industry. Murrow's Chicago convention speech remains a basic document of responsible criticism. But Murrow has never fully told the story of his particular disapproval of CBS or his general disaffection with the industry. Perhaps today more than ever, with television moving more in the daily spot news field, would it be important for a voice as strong and respected as Murrow's to speak out on the issue of public information policies and practices of the television industry. We would want to go into such questions as reports that Murrow once turned down a million dollar check from Sarnoff to leave CBS for NBC and within a year or two after turning down this sum, left not only CBS but television itself.

2. This would lead us to the second major area of interest: What impelled Murrow to enter government service? For years Murrow publicly and privately commented upon and advised governments. He formerly established his reputation not only as a brilliant analyst but as an independent, objective thinker, free of any doctrine or dogma. For a man as strong-minded and non-conformist as Murrow to agree to serve as an agency man in the Administration of so strong an executive as John F. Kennedy looks from the outside completely out of character. Did Murrow give this thought? How was the offer made to him? What directives were given to him? What preconceptions did he have? What did he hope to accomplish at USIA? What did he actually find when he took over the job? How has it worked out? Here we would want to examine the USIA operation by itself and the double impact of Murrow on the Agency and the Agency on Murrow.

And then we would want to explore Murrow in government, his relations with other Department heads and with the President. This would involve calling upon many people in government to interview them about Murrow. We would want to examine Murrow, the public servant, and measure it against Murrow, the public speaker.

3. Finally, we would like to know from Murrow himself the comparisons and contrasts in public service between broadcasting for a private network and heading up a government network. We would want to know Murrow's present philosophy of information and news and his evaluation of the American system of private networks as against the British and continental systems of mixed government and private networks or straight-out government control of networks. What does Murrow think of the effectiveness of the FCC and of the responsibilities and duties and rights of both private and government networks? This would include his evaluation of government information and propaganda activities and the attitude of Congress towards the USIA. If possible, and if Murrow himself knows, we would like to get an idea of his future. How long will he stay in his present post? What would he like to do next if he has given this any serious thought?

Well, Ed, as I used to say in the good old days, that is the general approach. I'm very keen on this and I hope that you will decide that it is the right thing to do at the right time.

Fraternally,

Daniel

Schoenbrun, David

OVERSEAS

June 3, 1959

to: DAVID SCHOENBRUN
COLBROSYS
PARIS

PRO SCHOENBRUN EX MURROW GOOD LUCK YOU NEVER WROTE WITH YOUR THUMB ANYWAY

BURKE

514-70

HERE ANOTHER

F

WU INTL CAB

EES PARIS 59 3 2000

COLUMRAD NEWYORK

BURKE FOR MURROW OFFER ROLLING IN FROM SCHWEPPES HATHAWAY SIGNED ME UP FOR NEW CAMPAIGN QUOTE YOU CAN STILL LIFT A GLASS WITH FOUR FINGERS UNQUOTE OPERATION COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL AND PATHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS CONFIRMED DIAGNOSIS STOP IT WAS INFECTED NERVE IN PHALANGE WHICH DEGENERATED AND ATROPHIED LEFT THUMS STOP HAND HEELING PERFECTLY WILL LEAVE HOSPITAL TOMORROW LOVE

DAVID

OKER

Schoenbrun

March 19, 1959

David Schoenbrun
Colbrosys
Paris

MURROW SAYS
PLANNING ARRIVE PARIS SUNDAY MARCH 29 AIR FRANCE FLIGHT 811

2:05 PM WOULD APPRECIATE RESERVATION CRILLON OR WHEREVER YOU SAY

Berlin WARDING
STOP B[redacted]C TUESDAY MORNING MARCH 31

BURKE [redacted]

514-70

News

Schoenbrun, Da

March 16, 1959

Dear Dave:

Many thanks for sending me the copy of your letter to Fred. I had given a cursory glance to the Newsweek piece and was not the least disturbed by it. Anyway, thanks for writing.

As ever yours,

Mr. David Schoenbrun
CBS News
33 Champs Elysees
Paris 8e
France

EHM/hl

C O P Y

PERSONAL

February 27, 1959

Dear Fred,

Thanks for your note which I received this morning. You were, of course, quite right to assume Newsweek misquoted me. It was a curious job they did, for it was not so much a misquotation as it was a distortion. I do not think they meant to be nasty. This sort of thing, I suspect, is simply a result of their kind of capsule journalism and lurid style of prose. They did not invent the quotes; they merely compressed and twisted the copy into their style, so that in the end it has the same effect as looking at yourself in a Coney Island funny-mirror.

For example: I told their reporter that Murrow had long been talking about a sabbatical for leisure and meditation and that if anyone deserved it he did. For more than 25 years Ed Murrow has been one of the hardest working, most serious-minded men in our profession. He has covered wars around the world, from Berlin to Inchong, and conferences from Munich to Pan-Mun-Jom. This has been a world of conflict and of hate, a sick world, and Murrow has earned the right to leave the sick-room for a little while and purge himself of the poisons of our times. Well, all of that was boiled down to one cold, thoroughly distorted sentence out of context: "Murrow has to get the venom out of his system". The quote about Murrow being a network unto himself was handled the same way.

This is typical of the stylized weekly news magazines. Time is generally more guilty of this than Newsweek, but it happens regularly. The strangest part of the whole business is that I never Knew I was being interviewed about Murrow. Newsweek correspondent Lionel Durand is a close friend of mine and of Ed's. He seemed interested, as everyone here was, and we had a friendly chat between reporters. I know now why government officials are so wary about talking to journalists. I am sure that you and Murrow yourselves have been victims of the same kind of "quotations". I join an honored company. Please give my best to Ed.

Best regards,

Mr. Fred W. Friendly
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Schoenbrun

March 13, 1959

PRESS

David Schoenbrun
Colbrosys
Paris

MURROW SAYS
YOU ARE SLIPPING STOP ONLY BEAT AGENCIES FEW HOURS

THANKS

Burke.
[redacted]

Schoenbrun, David

CBS NEWS PARIS BUREAU
33 Champs Elysees, Paris VIIIe Elysees 18-47

DAVID SCHOENBRUN

February 28, 1959

Dear Ed,

I assume you have seen the absurd Newsweek piece. I am enclosing for your information a copy of a letter to Fred Friendly, who sent me a note about it. I am sure that you dismissed it for the nonsense it was, if you even took the trouble to read it.

How wise you were to take this sabbatical! It will be one of the most rewarding periods in your life and in its own way as productive as even your busiest years of reporting and broadcasting. I still remember the months of my own leave of absence as among the most delightful of my life. I became reacquainted with my family and indeed with the human race, rediscovering some of the attractive features of my fellow man after a decade of looking at the hate-twisted faces of hot and cold warriors.

I am as busy as ever-- indeed busier. I have spent every sparehour the past two weeks poring over the English translation of de Gaulle's memoirs. Simon and Shuster sent me galleys on it and Saturday Review requested an article. Fascinating book! Put it on your list of books you have always wanted to read but never had time for. I have not yet begun work on my new book: too much other work and too fluid a situation. I hope to start serious work on it, however, in a week or two.

This is a climatic year for France, to say nothing about the Western nations in Berlin. I am convinced that de Gaulle knows that he must end the Algerian War and come to terms with the Independence Movement. I am equally convinced that he wants to do so and is ready to set up an Algerian Republic in the French Community. The tragedy is that it takes two to make a peace and the FLN is sadly myopic and mistrustful. De Gaulle is their last hope for a decent settlement, just as he is the last chance for France. Fanatics on both sides fail to appreciate this. However, he has overcome even greater odds in the past. Perhaps he can do it again.

Please send us a line and let us know about your plans and how you are getting along and where you are so that we can keep in touch.

God Bless,

David

P.S. looking forward to seeing you at the end of the month.

DFS:cm

Schoenbrun, Dave

February 6, 1959

to: COLBROYS PARIS

PRO SCHOENBRUN EX MURROW DONE TIRED NATO RECORDING SHIPPING STANDARD TAPE RATHER THAN TRANSFERRING THIRTYFIVE MM BECAUSE LEFT SUBSTANTIAL PADDES FOR EDITING REGARDS

BURKE

Schoenbrun

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LT

CBSINC NEWYORK

CBSINC
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM INC
485 MADISON AVE.
*AOH, 9PM-9AM WKDAYS, ALL DAY SAT
SUN & HOL, SEND *TWX NY 1-3398*

BURKE FOR MURROW FINALIZED SCRIPT TODAY ITS OKAY EXCEPT SOME DULL PASSAGES ON VARIOUS HEADQUARTERS WHICH THEY INSIST UPON STOP NATO COURRIER WILL DELIVER SCRIPT TO YOU NEXT TUESDAY HOPING BRING BACK HERE YOUR RECORDED NARRATION FRIDAY THANKS AND REGARDS

SCHOENBRUN

WESTERN UNION CABLES Via WESTERN UNION CABLES Via WESTERN UNION CABLES

Schoenbrun

f

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to:

from:

January 26, 1959

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH DAVID SCHOENBRUN

The NATO film. Mr. Schoenbrun said that this was in its last stages of development and he would see the script tomorrow. Mr. Schoenbrun would not allow anything in the script with which he did not agree, but it has passed General Norstad. The script would be timed down to the quarter-second. Could Mr. Murrow do it wild? Mr. Murrow said he would do a wild track on tape timed to specification; they could lay the track on the film when they made the composite. General Norstad is sending the script with his personal plane and pilot, who will take the tape back when it is done.

Blair Clark - is leaving tomorrow for Ghana and a tour with Nkrumah. Will come up for the 7:45 late this week or early next week.

Small World - Mr. Murrow asked David Schoenbrun to tell Maitre Blum that her SMALL WORLD was so superior that they were making two half-hours out of it. Mr. Schoenbrun suggested that Raymond Arrau (spelling?) would be an excellent participant, teamed with possibly Denis Brogan or Arnold Toynbee and Walter Lippman. Mr. Murrow said that Lippmann would not play, but they would keep Arrau in mind.

Schoenbrun, David

November 25, 1958

Dear Dave:

I say you my thanks for the kind words about the Chicago effort. As you can imagine, the reaction here in the shop was not exactly enthusiastic, except on the part of the guys who do the work. I am much looking forward to seeing you at Christmas time.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. David Schoenbrun
3 Avenue Bosquet
Paris VIIe
France

3, AVENUE BOSQUET. VIIe

Nov 17

Dear Ed,

thanks for the note on the Century Club. I also had one from Cabell, who is more than pessimistic and practically told me to forget it. We can talk about it Christmas week.

Congratulations again on your superbly-written & hard-hitting News Directors speech. Janet Flanner & I were talking about it at a party last night.

Love — David

Schoenbrun

November 3, 1958

Dear David:

Immediately upon receiving your cable about the Century, I called Cabell Greet, and he has now sent me a copy of his letter to you. I think his counsel is good and we will talk about it when you come back for the year-end show. I am sure you know that both Cabell and I would gladly take on all comers, but if this sort of thing is not carefully prepared in advance, things really get fouled up. Hurry home.

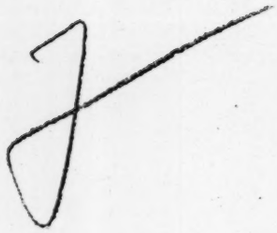
As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. David Schoenbrun
CBS News
33 Champs Elysees
Paris 8, France

CBS RADIO NEWS NY GA PLS

1 FER YA



WESTERN UNION INTERNATIONAL CABLES

PARIS 32 17 1645

LT COLUMRAD

NYK

BURKE FOR MURROW INFORMATIVELY AUGUST HECHSCHER SAYS NUMBER NEW NONRESIDENT MEMBERSHIPS CENTURY CLUB OPENED MONTHS AGO STOP DEEPLY APPRECIATE YOU AND CABELL GREET NOMINATE SECOND MY CANDIDACY REGARDS

SCHOENBRUN.

1153AM EST

END

November 3, 1958

Dear Cabell:

Your epistle to Schoenbrun was a masterpiece. You should ought to have been a diplomat, in which case you might have been assigned to Kwe-moi!

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Professor Cabell Greet
450 Riverside Drive
New York, N.Y.

BARNARD COLLEGE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK 27

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Wednesday

Dear Ed

Here's my letter to David S., a copy.

Jim Seward telephoned today and said that probably he cannot join us Friday, because he has a date to lunch his daughter Gwynn with Mr. Hummer of Hammacher, Schlemmer, Benton and Bowles. But maybe it'll fall through. I hope so. Anyway I will call you Friday about 10:30. -- And to think, I'm the only really busy man of the ~~the~~ three!

GREET FOR SENATOR

CG

October 22, 1958

Dear David

The Century is curious. I am glad that you would like to be a member, because I would like to see you there, and so would my friends whom you met at lunch. But the way is curious, not direct. Come and lunch there with Ed Murrow or me, when you are in New York, and we'll introduce you around. After a while you will know members outside of radio and journalism, who will write letters saying that they enjoy lunching with you, that you bring, etc., etc. -- But like as not, when you know the club, you won't want to join! It's a stuffy place. It's still segregated and likely to remain so as long as segregation is a political issue. It's a refuge from strain and argument. Old Professor Trent created a scene and departed over an issue of Germany in the First World War. He didn't come back for three years--but he never resigned, though some hoped he would.

Nobody claims membership as a right of professional excellence, and yet it is conferred on some folk ex officio. [I think that I represented Barnard College when I was first elected.] There are already several CBS members, more than some would think quite right. You will have to come in on your own, by a slow and easy way of making friends--I think. Not by driving. You are oneof the best reporters [in a high sense of the word] in the whole world, you know and explain France; maybe you'll be an exception. But I would hesitate to put you up cold. -- But I am of course a scare-cat.

Ed Murrow telephoned me last night and gave me the boost that results in this letter. He is supposed to write you pronto, but I don't trust him. And my letter is so many months overdue!

The club is not so useful as one might suppose. A member can take only one guest at a time, and the same guest only twice a year. One is not supposed to do business at the club, and few do, except the publishers--and they aren't liked for it.

Anyway I look forward to your next visit, and I'll get up a luncheon. [And by the by, it usually takes two years after nomination to go up the list and get voted on. Like most things, it ain't worth it.]

But as ever, yours

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 559-7/49

To Edward R. Murrow

From Cabell Greet

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

October 14, 1958

Dear Bishop

Please continue to pronouce QUEMOY in your accustomed style ~~kwē-moi'~~ kĭ-moi' . Your hint of kwē-moi' tonight makes me queezy. [Spelling?]

P.S. I notice you return to orthodoxy in the latter part of your sermon. Nevertheless I send my quizzical note as a How-de-doo! And how do you do? -- Poorly, thank God?

yrs

Cab

Schoenbrun, Dave

October 16 1958

TO: DAVID SCHOENBRUN COLUMBIA PARIS

PRO SCHOENBRUN EX MORROW PLEASE ADVISE WHEN YOU WANT CIRCUIT FOR TONIGHTS PIECE.

BURKE

514-70

Schoenbrun, Dave

October 16, 1958

TO: DAVID SCHOENBRUN COLDROSYS PARIS

FRO SCHOENBRUN EX MORROW PLEASE DO FOUR TO FIVE MINUTES FOR TONIGHT THURSDAY ON HOW DE GAULLE IS DOING IN ALGERIA.

BURKE

514-70

Schoenbrun

RECEIVED
1957 DEC 10 PM 3:44
C.B.S. TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

PW1 NK215 PARIS VIA PREWI CK 1210 G R T P 10 1926 GMT

LC PRESS CBSINC NEWYORK

BURKE PROMURROW HERE IS INSIDE STORY AMERICAN POLICY PROPOSALS NATO EXCLUSIVE STOP INFORMATIVELY EYE WAS OBLIGED SHARE THIS INFORMATION WITH QUOTE SECRET SIX UNQUOTE WHICH BLAIR CAN EXPLAIN TO YOU STOP EYE BROKE STORY TODAY BY GETTING DOCUMENT AND GAVE IT MY COMRADES STOP IT WILL

2/

APPEAR TOMORROW MORNING NYTIMES AND TONIGHT ON ASSOCIATED PRESS STOP HOWEVER ASSOCIATED PROMISED ME FAITHFULLY HOLD IT OFF WIRE UNTIL AFTER YOUR SHOW STOP THEY PUTTING 0045 GMT RELEASE DATE ON STORY TO RESPECT MY PRIORITY APPRECIATE YOUR INFORMING ME WHETHER THIS RESPECTED PARAGRAPH

UNISTATES POSITION NATO CONFERENCE OUTLINED IN

3/

NINE REPEAT NINE POLICY PAPERS WHICH WERE GIVEN TO NATO ALLIES WEEK AGO TODAY AND WHICH THIS REPORTER SAW DETAILS TODAY STOP FIRST PAPER LAYS DOWN POLICY ON ATOMIC STOCKPILE WHICH UNISTATES WILL MAKE AVAILABLE TO SACEUR NATO IN TIME OF WAR STOP IN PEACETIME ATOMIC WEAPONS REMAIN IN SOLE

4/

UNISTATES CUSTODY STOP IN TIME WAR SACEUR DASH WHO PRESENTLY AND LIKELY FUTURELY AN AMERICAN UNDASH WILL MAKE AVAILABLE TO QUOTE NATO NUCLEAR CAPABLE FORCES UNQUOTE STOP WHAT THIS MEANS IS THAT IN TIME WAR INTEGRATED NATO TEAMS BOTH AMERICAN AND NON-AMERICAN WILL TOGETHER BE ABLE USE NUCLEAR

5/

WEAPONS STOP MEANS STOCKPILE WILL BE AVAILABLE ON CONTINENT IN EUROPE AND IN HANDS OF TRAINED TEAMS NATO FORCES STOP THIS GOES VERY FAR SATISFYING EUROPEAN DEMANDS STOPIT MEANS FOR FIRST TIME ALLIES WILL PARTICIPATE IN AMERICAN DETERRENT STOP WILL FURTHER ELUCIDATE THIS ISSUE IN SECOND POINT WHICH FOLLOWS STOP

6/

SECOND PAPER ON IRBMS STOP UNISTATES NOW PREPARED MAKE IRBMS AVAILABLE TO SACEUR NATO IMMEDIATELY FOR CREATION BASES IN COUNTRIES HE DESIGNATE AS STRATEGICALLY NECESSARY AND WITH CONSENT OF COUNTRY CONCERNED STOP THIS MEANS UNISTATES NOT REPEAT NOT ASKING OTHER COUNTRIES TO GIVE US BASES NOR ARE WE FORCING BASES

7/

ON THEM STOP IT MEANS WE READY WILLING SHARE IRBMS WITH ALLIES WHO AGREE THIS MUTUALLY NECESSARY SECURITY STOP ANALYSIS POINTS ONE AND TWO REVEAL EXCITING NEW CONCEPT COLON AMERICA GIVES DUAL PURPOSE WEAPONS TO ALLIES BUT KEEPS WARHEAD FOR OUR OWN CONTROL WHICH MEANS WE CANT SHOOT OFF NUCLEAR

8/

WEAPON FROM FRANCE IN IRBM EXAMPLY BECAUSE FRENCH CONTROL THE WEAPON STOP AMERICANS PUT WARHEAD INTO WEAPON BUT FRENCH PULL THE TRIGGER STOP THIS INTEGRATED TEAM CONCEPT NOT REPEAT NOT SPELLED OUT IN PAPER BUT ITS APPARENT TO ANYONE WHOSE WELLINFORMED ON CONCEPTS AND POLITICAL PROBLEMS HERE STOP THIS ANSWERS

9/51

PRINCIPAL OBJECTION OF FRENCH AND SOME OTHERS WHO SAY DONT WANT TURN TERRITORY OVER TO UNISTATES FOR UNILATERAL USE NUCLEAR WEAPON STOP ITS BRILLIANT IDEA AND SHOULD PROVE BE ONE GREAT SUCCESSES NATO CONFERENCE FOR IT MANAGES SATISFY BOTH EUROPEAN FEARS AND SENSITIVIES AND CONGRESSIONAL LEGAL RESTRICTIONS ON UNISTATES FORCES STOP

10/49

THIRD PAPER PROPOSES QUOTE BRAINS POOL UNQUOTE IN FORM OF SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR TO NATO SECRETARY GENERAL AND FIFTEEN NATION SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE FOR CONSTANT STUDY CONSULTATION POOLING SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE RESOURCES SHORT OF ATOMIC MILITARY SECRETS STOP NOT REPEAT NOT IN PAPER BUT EYE KNOW THAT UNISTATES HAS NO REPEAT NO

11/

PRESENT INTENTION REVISE MACMAHON ACT ON MILITARY SECRETS STOP HOWEVER PRESIDENT INTENDS TELL NATO ADMINISTRATION WILL ASK CONGRESS LIBERAL REVISION MACMAHON ACT FOR SHARING ATOMIC KNOWN PEACEFUL USES ETC STOP FOURTH PAPER DEALS WITH MUTUAL WEAPONS POOL THAT IS A SHARING OF PRODUCTION KNOWHOW ON SERIES OF MODERN DUALPURPOSE WEAPONS

12/

INCLUDING DEVELOPING OF NEW DESIGNS BY INTEGRATED NATO ORDNANCE TEAM STOP THIS INCLUDES CURRENT WEAPONS SUCH AS HONEST JOHN AND NIKES FUTURE WEAPONS DESIGNABLE BY POOL WITH BLUEPRINTS FOR ALL DASH ANOTHER BIG STEP FORWARD STOP FIFTH PAPER REAFFIRMS UNISTATES INTENTION MAINTAIN FORCES ON CONTINENT EUROPE FOR SECURITY WESTERN ALLIANCE

13/

STOP ALSO INSISTS THAT NATO FORCE GOAL THIRTY NUCLEAR EQUIPPED TRAINED DIVISION MUST BE MET STOP PAPER IMPLICITLY REJECTS ARGUMENT THAT GROUND FORCES NO LONGER NEEDED IN MISSILE ERA STOP ALSO INDIRECTLY AND IMPLICITY IT POINTS TO SHARP UNISTATES DISAGREEMENT WITH BRITISH GROUND TROOP CUTS OVER HERE AND GERMAN DRAGGING

14/

FEET ON THIE TWELVE DIVISION COMMITMENT STOP PAPER SIX REVIEWS WESTERN DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS TO UNINATIONS AND DISARMAMENT SUBCOMMITTEE POINTING OUT THAT WEST READY WILLING IMPOSE WORLDWIDE DISARMAMENT BUT SOVIETS CONSISTENTLY REJECT ANY REAL DISARMAMENT PLAN STOP PAPER SEVEN OUTLINES UNISTATES POLICY ON CONSULTATIONS STOP THIS IS WORDED VERY GENERAL TERMS

15/51

OUTPOINTING THAT ALLIES COURSELY SHOULD CONSULT EACH OTHER CONSTANTLY STOP ALTHOUGH PAPER DOES NOT REPEAT NOT SAY SO EXPLICITLY IT AMOUNTS TO A REJECTION OF GERMAN AND FRENCH AGITATION FOR NEW AUTOMATIC CONSULTATION SCHEME STOP FRANKLY ED EYE THINK GERMAN FRENCH AND OTHER PLANS ON POLITICAL CONSULTATION ARE STRICTLY BULL STOP

16/

FRENCH IN BAD POSITION TO TALK SINCE THEY DID NOT CONSULT US ON INVASION SUEZ STOP FACT IS AS EYE SAID FRIDAY BROADCAST YOU THIS IS PHONY DEMAGOGIC ISSUE STOP ALLIES CAN OF COURSE AGREE CONSULT BUT NO NATO MEMBER PARTICULARLY FRENCH WHO SCREAMING LOUDEST CAN AGREE GIVE UP NATIONAL

17/

SOVEREIGNTY TO VETO POWER OTHER STOP SINCE CANT AGREE SUBMIT POLITICIES TO VETO THEN WHAT DO THEY MEAN BY CONSULTATION STOP CONSULT AND DISAGREE QUERY ALTHOUGH EYE THINK THIS IS LOT OF BULL EYE EQUALLY CERTAIN THAT THIS BULL IS GOING BE SLUNG FAR AND WIDE DURING NATO CONFERENCE STOP

18/

EIGHTH PAPER DEALS WITH RECOUNTING OF EISENHOWER ATOMS FOR PEACE PLAN AND STEPS TAKEN AND TO BE TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT IT STOP NINTH AND LAST TALKS OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITHIN NATO AREA AND PLEDGES UNISTATES TO CONTINUED MUTUAL AID PROGRAM THIS SPHERE STOP EYE THINK OUR COUNTRYS GENERAL POLICY POSITION

19/

AS REPORTED ABOVE IS PRETTY GOOD STOP IN MILITARY AND WEAPONS AND SCIENTIFIC FIELD IT GOES VERY FAR STOP ON ONE POINT HOWEVER THERE IS ROOM FOR AND CERTAINLY WILL BE MUCH CONTROVERSY STOP FRENCH LEADING EUROPEAN PACK DEMANDING THAT WE SHARE ATOMIC MILITARY SECRETS WITH ALLIES ARGUING THAT WE

20/

CANT KEEP FROM FRIENDS WHAT ENEMIES ALREADY KNOW STOP MUCH TRUTH TO THIS STOP HOWEVER AMERICANS FEEL THAT ATOMIC WEAPONS ARE BOTH TOO DANGEROUS AND TOO COSTLY TO MAKE TO ENTRUST TO ANYONE STOP IF WE GAVE THEM TO FRENCH WE WOULD HAVE GIVE THEM TO ALL ALLIES STOP WE NOT

21/

ANXIOUS GIVE ATOM BOMBS TO PROTUGAL OR ICELAND FOR EXAMPLE STOP WHAT IT AMOUNTS TO IS THAT AMERICA IS ASKING TWELVE ALLIES DASH BRITAIN EXCLUDED SINCE ALREADY HAVE OWN BOMB UNDASH TO TRUST AMERICA TO HOLD AND USE BOMB IN BEST INTEREST OF ALLIANCE STOP AMERICA HAS ALREADY PROVEN ITS

22/

RESPONSIBILITY STOP DESPITE FEARS AND PROVOCATIONS AND ASSAULTS SUCH AS KOREAN WAR AMERICA HAS NOT USED NUCLEAR WEAPONS STOP WHY NOT CONTINUE TO TRUST US STOP WE FEEL THAT IF WE GAVE SECRETS TO OTHERS AND IF THEY BEGAN TO MAKE BOMBS THE COST WOULD EITHER WRECK THEIR ECONOMIES OR

23/

REDUCE THEIR CAPACITY TO CARRY OUT OTHER COMMITMENTS IN NATO STOP FRENCH WHO RAISING HELL ARE IN VERY POOR POSTURE STOP THEY ARE FINANCIALLY JUST ABOUT BROKE AND ABOUT TO ASK AMERICA AND GERMANY FOR LOANS STOP IF THEY CANT PAY THEIR BILLS OR RUN THEIR STOP WITHOUT ATOM BOMBS

24/59

HOW CAN THEY HOPE TO KEEP ECONOMY HEALTHY WITH ATOMIC PRODUCTION QUERY STOP THATS IT ED AS OF RIGHT NOW STOP THESE PAPERS AND POSITIONS MAY UNDERGO SOME AMENDMENTS AND EVOLUTIONS AS CONFERENCE DRAWS NEAR BUT BY AND LARGE THIS WILL BE OUR COUNTRYS POSITION AT TABLE AND THIS IS WHAT WE HAVE ALREADY INFORMED OUR ALLIES REGARDS

SCHOENBRUN

346P ..

Schaenbaum, Dave

September 18.1958

PRO SCHOENBRUN EX MIRROR YOU WERE ONLY ONE WEEK AHEAD ON MOROCCO BASE STORY WHICH STILL RECEIVING LITTLE PLAY HERE REGARDS.

BURKE

Schoenbrun, David

September 11,1958

DAVID SCHOENBRUN COLLBROYS PARIS

THANKS FRIEND UNABLE MAKE ADEQUATE USE MOROCCO MONNET STORIES DUE PRESSURE FORMOSA INTEGRATION ETC. BUT GOT 'EM IN HOW'D YOU LIKE DO THREE MINUTES FRIDAY FRENCH ATTITUDE FORMOSA PLUS REACTION EISENHOWER INFORMATIVELY ASKING COLLINGWOOD DO LIKEWISE REGARDS MURROW

514-70

~~STEVE SCHOENBRUN COLLBROYDS PARIS~~

KEN

Schoenbrun, Dave

PRESS

COLLEGEYE
PARIS, FRANCE

SCHOENBRUN, EX MORROW NATO SCRIPT SO POORLY MIMEOGRAPHED WE OBLIGED RETYPE PLEASE SUPPLY WORDS APPARENTLY MISSING FIRST SENTENCE PAGE 27 WHICH NOW READS QUOTE AND BLANK BLANK BLANK IS BUSY LEARNING NEW WAYS QUOTE ALSO CONFIRM NO COMMENTARY REQUIRED PAGES 40 41 42 44 45 STOP SINCERELY HOPE NATO WEAPONS SUPERIOR TO MIMEOGRAPH

BURKE

514-70

BF

Schoenbrun, Dave

May 5, 1958

Dear Dave:

Many thanks for your airmailed situationer under date of April 22nd. It was most helpful,as usual.

I am off to London on Thursday to do the Macmillan piece.

I wish there was a chance of seeing you, but will at least try to give you a shout on the telephone.

As ever yours,

Mr. David Schoenbrun
CBS News
33 Champs Elysees
Paris VIIIe, France

fc

CBS NEWS PARIS BUREAU
33 Champs Elysees, Paris VIIIe Elysees 18-47

DAVID SCHOENBRUN

April 22, 1958

Dear Ed,

I was going to send you a cable, analysing and backgrounding the French crisis. However it turned out to be too long and too expensive to send by cable and in any case it does not have any urgent nature. I am therefore airmailing it to you. I have also sent copies to several of our colleagues.

Hope you are well. Please, give my love to the family.

As always, my very best to you.

David

David Schoenbrun

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

DFS:cm
Encls 1

FOR MURROW

APRIL 18, 1958

CBSINC NEWYORK

BURKE MURROW HEREWITH BASIC PAPER CURRENT FRENCH CRISIS ATTEMPTING ANSWER QUESTIONS WHERE FRANCE IS AND WHERE GOING PARAGRAPH FRENCH NATION EMOTIONALLY SUFFERING SIMILAR BUT MORE ACUTE FORM SOULSEARCHING SELFANALYSIS WE AMERICANS SUFFERED THROUGH AT HEIGHT KOREAN WAR MACCARTHY PERIOD AMERICAN HISTORY STOP AT THAT TIME MOST SIGNIFICANT PHENOMENON NATIONAL LIFE PARTICULARLY SEEN IN WASHINGTON WAS CONTRAST BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE STATEMENTS OFFICIALS CONGRESSMEN LEADERS PUBLIC LIFE STOP AT THAT TIME RESPONSIBLE LEADERS OF COUNTRY ADMITTED PRIVATELY THAT KOREAN WAR WAS DEADLOCK HIGHLY UNPOPULAR WITH PEOPLE AND BEING EXPLOITED BY MACCARTHY FOR HIS OWN PERSONAL POLITICAL END AND REPRESENTED SERIOUS THREAT BOTH AMERICAN SECURITY AND DEMOCRACY STOP BUT ALMOST NO ONE WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS DASH SUCHS HARRY TRUMAN HERBERT LEHMAN SCOTTY RESTON ALSOP MURROW DASH SAID SO PUBLICLY STOP NATION WAS GRIPPED IN FEVER FEAR AND MACCARTHY WAS ABLE EXPLOIT LEGITIMATE SENTIMENTS PATRIOTISM AND EVIDENCE SUBVERSION STOP THIS IS CASE OF FRANCE TODAY ALMOST EXACT PARALLEL ONLY WORSE PARA SOME THREE HUNDRED SEVENTY THOUSAND YOUNG FRENCH DRAFTEES ARE FIGHTING IN ALGERIA STOP MORE THAN A MILLION YOUNG CITIZENS HAVE COMPLETED MILITARY SERVICE AFTER HAVING PASSED THROUGH ALGERIAN CAULDRON STOP THOSE WHO ARE ON FIGHTING FRONT MUST BE SUPPORTED AND THOSE WHO HAVE FOUGHT MUST NOT BE ALLOWED FEEL THEIR EFFORTS SACRIFICES WERE IN VAIN STOP THUS ITS DIFFICULT FOR ANY POLITICIAN

..../

ADMIT PUBLICLY THAT POLICIES LAST FOUR YEARS HAVE FAILED AND THAT FRANCE MUST NEGOTIATE PEACE IN ALGERIA STOP THIS IDEAL SITUATION FOR DEMAGOGIC FLAGWAVING SUPERPATRIOTS EXPLOIT THEIR OWN POLITICAL ENDS STOP IN ADDITION THERE IS UNIQUE FRENCH PHENOMENON OF MORE THAN MILLION FRENCH CITIZENS EUROPEAN ORIGIN LIVING FOR GENERATIONS IN ALGERIA WHICH IS WHAT MAKES ALGERIAN SITUATION SO MUCH MORE DIFFICULT RESOLVE THAN BRITISH PROBLEM INDIA FOR EXAMPLE STOP FURTHER COMPLICATIONS GROW OUT OF BELATED DISCOVERY OIL IN SAHARA AND SALE OF OIL C MPANY STOCKS AT INFLATED PRICES TO TENS THOUSANDS SMALL INVESTORS FRANCE WHO NOW HAVE VESTED INTEREST IN HOLDING ONTO ALGERIA STOP OVER ABOVE AND ENCOMPASSING ALL THOSE SPECIFIC IMMEDIATE CAUSES OF CONCERN IS PSYCHOLOGICAL SHOCK FOR THIS GENERATION OF FRENCHMEN WHO ARE UNFORTUNATELY LIVING THROUGH THE TRANSITION PERIOD OF A FRENCH DECLINE FROM POWERFULLEST NATION IN WORLD TO JUST ANOTHER SMALL EUROPEAN NATIONSTATE STOP RULING CLASS TODAY MEN AVERAGE AGE FIFTY FIFTYFIVE WERE BORN BROUGHT UP EDUCATED IN A DIFFERENT FRANCE AND THEY UNABLE RECOGNIZE AND ADAPT TO REALITIES OF NEW WORLD STOP THIS IS BASIC PRIMARY CAUSE SCHIZOPHRENIC POLICY INABILITY DOMINATE SITUATION BY WAR AND UNWILLINGNESS MAKE PEACE WHICH APPEARS TO BE A LIQUIDATION OF NATIONAL PATRIMONY STOP THIS PSYCHOSIS WAS DEMONSTRATED PUBLICLY ALL THROUGH LAST TUESDAYS DEBATE WHICH BROUGHT DOWN GAILLARD GOVERNMENT STOP RIGHTIST OPPOSITION LEADER JACQUES SOUSTELLE SAID SO PLAINLY WHEN HE STATED QUOTE IF WE AGREE TO YOUR TERMS FOR PEACE IN TUNISIA THE MEN OF THIS PARLIAMENT WILL BE MARKED WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR HAVING

ABANDONED NATIONAL PATRIMONY UNQUOTE STOP THIS IS NIGHTMARE HAUNTING MEN OF FRANCE TODAY PARAGRAPH

IN THIS KIND SITUATION ITS VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR VOICE OF REASON TO BE HEARD STOP NO MAN IS STRONG ENOUGH TO STAND UP AND TELL THE TRUTH AND ADMIT THAT FRANCE CAN NO LONGER FOLLOW TRADITIONAL POLICY GRANDEUR AND NO ONE DARES SUGGEST PUBLICLY NEGOTIATIONS IN ALGERIA FOR FEAR BEING CALLED TRAITOR COMMIE FELLOW TRAVELLER ETC ETC ONLY MAN WHO IS BIG ENOUGH DO THIS DASH IF HE WANTED TO DASH IS CHARLES DE GAULLE STOP BUT DE GAULLE MIGHT SAVE FRANCE IN ALGERIA BY DESTROYING FRENCH REPUBLICAN PARLIAMENTARY REGIME STOP DE GAULLE HAS NEVER ACCEPTED FRENCH CONSTITUTION AND HAS ALWAYS EXPRESSED HIS CONTEMPT FOR QUOTE STAGNANT SWAMPS PARLIAMENT UNQUOTE STOP NOR IS THERE ANY RELIABLE EVIDENCE WHAT DE GAULLES OWN VIEWS ON ALGERIA ARE STOP CONFLICTING REPORTS COME FROM THOSE WHOVE SEEN HIM RECENTLY SOME SAYING HE FAVORS INDEPENDENCE FOR ALGERIA OTHERS SAYING HE DETERMINED CRUSH REBELLION AND RAISE TRICOLOR FRANCE HIGH OVER AFRICA AGAIN OTHERS BELIEVE THAT DE GAULLE WOULD FLY TO MOSCOW MAKE DEAL WITH RUSSIANS FOR SUPPORT FRENCH INFLUENCE AFRICA ON THEORY SOVIETS INTERESTED WRECKING NATO DASH WHICH DE GAULLE MIGHT WELL DO DASN AND NOT AFRAID OF FRENCH PRESENCE AFRICA WHEREAS VERY FEARFUL AMERICAN INFLUENCE STOP THUS DE GAULLE IS MYSTERY AND DESPERATION FACTOR PARAGRAPH

FRENCH DEMOCRATIC POLITICIANS THUS FACED WITH TERRIBLE DILEMMA COLON HOW TO SEEK PEACE IN ALGERIA WITHOUT BEING BRANDED TRAITORS BY RIGHT STOP MEANWHILE RIGHTWING WRECKING OPERATION HAS BROUGHT

DOWN THREE GOVERNMENTS TEN MONTHS AND FRANCE FALLING INTO POLITICAL ANARCHY OPENING WAY ALL KINDS OF ADVENTURES STOP SOCIAL TROUBLES STRIKES THREATENING ALONG WITH ARMY UNREST AS TYPIFIED BY SO CALLED JUNTA OF SIX COLONELS STOP THIS REFERS TO SIX TOP PARACHUTIST REGIMENT COMMANDERS HEADED BY ARMYS FIGHTING HERO COLONEL BIGEARD STOP BIGEARD AND OTHERS HIS CLASS BEEN RUNNING SHOW ALGERIA ON TACTICAL LEVEL AND EVEN DEFYING FIVESTAR GENERALS ORDERS STOP ITS OPEN SECRET PARIS THAT THEIR REPORTS ARE VERY CLOSE INSULTING SUPERIOR OFFICERS AND RIGHT ON BORDER INSUBORDI-NATION STOP NO ONE CAN TELL WHAT ACTION THEY MIGHT TAKE IN ALGERIA IN COORDINATION WITH EXTREMIST COLONIALISTS PARAGRAPH

WE ARE THUS LIVING THROUGH GRAVEST CRISIS POSTWAR FRENCH HISTORY WITH COUNTRY ON VERGE HYSTERIA ANTIFOREIGN FEELINGS CONFUSION FRUSTRATION STOP THIS PUTS ALMOST UNBEARABLE BURDEN ON FRANCES ALLIES IN NATO WHO WATCHING FRENCH SICKNESS WITH DESPAIR WONDERING WHAT TO DO KNOWING THAT ENYTHING ALLIES DO WILL BE MISINTERPRETED AS INTERFERENCE BY SUPERSENSITIVE PEOPLE IN THIS FEVERISH SITUATION STOP THIS IS UNDERSTOOD BY NUMBER RESPONSIBLE POLITICIANS OF DEMOCRATIC PARTIES BUT THEY DONT KNOW JUST WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT FOR THEY THEMSELVES ARE DIVIDED AND TORN BY DOCTRINAL AND REAL DIFFERENCES IN POLICY PARAGRAPH

ARIGHMETIC FRENCH PARLIAMENT SHOWS DRAMA OF THE DEMOCRATS STOP THERE ARE SIX HUNDRED TWENTYSEVEN SEATS IN ASSEMBLY STOP MAJORITY THUS IS THREE HUNDRED FOURTEEN STOP BUT THIRTY SEATS FOR ALGERIA ARE EMPTY BECAUSE ELECTIONS COULDNT BE HELD THERE AND THERE ARE TWO HUNDRED MORE SEATS HELD BY COMMUNISTS AND EXTREME RIGHTWING

POUJADISTS AND GAULLISTS STOP THUS DEMOCRATS HAVE MAXIMUM OF ONLY THREE HUNDRED NINETY SEVEN AVAILABLE VOTES TO FIND THREE HUNDRED FOURTEEN MAJORITY STOP THAT MEANS ANYONE WHO WANTS STRONG MAJORITY TO PUT THROUGH DIFFICULT POLICIES MUST GET EIGHTY PERCENT OF AVAILABLE VOTES STOP THAT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE EVEN IN AMERICA AND BRITAIN WITH ANGLOSAXON HIGH SENSE CIVIC COOPERATION STOP ITS OUT OF QUESTION IN FRANCE STOP THEREFORE ANY GOVERNMENT IS BY DEFINITION A MINORITY GOVERNMENT AND A MINORITY GOVERNMENT CANNOT PUT THROUGH HISTORIC CHANGES POLICY OF MAGNITUDE IMPORTANCE REQUIRED IN FRANCE PARAGRAPH

IS THERE ANY ANSWER ANY WAY OUT STOP YES THERE IS ONE JUST ONE AND A DANGEROUS ONE STOP ONLY WAY A STRONG MAJORITY CAN BE FORMED IS IN DESPERATION UNDER GUN STOP ONLY AFTER LONG CRISIS WITHOUT CABINET IN OFFICE WITH STRIKES AND ARMY MANIFESTATIONS THREATENING DEMOCRACY WILL DEMOCRATIC POLITICIANS BE FORCED UNITE FOR SALVATION OF NATION AND TAKE NECESSARY PAINFUL DECISIONS STOP THIS IS TREND WHICH FRANCE GOING MORE MORE QUICKLY EACH WEEK EACH CRISIS STOP CURRENT CRISIS MAY BE ONE BRING ON THIS LAST GREAT FEVER BUT IF NOT IT WILL COME SOON HEREAFTER AND FRANCE WILL BE CURED OR DEAD REGARDS

SCHOENBRUN

Schoenbrun, Dave

February 4, 1958

Dear Dave:

I am doing what Mr. Truman requested. Here is a copy for you.

As ever yours,

Mr. David Schoenbrun
CBS News
33 Champs Elysees
Paris 8e, France

mcc
enc.

Schoenbrun

RECEIVED
1957 DEC 17 PM 1:35
C.B.S. TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

Is n.a.m. going to be - ?
Let's do flowers!

R2 NP

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BURKE FOR ZOUSMER MURROW CAMPBELL SAY PLEASE ORDER
FLORAL TRIBUTE FOR GILLIS THANKS

SCHOENBRUN.

138PMEST..

Day, John F.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: MESSRS. CLARK and SCHOENBRUN

cc: Mr. Murrow
Mr. Skedgell

from: John F. Day

December 11, 1957

I regret very much that through a misunderstanding on my part we broke a release agreement on last night's NATO story. I do not knowingly and deliberately break release times. I read Schoenbrun's cable yesterday, and I still read it today, as saying that this was a Schoenbrun exclusive up to the time it would be released by the AP, The New York Times and three others to whom Schoenbrun had given the story.

Schoenbrun's words in his cable were:

> "Eye broke story today by getting document and gave it my comrades stop It will appear tomorrow morning NYTimes and tonight on Associated Press stop However Associated promised me faithfully hold it off wire until after your (Murrow's) show stop They putting 0045 GMT release date on story to respect my priority...."

As I think you are well aware, all correspondents are working for the CBS News organization, not for any particular show or shows. And except when a show unit has developed a story on its own, any story coming into the news room -- particularly an exclusive -- is to be used on the first possible broadcast.

Now, a principal question to be answered (and this applies particularly to Blair since he was on this end of the line) is why you two worked out a specific time release on a major story involving five other news organizations without bothering to inform the news director, the assistant news director or any other executive that you were so doing?

JFD

jfd/jp

Schoenbrun

CBS NEWS PARIS BUREAU

33 Champs Elysees, Paris VIIIe Elysees 18-47

DAVID SCHOENBRUN

December 9, 1957

Will See

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Brigadier Lionel Cross, Chief of Public Information of SHAPE, will be visiting New York from the 20th to the 24th of January. He has asked me to give him letters of introduction to key people in CBS News.

I would appreciate all courtesies that you could extend to the General. Lionel is an old and dear friend of mine. He has been of enormous help to CBS in all matters.

Thus Jan 23 Come waste call Next day but was dead

Sincerely yours,

with Salem

David Schoenbrun

David Schoenbrun

DS:fl

CBS RAD GA

Schoenbrun

WU INTL CABLES ZP WUX PARIS 61 5 1152AM

CBSINC

NYK

BURKE FOR MURROW MANY THANKS YOUR INFORMATION PRESS RADIO PLAY BACK HOME STOP THEY WRONG WE RIGHT BUT DARNED KNOW HOW PROVE IT STOP AN AMERICAN SOURCE THIS MORNING WHEN EYE ASKED WHETHER ANYONE WILLING CONFIRM PUBLICLY WHAT BEEN TELLING ME PRIVATELY REPLIED QUOTE NO ONE HERE NEAR ENOUGH RETIREMENT AGE UNQUOTE PARAGRAPH WRITING YOU CONFIDENTIALLER BEST REGARDS

SCHOENBRUN

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RECEIVED
1957 DEC -5 PM 1:10
C.B.S. TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

PRESS CBSINC NEWYORK

BURKE PROMURROW FOLLOWING EARLIER CABLE REPLY YOURS BEEN RECHECKING ALL DAY SEE WHETHER ANY CHANGE ATMOSPHERE SINCE MY NIXON STORY LAST WEEK AND FOUND FEELINGS IF ANY STRONGER THAN BEFORE STOP HERES RUNDOWN ON STORY AS OF NOW COLON SAW FOUR WELLINFORMED SOURCES FRENCH BRITISH BELGIUM AMERICAN STOP

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FRENCH SOURCES SAID QUOTE WE STILL THINK PRESIDENT SHOULDNT RISK HEALTH BY COMING HERE STOP WE PREFER A HEALTHY NIXON TO SICK EISENHOWER STOP LETS NOT TAKE RISK PRESIDENTS HEALTH TOO IMPORTANT STOP ALSO THIS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY BREAK IN NIXON TOP ATLANTIC POLICY STOP WITH PRESIDENT FRAIL ITS IMPERATIVE BREAK

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IN NIXON UNQUOTE STOP BELGIAN SOURCE QUOTE IF NIXON COMES WHY THEN EISENHOWER CAN STILL CALL TURN ON DECISIONS FROM WASHINGTON STOP WE KNOW THAT THIS IS NOT AS GOOD AS HAVING EISENHOWER HERE IN PERSON BUT CAN WE RISK PRESIDENTS HEALTH AND IS HE STRONG ENOUGH GO THROUGH RUGGED MEETINGS

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REQUIRED HERE STOP UNQUOTE STOP BRITISH SOURCE QUOTE EYE TOLD YOU LAST WEEK AND YOU SHOWED ME YOUR CABLE TO MURROW STOP IT STILL HOLDS TRUE AND MOREOVER EYEM TAKING BETS PRESIDENT WONT COME STOP EYE CANT BELIEVE DOCTORS WILL RECOMMEND TAKING RISK STOP UNQUOTE AMERICAN SOURCE QUOTE YES WE

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HAVE HEARD STORIES LIKE THOSE YOU REPORTING ABOVE STOP IN FACT A TOP PERSON TOLD ONE OF OUR TOP PERSONS THAT MAJORITY EUROPEANS FEAR FOR PRESIDENTS HEALTH AND ARE WILLING GO ALONG NIXON STOP BUT EYE

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OF EUROPEAN STOP NO ONE HERE NEAR ENOUGH RETIREMENT AGE GO ON RECORD
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THATS THE WAY IT IS ED STOP ALL THESE SOURCES TOLD ME THEY WILLING
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REASONS QUOTE DELICACY UNQUOTE STOP
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MONE SOURCE SAID QUOTE IN ADDITION DELICACY EYE TELL YOU FRANKLY
THIS RUNS COUNTER TO HAGGERTYS LINE AND WE AFRAID STIR UP HORNETS
NEST UNQUOTE STOP WHATS INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT THIS STORY ED IS
NOT WHETHER AMERICAN PRESS RADIO REPORTERS SAYING OPPOSITE WHAT
EYE REPORTING FROM HERE BUT RATHER MORE
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SUBSTANTIVE POINT COLON WILL EISENHOWER MAKE DECISION COME OR STAY
BASED UPON HIS BELIEF THAT ALLIES THINK HIM INDISPENSABLE STOP PRESIDENT
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TAKING UNNECESSARY RISK BASED ON INACCURATE INFORMATION PARAGRAPH

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NO REPEAT NO PERSONAL VIEWPOINT ON
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WHETHER EISENHOWER OR NIXON SHOULD COME STOP AS REPORTER EYE SIMPLY
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SCHOENBRUN

PRESS
COLBROSYS
PARIS

Schoenbrun, Dan

DECEMBER 4, 1957.

m PROSCHOKNERUN KNSURROW INFORMATIVELY MOST PRESS RADIO HERE CONTENDING ALLIES REGARDING EISENHOWER'S PARTICIPATION INDESPENSABLE STOP YOU COLLINGWOOD GOING UPSTREAM BUT NO DOUBT NAVIGATING WELL. REGARDS.

BURKE

514-43

fc

CBS NEWS PARIS BUREAU
33 Champs Elysees, Paris VIIIe Elysees 18-47

DAVID SCHOENBRUN

December 1

Dear Ed,

Enclosed are some clips from todays Observer and Sunday Times.They further confirm the reports I have been sending you this past week about the growing groundswell in favor of Nixon over Eisenhower for the summit meeting.Nixon is getting an amazingly good press over here even from papers like the Observer which have been among his most critical opponents in the past.The same is true here in France,as I reported to you earlier.They apparently believe he has matured and in any case they prefer a young Nixon soundin body andhealth to a doddering incapacitated Eisenhower.His picture in his cowboy suit at Gettysburg shocked and saddened people over here. Finally, as I cabled,(or was it in the Friday night voicecast?) they want Nixon here to get him personally committed to the decisions of the Alliance. I think thats the most tellingpoint of all.People here are afraid that if Ike comes we may live through a repetition of Yalta .The parallel isstartling: the sick President,perhaps senile,maybe his brain affected,taking vital decisions which were later questioned on the grounds of his incapacity to take them.If Ike comes here and then sickens later Nixon andothers will be in a position to bring into question in the same way the Paris Conference decisions.But if Nixon comes now and heads the delegation andparticipates personally in all of the decisions then he will be deeply committed and a continuity of policy more probable. I think this is an exciting story Ed--I havent seen much on this Yalta etc parallel in the press over here but I sure have heard a lot of it in my talks with diplomats.Have we been aheadon this story..is ~~xxxxx~~ this angle now getting a lot of play?

Love,

David

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Washington Elisha

By HENRY BRANDON, *Washington Representative of The Sunday Times*

IN spite of President Eisenhower's astonishingly quick recovery, the past week's stark reminder of the fickleness of his health has made a deep impression on the country. And in spite of continuing warm affection for him there is growing speculation as to how much "hidden persuasion" there is in the White House's dramatisation of his recovery, to what extent he will in future be able to carry the full load of his responsibilities, and how far his principal value as a confidence-inspiring symbol has been impaired. Americans are becoming increasingly indignant and perturbed as more and more facts about the negligence of the Eisenhower Administration in maintaining this country's strength *vis-à-vis* Russia come to light, and they wonder whether a full-time Nixon may not be preferable to a part-time Eisenhower.

This intuitive reaction reflects not only the decline of Mr. Eisenhower's prestige but also the phenomenal rise of Mr. Nixon's stock. He was aided by the President's flagging leadership and by his own shrewd decision to step out boldly where Eisenhower only tiptoed. He was also helped by the fact that in an Administration of unimaginative business men he stands out as a most astute politician.

* * *

TO counteract the accusation that he is "just a politician," that he is interested in power rather than policy, he has now identified himself with certain substantive policy matters. First, it was he who bluntly confronted the country with the stark unvarnished facts implicit in Russia's Sputnik shortly after Mr. Eisenhower had declared that it did not worry him "one iota." Then it was he rather than the President who wisely cautioned the country against concentrating too much on meeting the military threat and overlooking the economic and psychological one. And although foreign aid is a most unpopular issue with Congress and with Americans in general he has chosen to fight for it personally. His political instinct tells him that to gain a reputation for statesmanship he must assume responsibility also for some unpopular issues—that it is good politics to have a strong policy.

Abroad Mr. Nixon still has the reputation of being a lightweight and an extreme conservative. But few people in Washington will deny his being intelligent or having an astonishing quick grasp of complicated problems or a surprisingly fine sense of propriety; or that on most issues he now sides with the Left wing of his party.

Many people still feel uneasy about him because of the tactics he used to catapult himself on his meteoric political career. But today he seems more like a flighty girl who has married and settled down and become a pillar of society. His moral sources are still obscure but his strong conviction of the need for a liberal national outlook and a determined foreign policy to meet the present crisis of Western leadership is persuasive.

* * *

ANYBODY who watched him last Wednesday holding his first and unique Press conference in the White House could not help being impressed. He handled an extremely delicate situation with extraordinary skill. He never put even a toe wrong. He was thoughtful and informative, self-effacing and frank. It is this flawlessness of his performances, his efficiency almost to the point of being mechanical, that makes people assume that there is little heart and little warmth inside Mr. Nixon, that he is the prototype of the "Organisation Man." Indicative of the mood at that Press conference was the fact that the first questioner sought to find out how the decision to proceed with the production of intercontinental ballistic missiles was reached, and only the second asked how he had found the President.

The most strenuous period for any President is that between now and the opening of Congress in January. It means hammering out domestic and foreign policy decisions and relating them to that most controversial of all issues, the Budget. Despite Mr. Eisenhower's swift recovery the major burden of clinching these decisions and steering them through the legislative undertows will be Mr. Nixon's. His past intensive participation in the administration's policy councils, unequalled in the history of Vice-Presidents, will help him immensely and so will his grasp of affairs. But he will need—and he will get—every possible backing of Mr. Eisenhower's authority and power, which no President can transfer.

VICE-PRESIDENT NIXON

Last spring Mr. Eisenhower told a friend that he had already decided to hang his mantle around Nixon's shoulders when the time came. But what are his prospects of taking over before Eisenhower's term comes to end? Every indication from the White House has been that they want to scotch any such speculation. And if the President's health does not suffer new and worse reversals the flurry of demands that Eisenhower should pass on to Nixon, at least for the period of his convalescence, the powers and duties of his office but not the office itself will quickly die down.

* * *

SOME of Mr. Eisenhower's New York business friends, some members of the Republican National Committee, and even some members of his Administration, feel that it would be in the interest of the party and of more sustained leadership if he were to resign earlier. They argue that with his own decline so have the fortunes of the party declined. If Nixon were to assume the Presidential reins before Eisenhower's term runs out, he could greatly enhance his own chances and those of the Republican Party for re-election in 1960. Mr. Nixon's advance has its own momentum now, but it will get strong additional support from the party machine. Even many Democrats, though aware of the disadvantage for them, say for patriotic reasons they would now prefer to see Nixon succeed to Eisenhower's job.

In one sentence, Washington—including the powerful Press corps—has come to the conclusion that Nixon has matured, has arrived. Officially hope is being held out that Mr. Eisenhower may yet go to Paris. This is because the President is champing to carry out an idea which was originally his very own. But perhaps it is time for Europe now to be able to take a good hard look at Mr. Nixon. He is a man with a promising future who will be around for a long time.

[*Articles on this page are copyright throughout the world.*]

POETIC HERITAGE: 114

Ode on Melancholy

No, no! go not to Lethe, neither twist
Wolf's-bane, tight-rooted, for its poisonous wine;
Nor suffer thy pale forehead to be kist
By nightshade, ruby grape of Proserpine;
Make not your rosary of yew-berries,
Nor let the beetle, nor the death-moth be
Your mournful Psyche, nor the downy owl
A partner in your sorrow's mysteries;
For shade to shade will come too drowsily,
And drown the wakeful anguish of the soul.

But when the melancholy fit shall fall
Sudden from heaven like a weeping cloud,
That fosters the droop-headed flowers all,
And hides the green hill in an April shroud;
Then glut thy sorrow on a morning rose,
Or on the rainbow of the salt sand-wave,
Or on the wealth of globèd peonies;
Or if thy mistress some rich anger shows,
Emprison her soft hand, and let her rave,
And feed deep, deep upon her peerless eyes.

She dwells with Beauty—Beauty that must die;
And Joy, whose hand is ever at his lips
Bidding adieu; and aching Pleasure nigh,
Turning to poison while the bee-mouth sips:
Ay, in the very temple of Delight
Veil'd Melancholy has her sovran shine,
Though seen of none save him whose strenuous tongue
Can burst Joy's grape against his palate fine;
His soul shall taste the sadness of her might,
And be among her cloudy trophies hung.

JOHN KEATS [1795-1821]

"Poetic Heritage: An Anthology" is reviewed on Page 6.

Sunday Times.. Dec 1.

OBSERVER DEC 1

Inside America

A Well-Prepared Vice-President

From PATRICK O'DONOVAN

WASHINGTON, November 30

FOR many months Americans have accepted the idea that they have a valetudinarian for President. They approved it, emphatically and with all the facts before them, in the last election. The new stroke, then, has caused no extravagant dismay and there has been as yet no significant demand that Mr. Eisenhower resign.

There is in fact every indication that he will remain in full legal control of his office and will stay there until the end of his term—unless death again leaves a warning at his door. His supporters want him retained because of his prestige at home and abroad.

Committee of Regency

A degree of optimism and self-confidence is said often to accompany his disease, and the disability will have to be more obvious before his close advisers begin to press on him to resign. Yet the fact remains that he is nearing seventy. He has had three serious diseases in two and a half years and all of them are capable of recurrence.

His responsibilities have never been heavier. The whole shape of policy in defence and foreign affairs is now under urgent review. These six weeks before the Congress opens in January are usually the heaviest in the Presidential year. There is the Budget to be prepared; there is the detailed process of briefing and persuading Congressmen to accept a legislative programme.

Even before this last stroke, Mr. Eisenhower rested often. He must do so still more in the future. It is a depressing prospect for those who are looking up for leadership and brave decisions and for action that must involve work as well as wisdom.

The business of government will be carried on in a manner that little fits the American way. It will be an approximation of the British Cabinet system but without a real Prime Minister and without any close responsibility to a Parliament. It will be a sort of Committee of Regency with the king still in control. It is true that Mr. Eisenhower has used his Cabinet as a source of group decision more than any other President. And it is true that now the Administration and the Services have been shocked into a readiness to act and even consciously to risk a whiff of unpopularity.

Uneasy Partnership

The day-to-day executive power is likely to be shared between the Presidential Assistant, Sherman Adams, and the Vice-President, Richard Nixon. It will not be a particularly easy partnership. Nixon has a more dynamic approach to defence and foreign policy; Governor Adams has played Cerberus for five years at the President's threshold. He is a politician properly preoccupied with domestic politics and domestic success. Nixon may preside at the meetings; Adams controls the bureaucracy.

The Secretary of State, the Secretaries of the Treasury and of Defence will also share in the overall direction. The heads of departments and of the major agencies will have to give clear expression of their intentions, and act with still more decision. The weakening of absolute authority at the top will mean more strain on the 200 inter-departmental committees that will have to help fashion their palatable and predigested decisions.

But even then, with all the machinery of administration working under the pressure of crisis, and attempting to do what it was never quite designed to do, the final authority will remain at the Gettysburg Farm or in a White House where doctors have an easier entrée than the great officers of State.

Two factors particularly in this type of interregnum are discouraging. It seems certain that the men who surround the President with affectionate service, who regard his person and presence as the State's palladium, will redouble their efforts to protect him from mental or emotional strain. And Washington has no need of tranquillisers. The second factor is the considerable opportunity for clogging high-minded intrigue, a process which has often plagued far simpler White House establishments in the past.

The administrative problem could be resolved by a simple act of abdication on the part of the President. It has never been done before, but under the Constitution the Vice-President would succeed as smoothly as Truman succeeded the dead Roosevelt. Truman came as a total stranger. Richard Nixon is the best-prepared Vice-President in American history.

No Sign of Grabbing

His preparedness, the fact that he, almost alone among Vice-Presidents, has been allowed to share in the process of government, has been due to an early decision of the President. It is to-day widely accepted that Nixon is competent to take over the Presidency. For the Republicans he even offers positive advantages. He would arrive at the 1960 Presidential elections with a record of achievement behind him, and Presidential incumbents are usually re-elected here.

But he has shown no signs of grabbing at the power and the new Nixon almost certainly is not the man to do such a thing. Over the last few months he has played the statesman in a wholly convincing manner. He has advocated policies that can pay no possible political dividend. He has asked for bold and generous foreign aid. He has publicly advocated higher public spending. He has approached the defence position in a sober and constructive way and has not busied himself with reassuring the electorate.

He has a hard core of enemies that remember the cold, ruthless manner in which he climbed on to his present eminence. And they cannot forgive him. But the man seems to have made a typically effective decision to be responsible and to be a statesman. In the Republican Party he now qualifies as a liberal—to the Left of Eisenhower. He listens, he thinks for himself, he reads prodigiously and he learns.

It sounds harsh and tasteless, but the possibility that Mr. Eisenhower may be further weakened by another attack does exist. That prospect is less alarming for America, and should be less alarming for the Western world, because Mr. Nixon exists and has been allowed to prepare himself.—*Copyright.*

COMMENT

EVERYONE—ally, neutral and even adversary—who is not corrupted by political spite will rejoice that Mr. Eisenhower's cerebral attack has proved to be a slight one. The soldierly courage with which he makes light of his danger is truly admirable. We are sure we speak for all our readers in offering him hearty congratulations and the best wishes in the world.

At a time when the whole of Western policy, political and economic, as well as military, is in need of thorough reappraisal, the head of the one fully Sovereign State in the West—whose shortcomings affect the fortunes of all the others—is now again compelled to restrict his work under doctor's orders. The President cannot constitutionally delegate much power: if the White House contains a sick room, this means not that decisions are taken by others, but that they are not taken at all. The Presidential influence with Congress, with public opinion, and with America's allies, so often necessary to get things done, is not exerted. The United States Congress made its most disastrous mistake of this century, its failure to ratify the Covenant of the League, in exactly these circumstances, when Woodrow Wilson lay stricken but was still President. Wilson was ill in office for only a year: President Eisenhower has over three years to go before he is constitutionally due to lay down his responsibilities.

President Eisenhower has been wise in giving his Vice-President, Mr. Nixon, an unprecedented share of official responsibility and the opportunity to build up a public position of his own. As outsiders, it is with deference that we ask—should not the last of his great services to his country be now to resign the Presidency, even if it troubles the constitutional lawyers? His days would be lengthened; his counsel would still be available to the world; and the executive chief of the United States would be a man in the prime of his powers. The other countries of the free world would breathe more easily if President Eisenhower would make this concession to his own well-being and to the exacting demands of his uniquely important office.

argued that the Soviets would then have a far stronger interest in offering counter-concessions for an American withdrawal from Germany than they seem to have now.

There is no contradiction between the immediate need to strengthen Nato's European defences and the longer-term need to prepare for bold and constructive negotiation.

H-bombs on Patrol

MR. SELWYN LLOYD'S woolliness and Mr. Bevan's melodrama have between them produced some remarkable confusion about American aircraft carrying H-bombs on patrol from British bases. The obvious reason for the H-bomb patrol—which presumably British V-bombers will also eventually join—is to ensure that at least part of the West's main deterrent force is available for instant action in the event of a surprise attack on its bases.

But are the risks involved in having these planes aloft so great as to outweigh the needs of instant readiness? All the scientific evidence available confirms the Government's assurance that there is no danger of an H-bomb explosion by accident. The responsibility for ordering these planes into action is a different matter. How to reconcile the speed of decision required to make the deterrent effective with the need for political consultation has always been a problem inherent both in the Anglo-American alliance and in Nato as a whole. Part of the purpose of the forthcoming conference of Nato heads of Government is to find some better solution.

Crown Lands

THOSE who realise that the Nash terraces, for all their structural defects, are not only good architecture but, as an entity, one of Europe's more enlightened pieces of town-planning, will give a guarded welcome to last week's official statement. Cumberland-terrace is safe, and there is to be a breathing-space of some years during which the future of the other terraces can be considered. Then, once again, vigilance will be necessary. The

Schoenbrun, Dot,

CBS NEWS

33 Champs Elysees, Paris VIIIe Elysees 18-47

PARIS BUREAU

Paris, Sept. 21, 1957

Dear Ed,

Enclosed is a copy of a letter requesting the Defense Department Accreditation.

David has just taken off on the Algerian story and asked me to write you. He wanted you to know how much it meant to him to talk with you during those few hectic days in New York. You were a great help to him, Ed, when he really needed a friendly word.

Some of the old bounce was in evidence this morning and you helped put it there.

Sincerely,

Dorothy

C O P Y

Paris, Sept. 21, 1957

Public Affairs Accreditation
Division
Department of Defense
Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have just returned to my regular post as CBS correspondent in Paris after a series of travels on other assignments.

Now that I am back on my regular news beat here I would like to renew my accreditation with the Defense Department. I would greatly appreciate your early action.

With many thanks for past and present consideration.

Sincerely yours,

David F. Schoenbrun

Bessie, Mike
Schoenbrun

January 10, 1957

Dear Mike:

I have finished Schoenbrun's book. It is without question one of the best books on contemporary France that I have read. It is indispensable to anyone who would understand French politics and personalities. He has put between covers penetrating portraits of the people who have governed France in the post-war period and who may govern it again. Occasionally, a reporter is also a scholar, able to chart the main channel which carries the political, social, economic, and cultural aspects of the civilization toward an unknown future. This Schoenbrun has done with skill and integrity. This book is the answer to those who want to know why France and the French behave as they do.

If any of the foregoing is of any use to you and you have someone who can turn it into quotable English, you are, of course, free to do so.

As ever yours,

Mr. Simon Michael Bessie
Harper & Brothers
49 East 33 Street
New York 16, New York

rh

HARPER & BROTHERS
Publishers Since 1817

49 EAST 33D ST., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

December 27, 1956

Dear Ed:

Here is a set of galleys of David Schoenbrun's book AS FRANCE GOES. He and I are most eager for your comments on it.

As ever,

Simon Michael Bessie

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

SMB:AC

Bessie
Bruno
Schoenbrun, D.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Publishers Since 1817

49 EAST 33D ST., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

April 3, 1957

Dear Ed:

That broadcast on Dave's book was absolutely superb - and I am grateful for it. Could you have somebody in your office send me a copy of the script, please?

attached to letter in signature folder -

I know you've got other things on your mind, but I am eager to talk with you some more about the "Worlds in Crisis" book notion we discussed briefly on the phone a while ago.

As ever,

Simon Michael Bessie

Mr. Edward R.Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Bessie, M.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Publishers Since 1817

49 EAST 33D ST., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

April 22, 1957

Dear Ed,

That was a superb broadcast, and my gratitude is equalled only by David's.

Your commission, in the form of a copy of THE WAPSHOT CHRONICLE by John Cheever, is on its way.

And now, friend, that lunch or dinner; a few other topics.

As ever,

Michael

Simon Michael Bessie

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

SMB:jbp

Bessie
~~Bookko~~

April 5, 1957

Dear Bill:

Thanks for your gracious letter about Schoenbrun's book. I am confident it won't disappoint you.

As ever yours,

Mr. William T. Faricy, President
Association of American Railroads
Transportation Building
Washington 6, D.C.

rh

Letter went to Mike Bessie

Bessie, Mike

HARPER & BROTHERS

Publishers Since 1817

49 EAST 33D ST., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

February 27, 1957

Dear Ed,

It gives me great pleasure to send you an advance copy of AS FRANCE GOES by David Schoenbrun.

Your comment will be of great help to us in getting this book the attention that we think it deserves.

Yours,

Simon Michael Bessie

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

SMB:AC

P.S. That message still holds - I have received prompt & fulsome [illegible] to your element.

Bessie, S. Mike

HARPER & BROTHERS
Publishers Since 1817

49 EAST 33D ST., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

January 25, 1957

Dear Ed:

Many, many thanks for your very good words about AS FRANCE GOES by David Schoenbrun. I have sent your note on to Dave, and I know it will give him as much pleasure as it's given me. Needless to say, we are quoting you - in fact, on the back of the jacket - and I shall send you a copy of same as soon as they come in from the plant, which should be in about four weeks.

Thanks again.

As ever,

Michael

Simon Michael Bessie

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Bessie, Mike

HARPER & BROTHERS

Publishers Since 1817

49 EAST 33D ST., NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

January 8, 1957

Dear Ed:

Dave tells me that you have now read the proofs of AS FRANCE GOES and that you expressed approval. I am most eager for a quote from you, which would be of immense help to us in our announcements of the book. Could you please let me have your own good words?

Alan Moorehead (and indeed the Bessies) were so happy with our time with you the other night at our house. We must do that soon again.

Best wishes,

Michael

Simon Michael Bessie

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Schoenbrun

NOVEMBER 2, 1956

SCHOENBRUN

COLUMBIA

PARIS

MURROW SAYS RADIO STARTING HALF-HOUR ROUND UP MONDAY NIGHT STOP I PASSING THROUGH PARIS MONDAY PAN AM FLIGHT SIXTY-FOUR DUE TO ARRIVE 10:20 AM STOP IF CONVENIENT WOULD LIKE RECORD PIECE WITH YOU IN WHICH I TRY ASK QUESTIONS ABOUT KEY FRENCH POLICY MOST FREQUENTLY BEING ASKED HERE STOP CAN YOU DO AND PROVIDE RECORDING EQUIPMENT STOP REGARDS

BURKE

XXXXX
444-710-43

Schoenbrun, David

CBS NEWS PARIS BUREAU
33 Champs Elysees, Paris VIIIe Elysees 18-47

DAVID SCHOENBRUN

October 22, 1956

Dear Ed,

I have just read your letter about being tied up on Person to Person commitments. Apparently, then, you will not be able to consider my proposal for the International Houseguest show for the current season. Frankly, that suits me personally just as well. I have so many things to do these next few months that I am not at all anxious to start a new project, although Rosey thinks we ought to at least get a pilot done.

I really don't think there is any reason for haste. I've got a North African trip to make in a day or two from now. I have an assignment in Spain and then the Yearend Show. In February I've got to cover the birth of that baby and probably will have to do a Maybelline show on it. Then in March I've got some lectures and the publication of the book. It all seems very exhausting to me, on top of my regular daily schedule, particularly in my weakened condition. I have been in bed with flu, running high fever, for the past six days. This morning was my first morning out of bed but I had to crawl back again. The three-month stint on the book, plus the septicemia bout have taken a lot out of me.

Let's talk this over again in December when we meet for the Yearend go-around. Meanwhile all my best to you, Janet and Casey.

As ever,

David

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

October 16, 1956

Dear Dave:

I promised to write you about the possibility of doing a few PERSON TO PERSON pieces on film from abroad.

Johnny, Jesse, and I have concluded that for this year we cannot undertake it. The reason isn't that we wouldn't like to or that we don't believe it would be effective; it's that old "debbil" dollars and cents. We are committed on an annual basis to our entire staff, producers, reporters, technicians, etc. and we have got to pay them. The filmed versions that we talked about, which would be fairly expensive, would be an addition to the budget which we just can't stand.

There is a real possibility that we might decide in late spring when we start work on budgets for next year to shoot three or four pieces on film during the course of next summer.

As ever yours,

Mr. David Schoenbrun
CBS, Inc.
33 Champs-Elysees
Paris 8e
France

rh

Schoenbrun

JUNE 15, 1956

PRESS

SCHOENBRUN
COLBROSYS
PARIS

MURROW SAYS THANKS MUCHLY FOR PINAUT LAST

NIGHT STOP WAS USED. REGARDS

BURKE

Schoenbrun

MUNE 1, 1956

SCHOENBRUN
COLBROSYS
PARIS

MURROW SAYS
SALK PERSONALLY AND WEIGHT OF PUBLISHED EVIDENCE

INDICATES NO DANGER STOP INFORMATIVELY WE HAD NO

HESITATION ~~XXXX~~ HAVING CASEY INNOCULATED. REGARDS.

BURKE

414-43

RECEIVED
1956 MAY 29 PM 3:17
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

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ZP EL PARIS VIA WUCABLES MAY 29 1803

CBSINC

NYK

BURKE FOR MURROW INFORMATIVELY LUCYS PEDIATRICIAN URGING ME GIVE HER SALK VACCINE PARTICULARLY VIEW OUR PLANS SPEND SUMMER ROCKAWAY BEACH WHERE MANY CASES RECENT YEARS STOP DEEPLY APPRECIATE YOUR VIEW THIS DIFFICULT PARENTAL DECISION STOP FRENCH PEDIATRICIAN SAYS ABSOLUTELY NO DANGER ANY LONGER SALK VACCINE AND NO SPECIAL ECHNIQUE REQUIRED TO ADMINISTER STOP WE PLANNING DO HIS NEXT MONDAY IF YOUR BEST SOURCES CONCUR/REGARDS

SCHOENBRUN

205P..

Copy to

Schoenbrun

MAY 16, 1956

SCHOENBRUN
COLBROSYS
PARIS

MURROW SAYS COLUMBIA RECORDS DON'T THINK

MARRIAGE ALBUM MARKETABLE STOP SORRY AND

REGARDS.

BURKE

414-43

CBS NEWS GA PLS

Schoenbrun

WU INTL CABLES ZP EL PARIS 28 27 245

CBSINC

NYK

BURKE FOR MURROW OKAY SECONDARI BUT WHICH OF FIVE SPLENDID HOTELS DOES HE WANT PARAGRAPH INFORMATIVELY ARRIVING NEWYORK MONDAY WITH FAMILY HOPING SEE YOU REGARDS

SCHOENBRUN

Schoenbrun

MAY 7, 1956

URGENT
PRESS

DAVID SCHOENBRUN
COLBROSYS
PARIS

XXXYOUXX

MURROW SAYS IF YOU AREN'T BUSY HOW ABOUT

WRAPPING UP NATO CONFERENCE FOUR FIVE MINUTES.

CONFIRM.

BURKE

414-43

Copy / Date Feb 1955 (?) / cc: Schoenbrun Mr. Murrow

FROM: David Schoenbrun

TO: Day, Skedgell, Zellmer, Leiser, Dank

Sussing

BACKGROUND REPORT ON SAAR

Compared to many problems plaguing the Western Alliance in the Atomic Era the Saar is indeed a tiny speck of dust, but anyone who has ever had a speck of dust in the eye knows how painful it can be, no matter how tiny - that is the comment of a high ranking French official tonight on the latest Franco-German conflict over the coal-steel rich territory lying between their borders.

There is much to be said about both sides, certainly. Briefly, here is the French case as told to CBS by the Foreign Ministry:

The original agreement on the Saar, giving the French a fifty year lease on the mines and attaching the Saar to the French Economy and France monetary zone was made at the Moscow Conference of 1947, to remain in force de facto until a final peace treaty with Germany settled the ultimate de jure status of that pre-war territory of Hitler's Reich. This agreement was proposed and negotiated by John Foster Dulles who, at that time, was advisor to Secretary of State George Marshall. As a counterpart to this advantage to France, Dullus proposed, and the French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault agreed, that France should give up her reparations claims to Ruhr coal and steel production. Britain concurred. Of the four great powers, only the Soviet Union rejected the Dulles Saar agreement. In February 1948, France formally fulfilled her part of the bargain by renouncing reparations rights in Germany. From then until 1952, on several occasions, both the United States and Britain publicly confirmed this agreement. Dean Acheson's declaration of January 15, 1950, is an unequivocal confirmation of the allied guaranty to France on this issue.

In July 1952, the then French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman - father of European Union and most pro-German of all French statesmen - proposed that the Saar be given a "European statute", that is become politically an autonomous territory,

controlled by an eventual joint council of a European superstate. That was during the days when the EDC project was still a hope. Schuman proposed that France abandon all political controls in the Saar and maintain only economic privileges during a transitional period leading to a common free European community market. In the spring of 1953, Premier René Mayer confirmed Schuman's offer and went further by making it a prio condition to French ratification of EDC. At no point did France or her Anglo-American allies disavow or bring into question in any way the Moscow agreement covering the period up to a final disposition by a peace treaty. In November, 1952, elections were held in the Saar and the Hoffman government was elected by a big majority on a pro-European platform. The Germans bitterly criticized France for not licensing pro-German parties in those elections, but even the Germans admitted that the Hoffman government would still have won an absolute majority under any conditions. This new Saar government approved economic union with France in a Convention signed in Paris in May 1953.

The climax was reached and a new era of Franco-German friendship was hailed by all when Mendès-France and Adenauer reached a new agreement on the Saar in October 1954 - an agreement which satisfied parliamentary conditions for approval of the Treaties of Paris granting Germany sovereignty, the right to rearm and equal partnership in the Atlantic Pact. The French considered this to be a final confirmation of the original Saar accord.

The French offer in evidence Article 6 of the October agreement between Mendès and Adenauer: "Once approved, the statute of the Saar cannot be brought into question again until the final treaty of peace". This followed a clause providing for a referendum to be held in the Saar and during which the French agreed to allow full liberty of campaigning by pro-German parties. But, as Article 6 clearly states, once a referendum sets the statute the Germans must cease their agitation for the return of the Saar territory. To be perfectly fair,

however, the French further agreed that a second referendum would be held and that the Germans would again be given full liberty of opposition when the final Peace Treaty terms would be negotiated. What the French were trying to avoid, and what Adenauer himself concurred in those articles, was the repetition of a constant powerful agitation in the Saar, such as Hitler and Goebbels manufactured before the pre-war plebescite - an agitation that would continue to poison French-German relations and make it impossible for any French Government to lead Parliament and public opinion to the new policy of reconciliation with Germany. "How can we ask our people to let bygones be bygones and bury the hatchet when the Germans keep hitting us over the head on this Saar issue?", the French official asks.

The French thought they had finally solved the problem by Mendès' October deal with Adenauer. But Adenauer started the whole fight over again last week when he told the Bundestag that the 1947 agreement was no longer valid and that he had official assurances from America and Britain that they would no longer support the French case. Furthermore, Adenauer told his parliament that in his opinion German parties could continue to agitate in the Saar for return of the territory, even if the referendum decision goes against them.

The French consider this to be a clear cut breach of faith, a unilateral disavowal by Adenauer of the Formal agreement he had entered into last October. The French also point out that they have had no word from America or Britain renegging on their pledge to support the French case on the Saar, as agreed with Dulles in 1947, and so often restated by American statesmen since.

American and British officials are keeping prudently mum. They can't contradict Adenauer without calling him a liar - and there is every reason to believe that Adenauer was telling the truth when he said he had been advised that the Anglo-Americans had decided to abandon the guaranty to the French. On the other hand, they can't easily confirm Adenauer without admitting they deserted

their French allies without cause or explanation or prior consultation - a damaging admission in any circumstances but disastrous now, only two weeks before the French Senate is scheduled to begin a final ratification vote on the Treaties of Paris.

That is the detailed background argument case from the French viewpoint and essentially a factually accurate history as far as I am able to check with sources here. I am sure that the Germans can make a case for themselves too. As a foreign observer, I feel a good deal of fault lies on all sides, including our own American indiscretion telling each ally privately and independently that we are on his side instead of maintaining a strict objectivity and respect for pledges solemnly entered into.

It would be truly tragic if this ancient Saar issue which literally is a speck of coal-dust, no matter how painful, be permitted now to wreck the unity of Europe.

Of those present in Moscow in 1947, the only statesman still in office is Dulles who, more than any other man, is personally involved and responsible for this Saar issue. It was Dulles who made the deal and gave pledge to France. It could only be Dulles whom Adenauer had in mind when he said America had repudiated that pledge. It seems fair to ask: "Mr Dulles, what now?"

*

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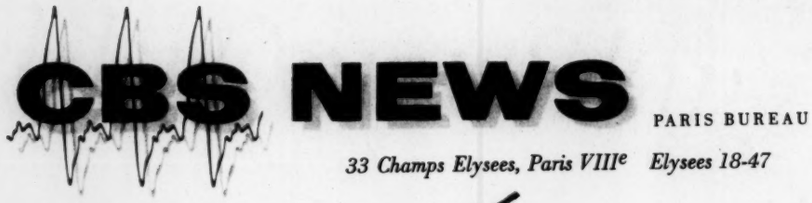
* *

Schoenbrun, David



PARIS BUREAU
33 Champs Elysees, Paris VIIIe Elysees 18-47

DAVID SCHOENBRUN

April 4, 1956

Dear Ed,

I have been working hard on analyzing the problem of the North African project; trying to be constructively critical. This letter then is an attempt to state the problem and to offer a solution.

First, I feel that both time and concept are lacking and the political climate is very bad, very delicate. Friendly says that he "must have the other side of the case" in Africa, that is the rebels' story, the "black man revolting against white domination". Why McClure and Kendrick were not required to get this in six months' work I do not know. But we cannot get it for him in Algeria. A civil war is raging there, a life-or-death struggle for their homes for more than a million settlers, perhaps even the fate of the French Republic itself. You cannot expect them to be reasonable, objective or tolerant of foreigners wandering around with cameras, talking to the rebels to get "their side of the case". I am all for defending freedom of the press, etc., but there is also such a thing as responsibility, a sense of measure. I don't recall that Friendly ever asked you or any other reporter to cross the lines to the North Korean or Chinese side while they were killing American boys, to ask them "for their side of the case" to insert in your SIN report on Korea.

The other side must be reported in some other place, then, than the battleground itself. Where? In Egypt, of course. That is where Nasser heads the Pan-Arab movement that supplies the rebels; that is where Algerian nationalist leader Ben Bella sends out his orders to the Army of Liberation in Algeria. We told this to Friendly <u>two months</u> ago. We told this to you at the airport when you were en route to Israel. You thought then that it was a "good hunch" to get a Nasser interview on Algeria in the bank. It was not done, for good reason I am sure. This is not a reproach. However, it seems to me unfair for Friendly now to put the heat on us about deadlines, urgency and "we MUST get the other side". We cannot allow faulty production to be blamed upon reporters who are not only <u>not</u> responsible for it but who actually foresaw the problem in plenty of time to have it licked in the right place. If Friendly MUST have the other side - and I too think it is important - then he MUST fly a reporter to Cairo to

get the other side. We have not got the time left to do it in Algeria and even if we had we should not do anything so foolish as to try to get it in the middle of the war area, to say nothing of the fact that it is a crime under the siege law to contact the rebels.

There is one possible alternative: to get the "other side" in Morocco or Tunisia. I could interview either Bourguiba in Tunisia or crown Prince Moulay Hassan in Morocco. The Prince is the C-in-C of the new independent Moroccan Army. Through these leaders of newly independent nations we can show the other side of the North African problem, as well as the other side of the Algerian rebellion. We can point to the impact of Moroccan-Tunisian independence on the Algerians, also the views of the Moroccans on the rights and wrongs of the rebellion. We must demonstrate too, to be completely objective, that independence is not a panacea; that it is indeed in many ways an illusion. Neither Morocco nor Tunisia can grow and prosper in freedom without economic and technical help. That's what the French mean by their new formula for North Africa: independence in inter-dependence. That's a major point I tried to make in my Moroccan report for SIN in 1952, a fiasco I have not yet forgotten.

Friendly destroyed that report in the editing. It came out as a tailpiece to the anniversary of the Wright Brothers' flight from Kitty Hawk. It was terrible and I lost some of my best sources in Morocco. In fact, I don't think I dare go back to Morocco now for SIN because, as I have told you before, Prince Moulay Hassan accused SIN of selling McClure's film to Margaret Biddle and the French for $50,000! The Prince refused to talk to me when I was in Rabat last November and I'm not sure that he will agree to another interview. This is a perfect example of how the editing and general handling of a show can boomerang on the reporter. In addition, this time it has boomeranged against Friendly too, for SIN is now persona non grata in Morocco. I recommend, therefore, that I tell this part of the story, the problem of the newly independent nations and their impact on the Algerian rebellion, by going to Tunisia rather than Morocco.

However, I don't want to have Tunisia barred to me in the future either. I feel I must ask for some assurances of being consulted on the final editing of this story, if necessary of flying home to help on the cutting. The Moroccan thing happened when you were in Korea, I think, and Friendly cut the show all alone. I do not mean in any way to challenge your right or his to put on the air exactly what you choose. It is your show, of course. But, however, minor or unimportant, I am nonetheless a reporter in my own right too and I deserve to have my say about

what is put on the air in my name or on a project in which I furnished the basic material. In a decade of work together I never had any such trouble with you on radio. I sent you my cables with confidence in the way you would use them and with pride in the fact that you were using them. Why then do I not have the same confidence and pride in SIN? Because we are now working not directly with each other but through intermediaries who do not share our standards, who are producers and technicians but not reporters. This is, of course, a general problem about the entire relationship of the foreign staff to the Friendlys and the McClures of SIN. What you are interested in now is this particular project, so I'll get on with that.

Our original concept cleared by you more than two months ago, to have Clark do the eastern frontier of Algeria with Tunisia, and then switch over to me to do the western frontier of Algeria and Morocco has now been scrapped. I regret that, for it was a clear-cut concept that permitted us to do a professional, objective and balanced job. It was not only scrapped, but no other concept was substituted, none was offered. All we are told is to shoot so many tens of thousand feet of film. That's not an outline. It's an extravagant, scatter-gun way of shooting. If Friendly and McClure went fishing for tuna I suppose they would dynamite the sea, haul in all the tuna killed and throw away the other species of fish accidentally destroyed in the operation. Well, I don't hunt that way and I don't want to report that way.

This then, in conclusion, and I'm sorry it had to be so long, is what I propose to you:

1) <u>That Clark continue to shoot the military picture of the rebellion</u>. He is doing that now with McClure but has precious little time for it. If he does not get enough then I suggest you hire our cameraman in Algiers, Jacques Alexandre, who is a first rate man, with all the military credentials. Use him as your "reporter-contact" man and send him with another SIN team back to the area to round out whatever Clark and McClure were unable to finish. Also I suggest you check the CBS news files and all film agency files for Library stuff to supply missing scenes. If this so violates SIN standards as to be impossible then you have no real choice but to postpone the airing of the show until another CBS reporter has a chance to go and do it. Again let me emphasize that the deadline trouble is Friendly's own making. I was packed and ready to leave on February 20th to work through March 25th. I would have given you five weeks' shooting in the bank and then updated it in the last two weeks in April or May. Now I only have those two weeks for the whole story. It is not enough to do a full or even an adequate job. I think it is an outrage to rush a serious assignment, as delicate as this. If Friendly doesn't want newsreel shots he should not give us a newsreel schedule.

2) <u>That you interview Chevallier in Algiers</u>. He is eloquent and effective and can give you the French "liberal" side of the case. He is both a French statesman - former Secretary of War in the Mendes Government - and an Algerian "settler". I urge you to make this a maximum effort, because it is worth it intrinsically and because it protects us against any kick-backs about whether we honestly presented the French case. Then, while still in Algiers, you might try to do a set-piece on the beach where we landed in '42, in front of the monument to the boys who died there. That's dramatic, moving and good reporting, and it might lick the geographical problem of locating North Africa, since, according to Friendly, you won't have time to go to Tangier. One more hunch on this part of it: time permitting, try to shoot a scene in the cemetery on the heights of Algiers. There are family plots there, with gravestones recording the deaths of Frenchmen, farmers etc., going back to 1804 etc. It will give the sense of the parade of history, make the point that this has not just been a <u>colony</u> like the British in India, but an intensive <u>settlement</u>. North Africa is, in this respect, like South Africa and not just a simple colonial problem. Incidentally, I do not understand Friendly's concept of dividing the show into those countries, north and south of the Equator. There is no real idea-relationship that way.

3) <u>That I go to Tunisia to do the themes outlined above about independence, etc</u>. I frankly, at this point, do not know whether there will be enough time to do this but, as always, you know you can count on me for a maximum effort. Present schedules call for me to fly home Saturday April 21 to anchor the commercial half-hour sold on the wedding. I will be pretty damned tired by then but I am willing nevertheless to turn right around and fly to Tunis with a camera team. Anybody but McClure. (If my job were at stake on this issue I would quit or be fired rather than work with him again. This is not anything but a simple statement of fact, stated calmly and after long reflection and with great regret). The earliest I could get to Tunis would be April 24th. I don't know now of course whether Bourguiba will be available then or thwn. I will have to check that after I hear from you what your decision is on how to finish this project.

4) I will need technical assistance on this too, since time is so short. Could you get me for two weeks someone like George Vicas, of the Gitlin staff, who worked on the Air Power show? He speaks perfect French, he is a very efficient, hard-working man. In fact I recommend you think about hiring someone like Vicas as a permanent European "Ed Scott". We really need a producer with the camera team now that SIN has grown this way.

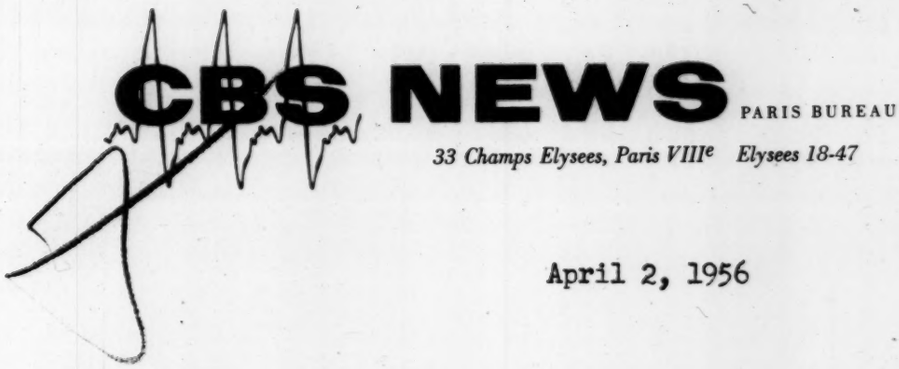
That's about it, Brother Ed, except to send you, as ever, my very fondest regards,

David

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
" See It Now "
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

DFS:pd

Schoenbrun, David



DAVID SCHOENBRUN

April 2, 1956

Dear Ed,

By now I guess you must have read Clark's report on his experiences with McClure and Friendly on the Algerian project. After much soul-searching Clark decided to return to Algeria and finish his part of it, ending with your arrival and the Chevallier interview. I urged him to do so, pointing out that if he had a case to make he would get a better hearing from you if he completed his part of the bargain first. Having listened to him for hours on end, two days in a row, I know this was not an easy decision for him to take. His every instinct, indeed his reasoned opinion, was to walk out. He did not do so for two main reasons: a) he agreed that as a professional he should not walk out of a project, unless he felt it was utterly hopeless, and that in any case all that remained was about a week's work which somehow he could get through; b) he was influenced finally to stick it out because of his regard for you and what your work represents in our profession.

Clark is too self-respecting to tell you this himself - he would think it obsequious - but I think you ought to know that his respect for you was a principal factor in his decision to carry on with a project of which he now thoroughly disapproves, not only emotionally but, far more serious, professionally, editorially. It is this latter point that impels me to write to you too, for I am also now involved in this last-minute attempt to make deadline on this story. Let me first say - I owe this to Clark - that I have read his letter and I endorse his argument without reservations. I do not say this only out of friendship for Clark. That is not a factor in a professional evaluation. Indeed, if there is a friendship and loyalty factor at all it is my friendship for you that makes me step into this unpleasant affair.

Clark's experiences in Algeria so closely parallel my own with McClure and Friendly in Morocco, and many other places, and are so akin to what both Smith and Kendrick have told me that they have the ring of authenticity. It is not McClure alone who causes friction and anxiety. It is also Friendly, his extravagant demands and, above all, his lack of planning. Furthermore,

in the three and a half years that Clark has worked in my bureau I have found him to be a man of utmost integrity both professionally and privately. Temperamentally, if he has any faults, it is that he is too easy-going, rather than impatient. If Clark blew up on McClure, then that really is serious. Clark, of course, is operating in a tense and dangerous situation in which McClure's foibles simply cannot be tolerated. I would agree with Friendly that you "are not running a popularity contest", but that is not the point. We are working in the field under combat conditions and "popularity" is a most vital factor. This must be a team effort, with each member having confidence and trust, yes, indeed, liking for the others. You don't send men on patrol in enemy territory if they hate each other or if they refuse to recognize the unconditional authority of the topkick. If you do your patrol won't come back. In any case you can't produce a film or do a major report while fighting like cats and dogs every minute of the day. And that is what it is like working with McClure. If Clark alone said this there might be room for doubt. But Clark, Schoenbrun, Smith and Kendrick can't all be wrong while Mrs. McClure's little boy Billy is the only one in step. In fact, it's pretty damned humiliating for veterans like Smith, Kendrick and myself, forgetting Clark, to have to come to you, our esteemed friend and colleague, to report our troubles with an upstart kid cameraman.

Enough of this. It's too distasteful and time-wasting. I'm sure you know the facts. What really counts now, fighting against time, is simply this question: have we got a story or haven't we? The answer to that right now is: No! Can we get a story in the time that remains, and how? I think maybe we can but I am not sure. It depends on many other factors extraneous to the story itself. I shall spend the next few days thinking through this project and will send a full working outline to you in Algiers.

Meanwhile, good luck and, as ever, best regards.

David

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
" See It Now "
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

A. Schneider

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting system.
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Congratulations on "Years of Crisis"!!!
It tops the "debates" of the candidates.
By why do we have to wait for another year
for the next show!!! why not once a month.

The reason I am writing you is to ask
you a favor. will you please refer this letter to
your CORRESPONDENT FROM FRANCE. I am
sorry that I cannot address him by name.
I believe his first name is David.
If I may be critical — you did not give
these men enough credit.

Albert J Schneider.

2142 EAST 95TH PLACE
PHONE REGENT 1-8627

ALBERT J. SCHNEIDER
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

CHICAGO 17.
ILLINOIS

To the Correspondent from FRANCE.

Dear Sir:

I am sorry I cannot address you by name. However I was very impressed by some remarks you made on "years of crisis" Dec 29, concerning the passing of the old order in France and the coming of the new. Being an Associate professor of accounting at the University of Illinois - Chicago I was particularly impressed and curious about your remark concerning "the Poetic accountants". I have noted a slight pulsation in these tones amongst a few of the brighter students here in America, however the feeling is still most obscure. Perhaps I am reading into their feelings - your idea. I would appreciate a couple of lines from you in an attempt to concretize the notion of "the Poetic accountant" or a short list of references that I might read in order to get an idea of what you are driving at. Also, could you give me the name and address of the French National professional accountants society or association.

Thank you for an interesting evening.

A J Schneider

2142 EAST 95TH PLACE
PHONE REGENT 1-8627

ALBERT J. SCHNEIDER
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

CHICAGO 17.
ILLINOIS

Schoenbrun, David

CBS NEWS PARIS BUREAU

33 Champs Elysees, Paris VIIIe Elysees 18-47

DAVID SCHOENBRUN

December 6, 1955

Dear Ed,

Mendes over-played his hand the night you left. He not only defeated Faure but made the mistake of doing it by a constitutional majority. His lieutenants admit now that he made a mistake in judgment. He wanted to defeat Faure crushingly but he underestimated Faure's courage. He thought that Faure would not dare to dissolve Parliament.

The advance on the election date has changed my plans. I should now stay here through as much of the campaign as possible, don't you agree? I am planning therefore to fly to New York on the 27th of December rather than the 22nd, and will return as soon as possible after the Year End Show. Therefore, there is no point in taking Dorothy and Lucy on such a long trip for so short a time. I will however send them home for the summer vacation. Please send their love to Janet and Casey, their regrets that they will not be seeing them and their best wishes for the New Year.

Love,

David

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22NY

DFS:bbm

51-5/55

Schoenbrun

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

Private Wire

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DATE NOV. 28, 1955 19

CHARGE TO ACCOUNT NO. | | | |
Div. Dept.

URGENT PRESS

COLBROSYS
PARIS

CONFIRMING MURROW CIRCUIT 1900 GMT

BURKE

Schoenbrun

OCTOBER 13, 1955

COLBROSYS
PARIS

FROM MURROW DELIGHTED INTERVIEW REYNAUD EITHER ~~[illegible]~~ MONDAY OR FRIDAY WHICHEVER CONVENIENT.

BURKE

414-43
fe

Schoenbrun, D.

OCTOBER 3, 1955

PRESS

SCHOENBRUN
COLBROSYS
PARIS

GREETINGS MURROW SAYS PLEASE UP ORDER SELF FIVE AND HALF MINUTES GENERAL SITUATIONER BEARING IN MIND POSSIBILITY WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO USE UNTIL TOMORROW DUE UNCERTAINTY IKE'S CONDITION STOP PLEASE CONFIRM.

BURKE

411-43

Conf. Schoenbrun

DAVE SCHOENBRUN
COLBERGSTS
PARIS

MURROW SAYS HAVE TALKED WINTERHALTER ADVISING HIM I PREPARED DO TITO INTERVIEW WHICH HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED BELGRADE FOR JUNE 19 BUT STRONGLY RECOMMENDING THAT YOU DO HOUSEGUEST INSTEAD AS I BELIEVE IMPACT YOUR FORMAT MORE CONSIDERABLE STOP WINTERHALTER HAS TELEPHONED EMBASSY AND THEY AGREE COMMUNICATE BELGRADE STOP PERSONALLY SEE NO REASON WHY YOU SHOULDN'T COMMUNICATE YOUR FRIENDS BELGRADE OR ASK BEBLER STOP THINK I HAVE DONE EVERYTHING POSSIBLE STOP WILL KEEP YOU ADVISED. REGARDS.

BURKE

414-43

fc

cc: John Day and Fred Friendly

Corr. S.
Schoenbrun, David

September 12, 1955

Dear Dave:

This is a hasty answer to yours of August 30th. I have been back to work almost two weeks and it is hell. The firing of Costello hasn't improved morale around here any, and it is in fact a scandal; but I'm afraid nothing can be done about it. The boys who did the deed were careful to see that I knew nothing about it until it was irrevocable. What they propose to do about someone to talk about Asia on the Year End Show -- if they decide to have it -- I don't know.

On the big African piece, McClure and Kendrick will be leaving soon. We have decided, I hope wisely, to leave the North African part, which we certainly want you to do, to the final phase because there we will have to be up to date. Places like Kenya, Abysinia, and the Gold Coast aren't likely to change but, as you say, the position in North Africa is.

My summer was rather uneventful. Casey fell out of the hay loft, broke his arm, fell off his horse, and all three of us cracked up in a plane on the way home from the West Coast, but nobody hurt.

I am more than eager to read your book.

As ever yours,

Mr. David Schoenbrun
Villa Anbona
La Nartelle - Ste. Maxime
France

rh

CBS NEWS PARIS BUREAU
33 Champs Elysees, Paris VIIIe Elysees 18-47

DAVID SCHOENBRUN
Villa Anbona,
La Nartelle - Ste Maxime,
(Var).

August 30, 1955.

Dear Ed,

Pat Davenport just called to tell me of a cable announcing your return to the air. It made me realize with a shock that the summer is almost gone and that it has been a very long time since I have seen or talked with you.

I have, as you can imagine, been deeply involved in this book. I have a little hut of my own just next to the villa in which the family is living down here, at La Nartelle, and I have been living the life of a monk these past three months. It has been a good life. I desperately needed this time for reflection, to think back upon and through the crowded, confusing daily events of the past decade, surely one of the most dramatic in French and in world history. I am within sight of the end now. By the time I return to Paris on October 1st, the complete draft should have been virtually concluded.

It will be good to get back and to begin reporting on the new situation that exists today. I have asked to be assigned to the Geneva Foreign Ministers Conference, and I hope my request will be endorsed. I have believed for such a long time and against such odds that we would be seeing the beginning of the end of the cold war that I would hate to miss the transitional conference. Just as I have always been certain that there would be no hot war, I have been equally convinced that the problems of peace would be as difficult and possibly even more painful than the threat of war.

Looking back upon our last few year-end shows it seems to me that our collective reporting and judgment has proved sound. Are we going to have another one this year, do you think ? I feel strongly that the year-end show and the reporting that we do for you both in radio and television are all that is left of the once great CBS News tradition.

Have you and Fred further advanced your plans for the African report ? Insofar as France is concerned, North Africa is now the top priority issue. It is a new Indochina and it has been going through exactly the same process that brought tragedy to Indochina in 1946 and 1947.

I cabled Fred some weeks back, in answer to his query about my availability and desire to participate in this show, that I was both available and eager to participate after my return on October 1st. I have heard nothing since, except that Bill McClure had been through Paris and had asked whether I could help get him the two rooms next to our present office so that he could return to Paris for his European headquarters. I told Davenport to tell Bill that we would be delighted to have "See It Now" back with us.

I hope that all is well with you, Janet and Casey. My family is thriving on the Côte d'Azur. Ladylike little Lucy has become a sun-worshipping savage. No member of the family has had a pair of shoes on for three months. It's heaven, brother Ed, it's heaven. See you back in hell in about three weeks time. Meantime, if you have a moment, which I assume is highly unlikely, please drop us a line.

Love,
Dave

Mr. E. Murrow,
CBS News,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Schoenbrun, Da

APRIL 1, 1955

DAVE SCHOENBRUN
PRESS

COLBROSTE

PARIS

PROSCHOENBRUN EXBURROW WHAT YOU THINK SIN PIRCE PIERRE OR FOR PERSON TO PERSON WHEN HE VISITS HERE.

REGARDS,

BURKE

FU
[redacted]
h1h-720-43

Schoenbrun, D.

RECEIVED
1955 MAR -8 AM 9:32
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

PW4

N83 PARIS VIA PREWI 73/72 RTP 8 1357 GMT

SPECIAL COLUMBIA NEWYORK

BURKE PROMURROW AND FRIENDLY THANKS YOUR MESSAGE DISAPPOINTED UNABLE PROCEED BUT ADMITTEDLY STAFF PROBLEM SERIOUS WITH CLARK STILL CONVALESCENT AND SMITH ABOUT TAKE OFF FOR COUPLE MONTHS THUS DOWNTYING KENDRICK LONDON PARAGRAPH

HAPPY REPORT HAVE ARRANGED SERIES IMPORTANT SHOWINGS YOUR OPPENHEIMER NEHRU KINES AT NATO SHAPE UNESCO AND EMBASSY STARTING NEXT WEEK STOP ADDITIONALLY VERY TOPLEVEL PRIVATE SHOWING SCHEDULED MY HOUSE SATURDAY NIGHT ABOUT WHICH AIRMAILING TODAY REGARDS

SCHOEN924A

Friendly Lawsoby
F.S.

SCHOENBRUN

924A TAPE CU

ACK **********

OK 1 CBS

Schoenbrun David

PRESS WIRELESS, INC.

PHONES :
ADMINISTRATION OPE. 07-70-71-72
OPERATING ROOM : OPE. 40-01

8, Rue Édouard-VII — PARIS

CABLE ADRESS :
RADIOPRESS PARIS
TELEX : 21.074

VIA PREWI

February 5

Dear Ed,

A quiet moment at the studio,post-air,the only quiet minutes I can grab these days,to think of old friends and to send them a word of good cheer--God knows there is little of that these days either.

This morning I read with deep pleasure and a warm glow your letter to Mike Bessie. It was this kind of a reward that I used to dream about in a Walter Mitty haze during the long,tortuous years of struggle on the manuscript. I never really believed that the dream would come true. We have received other generous letters from old,valued friends--David Bruce,Jean Monnet,Janet Flanner--but none has meant as much to me personally as yours.

The latest news on the book continues to be good. Book-of-the-Month told Mike they thought it an excellent book and would recommend it to their members in their bulletin.They said they would have liked to take it but feared that there was not enough membership interest in a book limited to one country,particularly since there are so few Americans of French descent. This,as you know,is precisely the response I expected from BOM.I am delighted, however,that they think highly enough of it to recommend it.The best news is that Life,International has bought a chapter (Manners,Morals and Mores of the French) and is going to give it a big play. Also good news is the signing of a contract for the French edition.The biggest publisher in France,Julliard, has taken it and has sent a rave review notice to Bessie about it.

On the family front all goes well.Dot is busy painting,Lucy is first in her class in her French school--no mean achievement for an American girl.At the moment she is busy having measels but she should be out of bed in a day or two. We all of us send our love to all the Murrows.

David

Schoenbrun, David

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
33, CHAMPS-ELYSÉES - PARIS - VIIIe
ÉLYSÉES 18-47

DAVID SCHOENBRUN
PARIS CORRESPONDENT

cc: Brigadier Lionel L. Cross

January 12, 1955

Dear Ed,

I am sure that you will remember with pleasure Brigadier Lionel Cross who was Buck Lanham's deputy and who is now Chief PRO for Al Gruenther here at SHAPE.

Lionel is visiting New York at the end of this month and has expressed a desire to say hello to you.

Best regards,

David

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
See It Now
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

DFS:pd

Schoenbrun, David

RECEIVED
1954 NOV 10 PM 1:59
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

NP004 CD010 28/27 PD INTL FR

ZP EL PARIS VIA WUCABLES 10 1842

PRESS COLUMBIA

NYK

BURKE PROMURROW MADAME MENDES VERY PLEASED SENDS REGARDS TO SENATOR HOPES WILL SEE HER WASHINGTON PARAGRAPH PERSONALLY CONCUR YOUR SENTIMENT WHOLE HEARTEDLY REGARDS

CHOENBRUN

148PM..

Schoenbrun

RECEIVED
1954 SEP -7 PM 12:33
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

NP006 CD009 (PSX396) 57/53 PD INTL

ZT PARIS VIA WUCABLES SEP 7 1954 1644

PRESS COLUMBIA

NYK

PROMORGAN PROMURROW

INFORMATIVELY MENDESFRANCE GAVE OFFRECORD TALK ANGLOAMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION LUNCHEON WHICH DID NOT INCLUDE ANYTHING HE DIDNT ALREADY TELL US FOR SIN STOP IF ANYONE BREAKS OFFRECORD RESTRICTION WHICH WOULDNT SURPRISE ME IT SEEMS TO ME YOU COULD GO TO TOWN ON 7,45 RADIO FROM SIN TRANSCRIPT REGARDS

SCHOENBRUN.

1121AMEST.

Schoenbrun, D

November 27, 1953

Dear Dave and Howard:

Fred Painton is going to Paris about the first of the year to do feature pieces for INS. I knew him in Korea where he was working for the United Press. I have never heard Fred on the air and believe that he is without microphone experience but he is a first-class reporter and a solid citizen, and I think you fellows ought to get to know him. He might be useful as a Stringer some day. There probably would not be too much difficulty getting permission to use him from INS.

Cordially,

Mr. David Schoenbrun
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
33, Champs-Elysees
Paris 8e

rh
cc: Mr. Fred Painton

Schoenbrun, David

November 27, 1953

Dear Dave:

This is just a note to let you know that Teddy and Nancy White were on PERSON TO PERSON last Friday, and we thought they were terrific.

Cordially,

Mr. David Schoenbrun
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
33, Champs-Elysees
Paris 8e

rh

PRESS

NOVEMBER 27, 1953

DAVID SCHOENBRUN
COLBROSYS
PARIS

PLEASE ADVISE LAIRD REGRETFULLY QUOTE MY BERLIN SUGGESTION UNQUOTE HAS COLLAPSED STOP LET ME KNOW IF THERE IS ANYTHING I CAN DO FINANCIALLY OR OTHERWISE STOP REGARDS

ED MURROW

1-43

1280

WESTERN UNION

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

OW

Received VIA WESTERN UNION CABLES at 40 Broad St., New York, N. Y. Telephone HAnover 2-2920

1953 NOV 13 PM 5 0

Schwerbrun

•PSX815 =PS782 ZP EL PARIS 94/92 1/52/50 13=

LT COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NYK=

485 MADISON AVE

PROCHURCH PROMURROW STRICTLY PERSONAL PARAGRAPH LAIRD JUST TOLD ME YOUR QUOTE BERLIN SUGGESTION UNQUOTE ASKING ME QUERY YOUR PRESENT STATUS STOP HE NOW FACING IMPORTANT DECISIONS HIS FUTURE WITH UPCOMING PUBLICITY PROSPECTS BUT PREFERS AVOIDING BUSINESS COMMITMENTS IF ANY EARLY CHANCE MATERIALIZATION SUGGESTION PARAGRAPH CONFIDENTIALLY EYEM=.

WESTERN UNION
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

Received VIA WESTERN UNION CABLES at 40 Broad St., New York, N. Y. Telephone HAnover 2-2920

2/ .PSX815 =2/PS782 LT COLU 42=

:SURE HE ROCKBOTTOM FINANCIALLY DESPITE HOPEFUL TALK BRIGHT PROSPECTS STOP HE KEEPS REFUSING MY OFFERS FINANCIAL AID AND ASKS ME ONLY RECOMMENDATION FOR COMEBACK WHICH EYE MOST HEARTILY HEREBY DO GUARANTEEING MY BEST COOPERATION SHOULD IT EVER BE NEEDED BEST REGARDS=

:SCHOENBRUN=.

Na 2-6681
Fri Nov 13
3:45

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

~~21, Rue de Berri - PARIS (8e)~~
38, Champs-Élysées - PARIS-8e
ÉLYSÉES 18-47

Will call when he calls.

DAVID SCHOENBRUN
PARIS CORRESPONDENT

Mon. 3:30
11/16

October 21, 1953

Dear Ed,

Teddy White is on his way home for the launching of his new book which, as you know, is the Book of the Month November selection. We spoke briefly about this in Berlin, particularly the idea of interviewing Teddy on your 7:45 PM radio show. Now that he has scored so heavily with his book on Europe, coming after his great "Thunder out of China, Teddy is one of the few real global experts of American journalism.

Earlier, I had written to Jesse about Teddy and his wife Nancy and his two children Hayden and David as possible guests for Person to Person, but Jesse didn't think that this was a big enough "name". It is a pity in a way because they are a very handsome and articulate family and I think have plenty of human interest as well as brains. The two kids were born and raised in Paris, are now age 5 and 3 respectively. Nancy was a Time-Life researcher in New York and also has had considerable experience in India and Western Europe. Perhaps later on you might be able to use them as a change of pace piece on one of the Person shows. I am sure that Teddy at any rate will make a wonderful 7:45 PM spot.

He is already signed up with some of the other networks for appearances but we are very anxious to get the best lineup for CBS. I am writing at the same time to Lyman Bryson, Bill Leonard and Ed Morgan. Teddy will give you a ring on arrival, sometime around the first of November. In the meantime, could you have one of your staff call Betty Vaughan at William Sloane Associates, 425 Fourth Avenue? Betty is handling publicity on the book and has the program schedule of White's commitments so far and can work out whatever date you desire.

Best regards to everybody.

Cordially,

David

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
"See It Now"
485 Madison Avenue

Schoenbrun, David

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

~~21, Rue de Berri - Paris-VIII~~
33, Champs-Élysées - PARIS-8e
ÉLYSÉES 18-47

D SCHOENBRUN
S CORRESPONDENT

October 13, 1953

Dear Ed,

Many thanks for your letter and script of October 7.

I'll have a word with Sig about the show when he is here but, like you, I doubt that the TV boys will pick it up.

Howard and Dick have both spoken to me about my memo to you, approve it in form and motive. We would like to avoid the split but, if not, then we still want to stay as a team with you in radio and SIN.

We've all come a long way and have been through too much together to let anyone break us up.

All the best to your busy gang in New York and love to Janet.

Warmest regards,

David

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
"See It Now"
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

DFS:pd

Schoenbrun, D

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

~~21, Rue de Berri - Paris-VIIe~~
33, Champs-Élysées - PARIS-8e
ÉLYSÉES 18-47

DAVID SCHOENBRUN
PARIS CORRESPONDENT

October 1, 1953

Dear Ed,

Attached is a letter from Commander Safford asking for a copy of the show we did on the 7:45 from Berlin.

send

I note that my old friend has turned up as director of the Plans Division in the Navy Office of Information. That might prove to be useful to Friendly for any facilities he might need from Navy.

I have had a flock of enthusiastic letters from people back home about the Berlin See It Now. I am waiting very anxiously to see the kinescope. Everyone tells me that it was a magnificent show.

Have planted the "Person to Person" idea with General Gruenther for some future visit to the home of his son and daughter-in-law. You know his boy was very badly wounded in Korea and only recently got out of the hospital. The General will be home briefly next week and has promised me that he would try to call and say hello to you with a pledge to appear on "Person to Person" just as soon as he is home long enough to arrange it.

Best regards to all.

Cordially,

David

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
"See It Now"
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

DFS:pd
Encs. 2

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

September 21, 1953

Dear Dave:

Congratulations on the fine, straightforward common sense on your broadcast last Friday night with Ed Murrow. I understand that several people in the United States listen to the Murrow program, but I wish everybody in this country could hear that one. Twice.

As former Chief of the Press Section in SHAPE'S Public Information Division, I have long been aware of the truths you enunciated; what impressed me was the skill with which they were said. It was another exposition of "enlightened self-interest" that was the subject of several addresses by General Eisenhower when he was SACEUR. But it was far better than anything Pete Carroll ever did for the General.

If the broadcast is ever reduced to print, I'd sure like to have a copy.

Cordially,

R. W. SAFFORD,
Commander, U.S. Navy,
Director, Plans Division.

Mr. David Schoenburn,
Columbia Broadcasting System
21 Rue de Berri,
Paris 8mme, France

October 1, 1953

Dear Bob,

What a pleasant surprise hearing from you today, and such a kind and cheering letter it was.

I have written to Ed Murrow asking whether there are any copies left of that show. However, I doubt that there ever were any, since it was a completely ad lib conversation that we had in the Berlin studio that day. They might have monitored it in New York, but I don't think it's likely. The usual procedure, I believe, is to record the piece on tape, hold it a few days for possible inquiries or protests and then erase the tape for re-use.

Please give my very best regards to all my friends in the Navy and Defense Departments, particularly Commander Jack Allen if he has returned from the Pacific. Special love to General "Beau" Beishline too.

Hope I'll see you in Washington one of these days.

All the best,

Commander Robert W. Safford
Director, Plans Division
Navy Department
Office of Information
Washington 25, D. C.

DFS:pd

File

Schoenbrun

Sept 12, Sunday

Dear Ed,

Just a quick note of best wishes for the new season.

I'll be back on the beat the first week of October. I'm afraid the book is still very far from home. I was mad to think it could be written in three months. There is nothing so tough as charting a course through the jungle of mystification that the French deliberately cultivate.

I have finished three of the most important and most difficult chapters, a total of some 150 typewritten pages, which is not bad for the nine weeks that I have been working but far behind the deadline originally set up. Ive had wonderfully encouraging letters from Teddy White and Howard Smith, who both told me about the agony they went through. Writing a book is the toughest challenge Ive ever faced. Its a great exercise in humility. When you face that blank sheet on the typewriter it seems to reflect the blankness of your own mind and inspiration. Its awful to think of parading your ignorance in public, permanently fixed between two covers. Since I started writing about France Ive begun to realize how little I know about it.

I had lunch with Irwin Shaw yesterday and he too told me that what Im experiencing is the feeling of awe that overcomes all writers, and he says you never lose it. He has just spent the last six months writing the screen play adaptation of his own book the Young Lions, and he says it was torture. It was indeed encouraging to learn that a pro like Irwin could spend six months in just adaptation of something already written.

Howard and Alex Kendrick have both been here briefly and have seen the manuscript and have encouraged me with very enthusiastic comments. Im looking forward to showing it to you in December.

Best regards
David

Program Operations

SIN

ed have copy of this.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

21, RUE DE BERRI . PARIS - VIIIe

ÉLYSÉES 18-47

DAVID SCHOENBRUN
PARIS CORRESPONDENT

March 17, 1953

return to

Fred: I like this

Dear Ed and Fred,

I think I have found the perfect place to shoot the Schuman Plan story that we have been writing about so long.

It is the ARBED steel plant in Luxembourg. ARBED, as you know, is the giant steel trust of Luxembourg, which supports the country so that there are virtually no taxes there.

The particular plant which I have in mind is at Esch on the Luxembourg-French border. The unique feature of this plant is a tunnel that runs from their main furnace shed, some 150 yards west and a few hundred feet underground, plunging right underneath the French border into a French iron ore mine. On the other side of the plant is a railroad siding with a trunk line connecting this to the main Luxembourg German border.

Coke from Germany comes in at the east side of the plant while iron ore from under the French border is hauled up to the Luxembourg surface on the west side of the plant, then put through the mixing process to produce Luxembourg steel that is then molded into rails for Holland - the whole operation now being part of one common market with national frontiers and national differences eliminated.

We could shoot the entire story right at that ARBED plant with the faces of the Luxembourg steel puddlers, French iron miners, German coal haulers, perhaps we can even get a Dutch customer on the scene, or even an Argentinian to whom the community is selling some of its products. Perhaps a short scene or two of the High Authority headquarters in Luxembourg city, with Jean Monnet the French President and Etzel the German vice president of the community.

I think that this is a natural for May 1st which is the final date on which the steel market goes into effect. May 1st is a Friday, so you could run it on the previous or immediately following Sunday show. I think that this picture could probably be shot in one week, with a fairly low budget, would make an exciting visual presentation of this very important but abstract subject, and I am very anxious to do it.

I have gotten clearance from Monnet on the project, but have not yet approached the ARBED people. They are reportedly very difficult and shy away from all publicity but with the help of Monnet and Perle Mesta who is very friendly with the ARBED administrators I am sure we can swing it.

Please let me know about this as soon as you can, so that I can get the project lined up.

All the best,

David

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Mr. Fred W. Friendly
CBS Television - See It Now
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

DFS:pd

3 M

April 29, 1952
(Dictated April 25)

Dear Dave:

Thanks muchly for yours of April 11. I am delighted that the pictures met some measure of approval.

Am just back from Washington where General Bradley, amongst others, spoke of you in the highest possible terms. Forgive me for not answering your cable about Ike's successor. I attempted to thrash it out with Bradley, but he just stuck his chin out and wouldn't give an inch.

We will send you another kinescope or two in the course of next week. I think the one we did on the Missouri River flood last week was a fairly good job.

As ever yours,

Mr. David Schoenbrun
21, Rue De Berri
Paris 8e, France

nic

(7)

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
21, RUE DE BERRI - PARIS - VIIIe
ÉLYSÉES 18-47

DAVID SCHOENBRUN
PARIS CORRESPONDENT

April 11, 1952

received copy too

Dear Ed and Fred,

I had another showing of your pictures at a dinner party which I gave at my house last night.

The dinner guests, plus people I invited for the showing after dinner, totaled thirty and a full list of names is appended.

The pictures had a huge success with the Americans and French both. None of the Americans present had seen your show before, since they have been mostly living over here or traveling since it has been on the air.

Irwin Shaw, Milt Sperling, Doug Schneider and Teddy White were tremendously enthused. Irwin said it was the finest job of visual reporting he had ever seen. Sperling told me that the Korean report packed much more punch than any of the fictitious war stories they turn out in the Hollywood studios.

Eve Curie was, if anything, even more enthusiastic and said that your opening show was the finest reporting she had ever witnessed in any medium. Eve also liked the SHAPE report although she was, as you might expect, very critical of her own appearance - that is the photography. She thought that the SHAPE picture suffered from being shown along with the Korean piece, quite naturally, because of the difference in dramatic and human interest between a hot war story and a paper headquarters. She thought that the SHAPE report was excellent as far as it went, but that it left her with a longing to have seen more, particularly to have seen some soldiers and something of concrete Western defense outside the headquarters. This was not the opinion of most of the other viewers who understood that the picture had not promised to be anything more than a report on SHAPE. Irwin Shaw and Pierre de Leusse said that they had not really understood or appreciated what SHAPE was until they had seen this picture.

Eve called me this morning and I gave her your address, Ed, at the Park Avenue apartment. She is going to write you directly about the pictures.

I wish you would send me some new kines for more showings. Send them addressed to SHAPE, Public Information Division, APO 55, Postmaster New York, Attention Major Robert Cranston. If possible, use a CBS or See It Now label, so that Cranston will know immediately what it is and deliver it to me. In this way we avoid customs hold ups.

With best personal regards to you both,

Cordially,

David

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Mr. Fred W. Friendly
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

DFS/pd
Enc.

LIST OF PEOPLE PRESENT

April 10, 1952

General and Mrs. Michaelis (SHAPE)

Comte Pierre de Leussé (Director Division Information, Chief Spokesman Quai d'Orsay)

Miss Eve Curie

Mr. Guillaume Guindey (Director Foreign Trade, French Finance Ministry)

Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Schneider (Director Division Mass Communications UNESCO)

Mr. & Mrs. Henry Cassirer (Television specialist UNESCO)

Mr. & Mrs. Irwin Shaw

Mr. & Mrs. Theodore White (The Reporter Magazine, "Thunder out of China" etc.)

Mr. Henry R. Labouisse (Ambassador USA Mission to France M.S.A.)

Miss Simone Servais (Spokesman, news attaché N.A.T.O)

Mr. Sidney Fine (Chief PRO, M.S.A., personal assistant William Draper)

Mrs. Brigitte Servan-Schreiber (Paris-Presse, Les Echos columnist)

Mr. & Mrs. Milton Sperling (Milton is producer Warner Bros; his wife is Harry Warner's daughter)

Mr. & Mrs. William McClure

Mrs. Gladys Gould (Radio-TV producer OWI, ECA, presently actress new J.B.Luc play "Feuilles de la Vigne" currently showing in Madeleine Theatre)

Mr. & Mrs. George Marton (European Agent Twentieth Century Fox Films)

Miss Patricia Davenport (C.B.S. Paris Bureau)

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
21, RUE DE BERRI . PARIS - VIIIe
ÉLYSÉES 18-47

DAVID SCHOENBRUN
PARIS CORRESPONDENT

(SIN)

Fred F

Fred received copy. Dm.

April 8, 1952

Dear Ed and Fred,

Someone ought to tell Ike the facts of public life. Those eminent chowder-heads, Buck Lanham and Cabot Lodge, either don't know or are afraid. The latest story about Lanham around here is that he isn't really a yes-man for Ike. Any time Ike says no, Lanham says no too. And that's most of the time.

I fought myself out with Lanham and had one medium-sized bout with Ike himself about the NATO report. I pleaded with him to set a decent release time and predicted that his 0001 time would in any case be violated, as it was. I also tried to get him to do a radio recording separately from the TV spot, but Ike was stubborn as a Kansas mule. He hates both radio and TV and suffers from the delusion that he can virtually do without them. He has the strange complex about TV particularly, that it is purely a publicity medium for publicity-seekers, and it offends his sense of propriety to stand before a camera. I asked him what the difference was, publicity-seeking-wise, between a press conference without cameras and one with cameras and he couldn't honestly explain the moral principle involved. He just doesn't like it.

I am now engaged in a fight with Lanham about calling a news conference, with cameras, as soon as the announcement is official that Ike has requested relief from duty. Our association has made such a request and I'm again the pool man on it. That jerk Lanham says Ike's letter will speak for itself. He insists there will be no more appearances by Ike for us until the day he leaves at a big farewell press conference. And he refuses to discuss the possibility of Ike making any TV or radio addresses on some special trip home, for one of the three occasions mentioned in a previous report of mine. That's up to Ike, says Lanham, and just pushes the papers through to Ike's aide and you never hear about it again.

I think it would be a good idea for Ed to get in touch with Paul Hoffman about this. It is the only way I know to line up Ike futurely. And he is certainly going to need a radio-TV campaign manager, with some authority, or he'll make some bad enemies in our media. God help the man who takes the job. Ike will be very tough to handle, I think.

I'm sorry about the Notre Dame Easter spot. I pulled every possible string to get permission. Philippe Barrès, whose father was one of France's greatest Catholic writers, and the Count de Leusse, of the Quai d'Orsay, a socialite Catholic leader, both called the Archbishop of Paris himself to back up my request. Through them I got to talk to him about it, and he was extremely pleasant. Monseigneur Feltin, the Archbishop, told me the request came too late to be granted. That is, it came just before the beginning of Holy Week, with special services and conferences of the French bishops in Paris all week long. He told me that he would however grant us special permission to make a film inside Notre Dame, with him and the choir, the organ, the bells, processions, almost anything we liked, after Holy Week. I have an appointment with his film director, Father Pichard, next week to discuss this. I think we ought to make a Notre Dame film, perhaps the Easter Service and the Christmas Eve Service, that is, the highlights of each, for future use. I don't think we ought to use Feltin himself, however, for that could date the film should something happen to him.

I would also like to start working with McClure on a Paris tailpiece spot for SIN, a dateless feature piece that we could work on in between other assignments. I am working on a suggested script now which I'll send to you in a few days - a sort of working outline of the project.

Enclosed, you will find two letters to Buck Lanham in which I requested some material for a spot on Ike's resignation. Lanham has already told me it's very unlikely that he can put it through, but I'm going over his head and behind his back on it as discretely as possible, hoping to get something on it. I also have requests pending for exclusive statements (about 30 seconds each) from Foreign Minister Schuman and Defense Minister Pleven on what Ike's resignation means to France. Ditto a plan with Pierre Lazareff to film the extra edition of his paper France Soir (biggest in the country), that he intends to

bring out when the news breaks. We can get a short shot of the paper coming off the presses, the front-page headline in French over Ike's picture, and a news-vendor running out of the building hawking the story on the boulevards.

Some one of these ideas ought to come through for us, I hope.

Meanwhile, best regards to you all from all of us.

David

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Mr. Fred W. Friendly
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

DFS/pd
Encs. 2

April 8, 1952

Dear General Lanham,

We would like to make a suggestion to General Eisenhower which we believe would be of considerable public and historic interest.

The suggestion is that the General dictate his letter of resignation on a dictaphone machine, rather than to a shorthand typist.

In that way, we would have a permanent voice recording of this extremely important occasion. It could become, perhaps even to the General himself, a very precious souvenir.

For the American public, it would certainly be of the greatest human interest to hear the General's own voice dictating his letter.

The Columbia Broadcasting System would like to use such a recording in a special documentary report which we are preparing on the occasion of the Supreme Commander's resignation.

Naturally, we understand that any such material would be given to us only after the official announcement of General Eisenhower's request for relief has been made.

It is also understood that this request is in line with your official policy that exclusives may be given when the report requested originates with a correspondent and is unique, which, I believe is the case with this suggestion.

We urge you to give this matter your most serious consideration, and would appreciate your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

April 8, 1952

Dear General Lanham,

C.B.S. is planning to do a special television report on the occasion of General Eisenhower's request for relief from duty as Supreme Commander, if and when the General does so decide.

There are certain personal and material elements that we need for this report and for which we would greatly appreciate your assistance.

We would like to have short statements, recorded on film at SHAPE, from the following personalities:

1) General Alfred M. Gruenther
2) Field Marshal Montgomery
3) General Juin
4) Admiral Caponi

As you see, we would like to get the international flavor in the comments. If any of these officers are not available, could the comment be forthcoming from some other high ranking American, French, British and Italian officer.

We also want very much to interview the person who actually has typed Eisenhower's request for resignation, such as, for example, Warrant Officer Good or Wave Helen Weaver.

We want also to interview you on the way the news broke over here, including such items of interest as transatlantic telephone calls, telegrams, etc. In that respect, do you or can you make recordings of transatlantic calls that are coming to you on this subject, which we could use for our own radio show which we are planning to do on the same topic.

On the material side, we need certain props for the television show:

1) the pen which Eisenhower uses to sign the letter.

2) an exact carbon copy of the letter itself.

3) the typewriter on which the letter was written. We would like to have Mr. Good or Miss Weaver re-enact the scene at the typewriter, filming over the typist's shoulder the letter as it is being typed.

We intend, of course, to stay within your restrictions on politics at SHAPE, limiting SHAPE's participation in the show strictly to the question of what it means to have the Supreme Commander leave.

We would greatly appreciate your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

General Charles T. Lanham
Director
Public Information Office
S.H.A.P.E.
Paris

DFS/pd

CBC - D.N.
Cl 4-1239
Ext 2280.

Schoenbrun Dave
lunch Tue day
DS

February 6, 1952

Wed
6/25
Tues
7/1

Dear Ed,

This will introduce my very good friend and colleague, Peter Stursberg of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Peter is their permanent correspondent at the United Nations and we shared an office together at the Palais de Chaillot during the three months session in Paris.

He was at the showing of your See It Now pictures which I showed in Paris and was enthusiastic in his praise.

He is interested in discussing with you and Fred the techniques of your show and perhaps eventually some opportunity to work out a cooperative arrangement between CBC and CBS Television.

All my best to you, Ed, and regards to the staff.

Cordially,

Dave

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

DFS/pd

Schoenbrun, David

3/N

December 21, 1951
(Dictated December 15)

Dear Dave:

This is a hasty and hectic note in answer to yours of November 29. I have discussed the matter with Chester since it would eventually come to him anyway. He suggests and I concur that Niven should turn in his expense account for the Paris operation in the usual way merely slugging it "See It Now". Seems to me that this method will avoid some bookkeeping on your part and the accounting can be out-straightened here.

Used your altogether delightful piece with Mrs. Roosevelt last Sunday. Both Schoenbrun and the photography excellent. Using part of your Plevan piece tomorrow if we ever get the show stuck together. Television is hell but we're getting a lot of help, particularly from you guys abroad. I am looking forward eagerly to the reunion at the year's end.

As ever yours,

Mr. David Schoenbrun
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
21, Rue De Berri
Paris (7e) France

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
21, RUE DE BERRI - PARIS - VIIIe
ÉLYSÉES 18-47

DAVID SCHOENBRUN
PARIS CORRESPONDENT

17

November 29, 1951

Dear Ed,

As you know, I have been busy full time on the SHAPE film for See It Now. It has been necessary to keep Paul Niven here in Paris during this period.

Howard agreed to let Paul do this and got clearance from CBS Radio for that purpose, although I believe he merely said that I was very busy and needed help, without specifying the details for reasons I am sure you will appreciate.

The question arising now is the problem of Niven's living expenses here in Paris: Hotel, meals, taxis, etc. As you can imagine, it might raise a difficult issue if Paul were to bill CBS Radio for this. I feel myself that these expenses are logically chargeable on the See It Now budget, since Niven's work here permitted me to devote all of my time to the picture and since I am being payed expenses normally by CBS Radio. I discussed this with Howard who agreed that we put the matter up to you and relieve Niven of the necessity of taking it up with Chester.

Could you let me know whether you believe this is the correct procedure, and if so I will tell Niven to submit to me his expense accounts which I will pay by cheque and then send the receipt to you for reimbursement?

Best regards,

David

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

DFS/pd

Conf. Schoenbrun, David.

CBS NEWS PARIS BUREAU
33 Champs Elysees, Paris VIIIe Elysees 18-47

DAVID SCHOENBRUN

May 24

Dear Ed,

I'm supposed to be a writer but there are times when the right words are hard to find.

If I were to tell you how much I appreciated our talk last night it would sound maudlin. If I were to attempt to be bright and witty about it, hiding my emotions under a glib crack, it would be both pretentious and cheap. I can, therefore, only do the one honest thing and the thing I have always done with you: to be direct and brief, knowing that you will know the words I havent used but that are in my heart: Thanks, Ed--thanks once again.

Just one final note of explanation. Characteristically, you scolded me for having hesitated before calling you. I'd like to tell you why I hesitated: it was not because I feared you might say no; it was because I knew you would say yes. Knowing perfectly well that you would not refuse me I hesitated and worried about it all day long, for I did not feel conscience-clear on taking advantage of you. It was Dorothy, as usual, who cut through my doubts and worries. She said: "You are not so big and important that you cant ask Ed to do a favor for you." Thats what it was all about Ed. Dot joins me in sending you, as ever, love,

David

P.S. I'm sure that Tito will not let you off the hook. I wouldn't if I were he. So, good shooting, brother Ed and God bless

DS.

Schoenbrun

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

October 15, 1947

Personal

Dear Ward:

Delighted to comment on the attached. Schoenbrun is CBS' correspondent in Paris. I hired him more than two years ago on a trial basis and I have watched his work carefully. It would be superfluous to point out that a good foreign correspondent doesn't need to know any of the details or intricacies of commercial radio. It is the opinion of the boys here in the News Room that Schoenbrun is a reliable and balanced correspondent with varied and useful contacts in France. He has an idiomatic command of the language, and I know of no single case in the last year and a half where his stories have failed to stand up and be substantiated. After all, people do learn and develop in the course of a couple of years. I shall continue to use Schoenbrun when I think it advisable.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ward Wheelock
Ward Wheelock Company
Lincoln-Liberty Building
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

E. R. M.
F. 1155

Dan Schorr

CBS TRANSPORTATION AUTHORIZATION

Date October 11, 1960

To TRANSPORTATION MANAGER

You are hereby authorized to make the following

Plane reservation(s)

To New York/Frankfurt/Vienna/Frankfurt

in the name(s) of Daniel Schorr

Leaving Thursday, October 13th

Reason for trip Personal from Frankfurt/Vienna/Frankfurt
other business

(LOWER PORTION TO BE FILLED IN BY TRANSPORTATION MANAGER ONLY.)

DATE	RESERVATION	COST
10/13/60	Bill Mr. Schorr for $ 65.60	
	Ticket # 0263-7763822	
	Price:	
	1 one-way trip ticket New York/Frankfurt/Vienna/Frankfurt @ $ 607.60	$607.60
	Kindly make check payable to American Airlines.	

Requested by [illegible] Dept. News Division News

Dept. Head Appl. [illegible] Executive Appl. _____ Charge Acct. No. 523-14

Transportation Manager's Approval _____ Date _____

F 102-10/57

Daniel Schorr. c/o CBS NR. NY -1- 4-26-1960.

Schorr, D.

Specifically what is the United States military establishment designed to defend?

Is the United States military establishment designed to defend — by belligerence, if necessary — Woodrow Wilson's 1919 League of South African and apartheid nations?

Is the United States military establishment designed to defend — by belligerence, if necessary — Herbert Hoover's lousy wickersharning of the 18th amendment's hara kiri of the First Amendment in the Constitution of the United States?

Is the United States military establishment designed to defend — by belligerence, if necessary — FDR's Most Christian scuttling of the Constitution of the United States for the intended benefit of Jews in Germany?

Is the United States military establishment designed to defend — by belligerence, if necessary — Harry S. Truman's "Divine Power" to blast Art. I Sect. VIII Par. 11 out of the Constitution of the United States?

Is the United States military establishment designed to defend — by belligerence, if necessary — Dwight D. Eisenhower's

Dien Bien Phu

?

As possible contribution to the thoughtful consideration of national defense, here is compositional fantasy,

"Titanic and Berlin in 1912"

At midnight, April 15, 1912, the lookout in the crow's nest aboard the Liner Titanic, bound for New York on her maiden voyage, reported: Iceberg danger! Temperature has suddenly dropped! Ice vapor is thick on the surface of the water!

First Mate on the bridge relays the information to the Captain and asks: Shall I reduce speed?

Captain: Reduce speed, hell! The Titanic is record bound! Any foolish iceberg, which gets in the way of the unsinkable Titanic, will simply be out of luck! Continue at full speed!

At midnight, April 15, 1912, in Berlin the private phone of Bethmann-Hollweg, German chancellor, rang.

Bethmann-Hollweg, sleepily: This is Bethmann-Hollweg.

Ulmstein: I have it on reliable authority: The British and the French and the Belgian general staffs are strategically conferring together in Brussels!

Bethmann-Hollweg, yawning: Military intelligence sent me that information this afternoon.

Ulmstein: And you did not immediately call a press conference and give that vital news to the world?

Bethmann-Hollweg, irritated: No! Of course not!

Ulmstein: But Britain and France and Belgium are flagrantly violating the internationally guaranteed neutrality of Belgium!

Bethmann-Hollweg: That's correct. Britain and France and Belgium have made into a worthless scrap of paper that international treaty which guarantees the neutrality of Belgium.

Ulmstein, in flabbergasted amazement: And you are not going to protest that foul play?

Bethmann-Hollweg: No.

Ulmstein: Are you planning to phone Elihu Root in the United States and bring that flagrant violation of the playing rules to the International Court at The Hague?

Bethmann-Hollweg: No.

Ulmstein, almost distraught: Britain and France and Belgium are deliberately violating their own cricket rules and you are not taking any action to preserve the rules of the game?

Bethmann-Hollweg: Protestant action is not necessary. The German Army factually is so strong that it can infallibly repel any assault by the combined military forces of Britain and France and Belgium. Good night.

Footnote of history:

In August 1914 Britain and France and Belgium did not belligerently assault Germany.

Between april 1912 and August 1914 the course of events jockeyed Germany into belligerently assaulting Belgium and France and ~~Germany~~ Britain in the Hai Holi Name of "military self-defense" !

Daniel Schorr · c/o CBS NR · NY

4-20-1960.

United States President Harry S. Truman publicly blessed a private enterprise, "Radio Free Europe".

United States private citizen Harry S. Truman is able to observe how the oratorical hot air and puerilistic bragging and contankerous tendenciousness of the "Crusade for Freedom" provide meteorological nuclei for the whirlwind partisan tornadoes which are tearing and ripping through several cities in South Korea ?

Dwight D. Eisenhower and Fidel Castro are "converts", which piously prayermill "idealism" as means for selling other people's "pragmatism" ?

Fidel Castro sells scorn of Eisenhower's pet Iberian protege, Francisco Franco, while

Dwight D. Eisenhower sells commiseration for Cubans and sanctification of the "United States Constitutionality" exhibited by Robert L. Bacon and Meyron T. Herrick and William Graves Sharp ?

Dn Schorr

CBS NEWS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

January 3, 1960

Dan Schorr
News Room
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dan:

Enclosed please find your Department of Defense Certification card No. 7256, and your receipt.

Please sign the receipt, and return it to:

Miss Martha Holler
Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense
Washington 25, D. C.

Thank you,

Sincerely,

Ella Kopelman

Ella Kopelman
Secretary to Frank Donghi

EK.
enc.

Rec'd and by Rm 1/10/60

Schorr

June 9, 1959.

press via Prewi

Colbrosys Geneva

Schorr Murrow says thanks truly distinguished piece t onight regards

Burke

4231

Scharr, Dan

February 4, 1958

Dear Dan:

I am doing what Mr. Truman requested. Here is a copy for you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Daniel Schorr
CBS News
Hotel Metropole
Moscow, U. S. S. R.

mce
enc.

Schorr

E41

schorr WT Sept.24

The word at United Nations is that the Hammarsjoeld peace plan for the Middle East has run into two major difficulties.

The first is that Nasser insists on a deadline for withdrawal of American and British troops from Lebanon and Jordan, which the United States and Britain have refused to give... especially now in view of renewed tension in Lebanon. They were prepared to write letters--to be submitted to the UN Assembly together with the Hammarsjoeld report--promising early withdrawal. But Nasser is holding out for a definite time limit.

The other difficulty is that Jordan has insisted on the lifting of the Arab blockade against her before she would accept the plan. Its understood that Iraq advised Hammarsjoeld today of willingess to open her border. Nasser has not yet given such assurance on behalf of the United Arab Republic.

As a result of these roadblocks, Hammarsjoeld, who had

been hoping to be able to submit his report tomorrow, has now postponed it until next Tuesday...the deadline set by the emergency Assembly session last month. And there is no assurance tonight that he will be able to report agreement all wrapped up. Its understood that, agreement or no, he will tell the Assembly what he's been able to do...and what he has not yet been able to do.

Now again Blair Clark.

PW1 VIA PREWI

FN293/1171 BONN PRESSEHAUS 61 17 1030 VIA PREWI TRAFACC

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCAST NEWYORK

BURKE FOR MURROW EXSCHORR WILL BE FRANKFURT THURSDAY CATCHING PLANE ISTAMBUL SUGGEST RECORDING FIVE MINUTE PIECE ON REFUGEES AT ABOUT 1430 GMT STOP BONN WILL ORDER CIRCUIT IF WANTED THAT DAY STOP ADVISE BONN ALSO CABLE CONFIRMATION TO SCHORR CARE HOTEL STEIN SALZBURG STOP IF THURSDAY

PAGE 2/11

INCONVENIENT SCHORR WILL MAKE OTHER SUGGESTION EXISTAMBUL OR ATHENS REGARDS HOTTELET

JM 618 AM

Yes

Sch

June 6, 1957

Daniel Schorr
Hotel Vaakuna
Helsinki, Finland

Murrow says - USED TONIGHT AS WAS. MANY THANKS. REGARDS.

Burke

414-710-43

Schon

April 5, 1957.

COLBROSYS, MOSCOW

[redacted] EXMURROW BELATEDLY BUT SINCERELY POLAND WAS MOST DISTINGUISHED EFFORT WARMEST THANKS AND CONGRATULATIONS

BURKE

CHARGE SEE IT NOW.

COPY for Mr. Murrow

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

Schorr

April 4, 1957

Dear Mr. Schorr:

Perhaps you will remember meeting me in Warsaw on Saturday evening, March 2, in the apartment of Alfred Chlapowski. You told me then a little about the recordings you were making for the Ed Murrow show on Poland.

Mrs. Weaver and I saw this last Sunday afternoon, and I want to tell you what a marvelous job I think you did. It seems to me that you caught so accurately the tone of the situation, with its minor overtones and subharmonics. Also it seems to me that you gave a very balanced and reasonable picture of this confused but inspiring situation. Certainly both Mr. Murrow and yourself deserve a great deal of thanks from all of us for having done this kind of a job.

Very sincerely yours,

Warren Weaver

Mr. Daniel Schorr
Metropole Hotel
Moscow
U. S. S. R.

WW:mjs
cc: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

October 10, 1955.

PRESS

DANIEL SCHORR
HOTEL NATIONAL
MOSCOW

FROM MURROW THANKS EXCELLENT OPEN WINDOW RECORDING WHICH USED

FRIDAY REGARDS

BURKE

Schorr, Daniel

October 4, 1955.

PRESS

DANIEL SCHORR
NATIONAL HOTEL
MOSCOW

WEDNESDAY
FROM MURROW WOULD WELCOME/CABLER ANALYZING SOVIET FRENCH

RELATIONS REGARDS

BURKE

RECEIVED
OCT -4 PM 7:41
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

T

CBS ACR4/TG907

MOSCOU 16 5 0139 COLLECT

PRESS COLUMBIA

NY

05013 BURKE MURROW CANST USE CABLER ANALYZING SOVIET FRENCH RELATIONS WEDNESDAY

SCHORR

QP 638P EST OCT4,1955 QP

September 1, 1955

Dear Chip:

This note will introduce to you Daniel L. Schorr, one of our Washington staff correspondents.

Schorr is assigned to Moscow specifically to cover the visit of Chancellor Adenauer and possibly, if an extension of his visa is granted, to remain long enough to establish a CBS bureau there.

Before joining our Washington staff two years ago, Schorr spent some years in the Netherlands where he worked for the New York Times as well as acting as a stringer for us, but he has never before been in the Soviet Union, and I know he will value such wise counsel as you may have time to give him.

Anything you and your colleagues can do to set Schorr on the right track will be greatly appreciated by all of us at CBS.

With all best wishes and regards,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Charles E. Bohlen
American Ambassador,
Moscow
U.S.S.R.

fc

JUNE 3, 1955

MUNDIVOX
HILVERSUM (HOLLAND)

ACDA PROSCHORR EXMURROW BELATEDLY YOUR

PIECE WITH MCCLEOD WAS EXCELLENT.

REGARDS

BURKE

52-043

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Schorr, Dan

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Ed Murrow

From Dan Schorr

Station

April 29.

Personal & Confidential

Enclosed is a memo on a so-called off-the-record dinner briefing by Dulles. After the Carney incident, it was exceedingly difficult to arrange, and all sorts of assurances had to be given--including one that the information would be kept strictly to myself. I am, however, taking certain liberties by furnishing you with a copy. However, since the future of such briefings, and our attendance at them, are possibly at stake, I urge you to take measures to guard the confidential nature of this material. It is meant for personal guidance, rather than for direct use. It should not be given any large-scale circulation.

All this sounds very stuffy, but I'm sure you'll understand the nervousness.

Memo from Dan Schorr
April 29, 1955.

Following are highlights of a dinner briefing by Secretary Dulles. The ground rules laid down originally were "completely off the record," later interpreted by consensus to mean that there should be no immediate story or a wrap-up that would indicate such a session was held. However, the information is presumably allowed to seep into your subconscious and to guide your thinking.

Formosa Cease-Fire: Dulles feels Chou was forced by what he found at Bandung to make a move for negotiations, but Dulles is skeptical about its sincerity. However, we owe it to the free nations at Bandung to follow thru and test the sincerity of the offer. No decision has been made yet on how to proceed. We will await the reaction to Dulles' news conference remarks last Tuesday. If none comes, we will try to establish contact with the Chinese Reds in a manner not yet determined--directly, through Geneva, or, more likely, indirectly, through the British, Pakistan or the Philippines. We would prefer diplomatic negotiations rather than talks. Through an exchange of notes, we could keep the subject limited to a cease-fire.

The Nationalists are no problem. The exchange of letters last November accompanying the Formosa mutual defense treaty pledged the ChiNats not to attack the mainland (except in self-defense) without our concurrence. Thus, we have a complete power of attorney. (Dulles neglected to mention that, short of attacking the mainland, the ChiNats can jeopardize a cease-fire by raids on ChiCom shipping and other harrassing activities--as they are now doing.)

Offshore Islands: Dulles says (if you want to believe him) that there is no intention of trading Quemoy-Matsu for a cease-fire. A cease-fire would comprehend the offshore islands. There's been too much legalistic argumentation about the status of the islands. Actually neither the ChiNats nor the ChiComs separate the islands in their thinking from Formosa.

Allied Support: We are not pressing now for an Allied pledge to help defend Formosa. Such a pledge at this point might deter efforts for a cease-fire. Also, Britain is not in position to act until after her election. If cease-fire efforts fail, an Allied pledge would be useful.

The Robertson-Radford mission was arranged when Dulles was at Augusta. It was thought Chou would take the Bandung conference either as a green light to go ahead with invasion plans, or as a red light. And it was considered useful to have them on Formosa to discuss whichever happened. The light seems to be red for the time being, but the possibility of an invasion remains. In that connection Robertson-Radford were to discuss a variety of problems--an assessment of the ChiCom build-up on the mainland, the defense of Quemoy-Matsu, etc. The ChiCom buildup cannot be countered with conventional weapons. Airfields and railway lines attacked with dynamite bombs can be

quickly repaired with coolie labor. But to attack with atomic weapons in the absence of an overt act of aggression would involve a very serious decision. One problem discussed with the ChiNats was the effect of Chiang's position with the people on the mainland if atomic weapons were used. Also, whether ~~whether~~ the ChiNats could afford ~~the~~ to commit their limited airpower to such raids.

(Note: While Dulles said Robertson-Radford had the twofold mission of discussing developments either in case of a cease-fire or a Communist attack, my impression is that the emphasis was on preparing for fighting. It seems particularly significant to me that they were instructed to consider with Chiang the possible use of atomic weapons to destroy the Red buildup, even in the absence of overt aggression. Dulles said he had no report yet on the conversations. Robertson & Radford are due in Washington Sunday and will see Dulles Monday.)

Formosa's Future: Chiang has no chance of returning to the mainland unless something cataclysmic happens there--a general war, a struggle for power among the Commies, famine or an economic upheaval leading to revolution. Barring such eventuality, there's no idea of what to do about Formosa. But trusteeship is ruled out as completely unfeasible for the following reasons: (1) UN trusteeships in the past have only been for non-self-governing territories. (2) It would be impossible ~~impossibly~~ to agree on a trustee. (3) And then the trustee country would have to fight its way onto Formosa.

Indo-China: The current struggle in Viet Nam was almost inevitable--a boil that had to come to a head before it could be lanced. Diem has never been able to govern effectively, confronted with Binh Xuyen, a bunch of Capone-type racketeers, apparently aided by Bao Dai (who's rumored to get $500,000 monthly from them) and by lower levels of French officialdom and the colonials (though Faure, Pinay and Ely have apparently played straight). The next two weeks will tell the story: we are putting pressure on Bao Dai to ~~get~~ cut his connections with the Binh Xuyen. Bao may now do this, realizing the game is up anyway. (Dulles didn't sound convinced about this.) We are reluctant to dump Bao--the only thread of legitimacy. If Diem is forced out and not replaced by an acceptable Premier (he mentioned Do and Quat (spg?) as possibly acceptable), there's no point in our continuing to pour money into Viet Nam, which is really not very important anyway. (Whatever happened to the cork and domino theory?) We might better use that money in such places as Indonesia.

(Note: I had a strong impression that Dulles was laying the groundwork for writing off Viet Nam.)

Europe: The Russians are taking a desperate gamble in Austria. Much has been made of the danger of stimulating neutralist sentiment in West Germany--a somewhat exaggerated danger since Germany just isn't destined to be neutral. Not enough attention focused on the dangers to the Russians of giving unstable Hungary and Czechoslovakia a long frontier with the West. In the final analysis, Dulles doesn't

think the Russians will get out of East Germany. However, he's inclined to think they mean business on Austria. Its likely the 4-power working team, meeting next week in Vienna, will be able to clean up everything except the question of Austrian neutrality. If so, Dulles thinks the four foreign ministers will be able to meet in Vienna after the Paris Nato meeting and the inauguration of the new Italian President. Dulles doesn't think the Russians WILL ask too much in the way of guarantees of Austrian neutrality, if only because they're not anxious to have to the U.S. make commitments that would keep us around Central Europe indefinitely.

Big Four Meeting: Now definitely possible for this Summer on foreign ministers' level. Western Big Three want to discuss Germany, and also a plan for a reciprocal limitation of forces in Europe along the lines of the Western European Union limitation. Idea would be to balance forces on both sides of the Iron Curtain, with maybe a buffer zone between. Such limitation would lighten the economic load on each side. It would not affect US-based air forces--only forces in Europe.

Dulles now optimistic about the Paris treaties. Only remaining possibility of a hitch is arrangements for the French to take over the Saar steel works. Paris has said this is not a pre-condition. If French were to balk on this point, Dulles would cancel his Paris trip and the Nato meeting would go up in smoke. But Dulles doesn't expect anything like this.

--0--

Eric Sevareid

March 17, 1961

Mr. Robert L. Gannon, President
Whitehall Electronics Corporation
1645 Hennepin Avenue
Minneapolis 3, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Gannon:

I have received and read your letter of February 28th. I am terriby sorry that I don't have the time to answer it in the way you would wish because I must catch a plane, and will be out of the country for a while.

However, I hope to be in touch with you when I return. Thank you for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Eric Sevareid

ES:gw

WHITEHALL
ELECTRONICS
CORPORATION
1645 HENNEPIN AVENUE • FEderal 5-4173 • MINNEAPOLIS 3, MINNESOTA

February 28, 1961

Mr. Eric Sevareid
1610 32nd Ave. N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Sevareid:

Your thinking is consistently excellent for which many of us are thankful. I was particularly interested in your recent column concerning the Peace Corps. I read it in the Minneapolis Star, which now and then sees fit to print what you write.

Your most telling point was that "distant misery is always more attractive than misery close to home." While much needs to be done in this part of the U. S. and in the U. S., we are attempting to do our small share - my friends and I, we are also interested in the possibility of making a small contribution abroad, particularly Asia and Africa.

For the past six years we have been working and have ready to go an organization called SHARE. We have several Ernest Montgomerys here in Minnesota, who all seem to have read Not So Wild A Dream and who are effective backwoods representatives of this country. We have talked with a number of non-government people who have been in this country from various areas of Asia and Africa for a period of time. We have incorporated SHARE as a non profit group and will send college graduates, picked annually from the 28 colleges and universities here in Minnesota, to live for four years in the villages and grass huts in Asiatic and Afican countries helping in any small way they can from day to day rather than as technical advisors during their time amongst citizens of other countries. These people will be selected on a basis which includes the requirements that they not preach and do not try to improve "underdog" people and are not there to "get results." In other words, we have found and will continue to look for and find what you speak of as "a very special kind of youth." They still raise them back here in your part of the country, though you yourself seem to find other areas of the world more interesting than this one. They are not, for out here they are still breeding and raising rebels with a cause.

I do not, personally, believe the Peace Corps idea will work because it is federalized, and over-organized. I wish it the best of luck but I think that the rather loosely organized but well thought-out and backed plan such as SHARE will work far better. We will provide such young people as Montgomery, to live the way you described he did live, in order to achieve the kind of impact you stated he did achieve.

I am writing you principally to tell you two things: your evaluation and statements were very much to the point and as usual among the very few of that type which appear in print back in your baliwick. Secondly, I would appreciate any information that you can send to us about the Peace Corps or other activities of an individual or group of this kind which may be of some help in our own planning. Would you care to have the information which we have prepared to date including our plans so that you could give us your own critical comments? I would appreciate it if you would take the time to do so. I am writing you on behalf of the group, simply as one of those who originated the idea a few years ago and am still trying to give what little help I can to the program.

Sincerely yours,

R. L. Gannon

Robert L. Gannon
President

RLG/ab

Sevareid, E.

7494

485-17

T++443 0955MNY CBSTV

CBQ/ACR10/ /WRD426/TD312

LONDON 99/97 27 443P

PRESS COTELF NLM

NY

FRIENDLY MURROW FYI BRITISH DEFENCE MINISTRY TRINXXX TRYING PERSUADE US NOT AIR BRITAIN REPORT WHICH INCLUDES HOLY LOCH SEQUENCE TILL AFTER PROTEUS TENDER ARRIVES THERE STOP I GATHER PROTEUS PROBABLY NOT ARRIVE TILL EARLY MARCH STOP I EXPLAINED AIR DATE CONTROLLED NEWYORK AND THAT SHOW PROBABLY NOT AIRED ENGLAND TILL CONSIDERABLY LATER IF AT ALL STOP

MINISTRY GENERALYXXX GENERALLY TRYING KEEP PUBLIC QUIET AS POSSIBLE TO ENSURE BETTER PROTEUS RECEPTION THOUGH ARRIVAL DATE BE ANNOUNCED IN ADVANCE ETUNILATERALISTS WILL DEMONSTRATE ANYWAY STOP I MADE NO COMMITTMENTS AND THIS MERELY ADVISORY PROYOU TO CONSIDER OR DISTXXX DISREGARD

SEVAREID

CB 1154 JAN 27 1961

0955MNY CBSTV

Eric Sevareid

November 23, 1960

Dear Eric:

I'm shakily back in the office. Sorry to have deserted you on Election night. I thought you made sense.

May be coming over around mid-January to do a BBC piece with Field Marshall Montgomery. Will let you know.

As ever yours,

Mr. Eric Sevareid
CBS News
26 Hallam Street
London, W.1, England

rm

Sevareid, Eric

November 24, 1958

Dear Eric:

I don't know what the enclosed says, but the outfit for which I once worked when I was a relatively honest and much younger man wants you to do a chore for them. I hope you can do it, but please regard this as no more than a passing suggestion.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

enc.

Mr. Eric Sevareid
CBS News
Broadcast House
Washington 16, D.C.

February 4, 1958

Dear Eric:

I am doing what Mr. Truman requested. Here is a copy for you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Eric Sevareid
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
Broadcast House
Washington 16, D. C.

mcc
enc.

E. Murrow

The following is from a background dinner Wednesday night with McElroy. This material may be used but not in the form of hot, spot news stories and with no attribution of any kind.

(This was my first closeup look at McElroy. He is very frank, very energetic, has nothing like Wilson's obsession with costs; he has already grasped the gist of a great many military problems and I think has a real quality of toughness in him. He has still not ~~through~~ thought through any very deep philosophy of American defense and I think he is a little too much in awe of the Service chiefs but I think he is off to a very good start.)

McElroy first heard about the first Sputnik when he was in Huntsville. He was told it would change the world; he discounted this and now says frankly that he has changed his mind. He is deeply impressed with the problem of scientific education in this country in terms of our long run chances of survival and superiority.

He seems convinced there is no problem of survival itself for the next few years. He accepts the Air Force argument that S A C can hit very hard and can be protected for long enough ahead to give us time to get into missile production.

He does not sound like Dulles, who seems to think Russia's denial of consumer goods to her people is a weakness. McElroy says Russia is still plowing back a great percentage of its gross output into further productive capacity. If they continue to do this for another ten years we will either have to lower our own standard of living to compete with them or we will become really vulnerable as a nation. At this rate they are going to simply outproduce us in

the essential military hardware.

Eventually either Thor or Jupiter will appear superior to the other in cost or performance or both. We will have a better time schedule for the intermediate missiles after the NATO meeting. If the time for placing the missiles in Europe can be stretched out it will be more likely that we will be able to concentrate on a single type of missile. He still thinks we can get the first ones in place by a year from now if necessary. 15 missiles to a squadron.

He is very optimistic about the Polaris which will have a moveable submarine base. A solid fuel is required. Liquid fuel is much too bulky to handle on vessels and is too dangerous.

We are not calculating in terms of tens of thousands of big missiles. No need for that many. All of them will have hydrogen warheads. He sees no point in a large number of missiles ready and aimed at any one target in Russia. A very few shots at any one target should be enough.

These enormous money costs will go on indefinitely; next will come the anti-missile missile; then a possible answer to that, then stace ships, etc.

The ICBM says the Pentagon thinks it knows what it's doing on these, its confident enough so that it's starting the first bases but there is no great fever about getting this weapon because for us, with overseas bases, the IRBM is an equivalent weapon, in fact better because more accurate because closer.

We do not really know if the Russians do have a new unique propellant but we think we can do the same thing (Sputnik II)

with the propellants we are now developing.

McElroy revealed that we are advancing the Polaris program by two years and Thor and Jupiter by six months with the money increases revealed to the congressmen on Wednesday.

How was this two billion defense increase arrived at?

$$was what they did was take all the Services high priority items, process them through the Joint Chiefs of Staff and then added them up. He does not think the new weapons programs could effectively use any more than these increases. He says that maybe we could move faster but would deny that we are not taking gambles. For example we are now ordering submarines for Polaris missiles we haven't yet got. We are also taking a gamble on the Thor plus Jupiter decision; we are also gambling on some very big radar for detection of ICBMs He says these are certainly not the kind of gambles a businessman would take in his business.

The new agency to take charge of developments of the really new stuff such as anti-missile missiles and space ships will be called "the Advanced Research Projects Agency". It will be directly in the Defense Department itself as distinct from any military service. So for the first time the Department itself will be an operating agency. The Services will be used to some extent but not much until each new thing is at the point of becoming operational. This new agency must be civilian because its possible ideas may develop utterly new and strange weapons which might not fit in at all with the thinking or plans of any one service. He wants the manager of this agency to be a strong adminsstrator with scientific

knowledge and contacts.

Rather shortly we are going to have to make a decision on a nuclear powered airplane. A great question is whether we can afford politically to let Russia be first in the air with such a craft. Should we try to beat her by rushing a low performance plane, or should we do what the Air Force wants -- take a lot more time and spend a lot more money -- for a high performance craft which would not be so likely to be shot down. Obviously nuclear air craft would not have the fundamental advantage over ordinary aircraft that a nuclear submarine has over an ordinary submarine.

On the budget increase, a very high percentage of the over all defense budget increase will go into new weapons because we will be cutting down on the number of armed forces personnel. By the end of 1959, total personnel will be down to around ~~X~~ two and a half million. The Army itself will be cut about three persent which is less of a cut than was planned before Sputnik.

McElroy puts great store in the compensation-by-increased-firepower-line of reasoning; atomic attack carriers, for example. ~~Xam~~ Smaller, more mobile atomic missiles in all services requiring fewer people to handle; development of "clean" weapons is an integral part of this planning.

Could we really fight a "limited" war with out nuclear weapons? McElroy was hazy on this - said he thought we could fight a limited war with just conventional weapons against an enemy using just conventional weapons provided such a war did not expand its limits. The more such a war spread, the morelikely we would use nuclear weapons. He seems to think the American people opposed our

not using them in Korea.

Defense ~~xxxxxx~~ strategic planning in this government proceeds from the number one premise that we must have adequate retaliatory power to deter and to avoid defeats by blackmail. From there on McElroy was very hazy about the country's strategic philosophy and priorities in terms of meeting other types of military threats. He was also hazy as to just who makes those great decisions. For example: what is our capacity to redeem our commitments in various specific parts of the world -- Formosa as one instance? We did not get very far with McElroy trying to pin this down. It merely reinforced my own long standing belief that the structure of our military posture is not arrived at by a deductive process, proceeding from carefully worked out premises but is a disjointed piece of architecture representing the unrationalized competing claims of the three services, minus what each one doesn't get. This is the great fault in the whole White House-Pentagon-Security Council hydra headed arrangement. Maybe its an argument for a single general staff in the old German tradition

McElroy says the country is "loaded" with conventional weapons, already (the Army tells me it still does not have a tank that can stand up against the last model the Russians used in World War II).

McElroy says we are making good progress on submarine detection though we could not expect to intercept them all.

He told me that his general policy on Pentagon information is to "give it out" to the people. He thinks our previous informa-

tion policy waxxwx on missiles was wrong, that people only heard about them when there was a flop (Murray Snyder was listening to all this, I hope to good and fruitful purpose).

Eric Sevareid
December 5, 1957

OMITTED ITEM:

McElroy claims the IRBM crews can still fire within fifteen minutes of notice in spite of the complications of liquid fuel.

Sevareid, Eric

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

cm

to: Mr. Sig Mickelson

from: Eric Sevareid

October 19, 1956

This is a brief, preliminary reply to your request for my reactions to our convention coverage. I'm sending you this short note for whatever use it may be, because you had other public affairs jobs in mind as well as the conventions, and I am thinking about election night at the moment.

Right now I think I'd have just this one thing to say but I think it is fundamental, both as to what happened in Chicago and what may happen election night:

Do all you can in advance to get the whole staff, executives and producers and directors as well as broadcasters and reporters, relaxed. I think the core of our trouble in July was tension. I had never before seen CBS News people cover anything big with such a general sense of uncertainty and nervousness. I suspect more of this was communicated down, from the executive level, than was communicated up. We used to do these jobs with relaxation, fun and buoyancy; there was never much rat-race atmosphere.

As for my own personal experience on TV in the conventions, the business of having to time for simulcasts with radio was almost ruinous to the kind of leisurely, thinking out loud job I was supposed to try to do.

Personally, I look forward to election night with considerable uncertainty and not much enthusiasm. I observe by Mr. Day's table of organization for that night that the TV focus on the interpretation level will be Murrow, Roper and Lubbell. Sevareid, the CBS Washington correspondent, is allotted one half the assistance of the aforementioned and is told to concentrate on radio, not TV.

My job throughout the four years is to cover political affairs. When the great political event arrives at the end of four years, my company tells me, in effect, sorry but we are bringing in outsiders for the big show. I will do my best, under the circumstances as I always do, but I offer this example to you, very frankly, as the kind of reason that the morale of the CBS news staff as a whole has badly deteriorated from what it used to be.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

Broadcast House · Washington 16, D.C. · Emerson 2-9300

No action

ERIC SEVAREID
Chief Washington Correspondent

Sept 20-55

Dear Ed -

A CIA fellow named Lloyd Belt wants an appointment with you and is willing to come to New York.

I know nothing about him, except from a ten minute talk here.

I gather he wants some influence somewhere to help him into the Harvard Russian Institute to pursue some aspect of Soviet economic studies he mysteriously hints has great import.

I couldn't quite see what you could do for a stranger except refer him to somebody who puts up money for such things, perhaps the Ford Foundation, but he wants very much to talk with you.

Anyway, his address is 4641 South 28th Road, Arlington, Virginia. Since CIA guys are under orders never to see journalists on their own, he wants this private.

Maybe a waste of your time, but all I can do is forward this request of his.

regards,

Eric

Henderson, Harry

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Ed Murrow

September 7, 1954

from: Dottie Leffler Press Info

Harry Henderson is doing a profile of Eric Sevareid for Pageant Magazine and would like very much to have a few minutes with you the early part of next week. Would you please let me know if and when you can do this.

yes

9/22
3pm

50

Smith, Howard K.

American Broadcasting Company
4461 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W. · WASHINGTON, D.C.
KELLOGG 7-1100

HOWARD K. SMITH

December 17, 1962

Dear Ed,

This is just a note to tell you that I was as thrilled as some teen-ager in the presence of a star at once again being on a program with you. Your contributions were all too brief, but so well put. I think you stated eloquently and economically what I have long felt, but have not successfully put into words, has been far the greatest change of the times -- the amazing turnabout, by about 180 degrees, by this nation in an astonishingly short span of time.

Despite some failings in the chairing of the session, it did what I wanted it to do -- emphasized the feeble state of commentary on this visual medium today in contrast to what it was once capable of.

Love to Janet and Casey. Let's meet soon.

Cordially,

Howard

HKS:dkl

Smith, Howard

WASHINGTON BUREAU

Howard K. Smith

Oct. 2, 1958

Dear Ed,

I suppose that legalistically Mickelson's explanation can be argued: it is true that he had not, after two days, given me a final answer to my request that I be released from the Where We Stand program if the decision was made not to use the Oppenheimer interview. Then Oppenheimer settled it by withdrawing permission to use the 8-minute sequence.

However, Mickelson's explanation falls down when you recall the second installment of this matter--that is, when Midgley presented Mickelson with a half-hour edited version of the interview with Oppenheimer, told him he thought he could get a sponsor for it (The Fund for the Republic), and asked that it be accepted. Mickelson did not give Midgley an answer, though this happened many months ago.

It appears that the problem is to tell Oppenheimer the truth without calling our managers liars. I don't have any ideas on how to do that.

I hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Howard

HKS:pd

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

See Oppenheimer
Special Program File

Smith

September 30, 1958

PERSONAL

Dear Howard:

I have no desire to involve you in this snivelling, weasel-worded exchange, but I feel obliged to make some reply to Oppenheimer's cable. Our superiors are not disposed to do so. Do you have any ideas?

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

encs.

Mr. Howard K. Smith
WTOP
40th and Brandywine Streets N.W.
Washington, D.C.

See CBS
PROGRAM OPERATIONS
for additional correspondence

Smith, Howard K.

June 6, 1957

Dear Howard:

God help me I don't know Mrs. Lettice Cuttles of Los Angeles although I am sure I must know her sister or perhaps her mother because the project she submitted to you sounds all too familiar. Thus endeth the formal record of this brilliant proposal.

According to present plans I am leaving here on the 14th or 15th of June for Belgrade and an interview with Tito. It looks now at least possible that I can spend a night in London on the way out. Will make you a signal as soon as the schedule is set. I'm not sure I do longer know what's going on in this shop, but I will be happy to share confusion with you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Howard K. Smith
CBS News
26 Hallam Street
London W1, England

fc

CBS NEWS LONDON BUREAU
26 Hallam Street, London W1 Langham 1166-1167

HOWARD K. SMITH, *Chief European Correspondent*

29th May, 1957.

Dear Ed,

A Mrs. Lettice Cuttles (of Los Angeles and London) who claims to know you stormed my office today and exacted a promise of me. She wants SEE IT NOW to do a half hour on the Royal Academy, showing the system of accepting and rejecting paintings (including Churchill's), showing the Rejects' own exhibition on sidewalks etc. I promised her I would offer the idea to you as she stated it. Promise herewith fulfilled.

I am very anxious to have a talk with you about a deal I am trying to work out with CBS, but (a) it is hard to do so by mail, and (b) the ground keeps changing so I do not know where things stand. I will probably be in the States before long to consummate negotiations, if it gets that far.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,

Howard

Howard K. Smith.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS News,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Conf. 5.

April 16, 1957

Dear Howard:

The foul-up on the Commons debate was entirely mine. I was out of town and was under the impression that the debate still had another day to run.

I haven't any definite plans for coming to London before the autumn, but if I can be of any help on the matter you have in mind, maybe we could do it by telephone, and even if necessary by correspondence, much as we both hate the business of writing letters.

I am just back from four days shooting in Puerto Rico; we hope to stir up the animals a little bit the first Sunday in May.

As ever yours,

Mr. Howard K. Smith
CBS News
26 Hallam Street
London W1, England

rh

CBS NEWS LONDON BUREAU
26 Hallam Street, London W1 Langham 1166-1167

HOWARD K. SMITH, *Chief European Correspondent*

4th April, 1957.

Dear Ed,

I am sorry we got our signals crossed night before last on your assignment to cover a Commons debate. I genuinely wanted enlightenment-- there had been a Commons debate on Bermuda 30 hours earlier; there was a Commons debate on films ending about the time you were on the air. It did not seem very likely that you wanted either. Maybe Ed Bliss could be a little more specific next time, which I hope will be soon.

If you have ever done a mental coordination of my seasonal urges you may have noticed that every two years I make a pitch to go back to the States. I am in the throes of such an urge now and have a plan. I would like to discuss it with you to see what you think. Are you coming over here anytime before autumn?

Best wishes to Janet and Casey and you.

Sincerely,

Howard

Howard K. Smith.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS News,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Smith, Howard K.

April 30, 1956

Dear Howard:

I suggest we grow up a little together. Your tendency to interpret everything that happens as a personal attack upon you or a withdrawal of confidence becomes slightly wearisome.

I made a mistake while talking to you from Paris. My only excuse is that I was somewhat fatigued from the African journey. After reflection, I decided that no one could cut that particular show to an hour's length; not even you, not even Murrow and Friendly. It may interest you to know that Friendly and I spent forty-five minutes the night before we locked it up trying to take out forty-five seconds in order to get it down in time.

I made a mistake and corrected it. Perhaps I should have sent the original cable directly to you rather than Bernstein with a copy to you, but surely this is not a matter of such vast importance or bad taste as to produce such extravagant language on your part.

Some day I will tell you the story of the editing of the original hour-and-half and some of the problems involved. It may cause you to be a little more tolerant of what apparently appeared to you as a lack of both manners and consideration of a colleague.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Howard K. Smith
CBS News
26 Hallam Street
London, W1
England

rh

CBS NEWS LONDON BUREAU
26 Hallam Street, London W1 Langham 1166-1167

HOWARD K. SMITH, *Chief European Correspondent*

24th April, 1956.

Dear Ed,

I am afraid I have got to protest as strongly as possible against your cable to Bernstein today--which you have sent me a copy of. I hope you can see how brusquely this cuts the ground out from under me.

If you recall, in our telephone conversation when you were in Paris the other day I did not ask for authority; you thrust on me the authority to make the cuts. I repeated to Bernstein's producer your words: any cuts I agreed to would be acceptable.

Now you have gone around me and pretty flatly disavowed me. I have to live with and negotiate with these people. How can they place any reliance on anything I say if you so easily express lack of confidence. No other department of CBS has ever done anything like this. Coming from you it is especially painful.

Sincerely,

Howard

Howard K. Smith.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS News,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

TO SEND A REPLY
CALL
PLAZA 9-6189
551 MADISON AVENUE

RECEIVED AT
MG

1956 APR 24 AM 11:07

Conf. 8

ACR47/NN746/TD316

LDN 98 1/55 24 437PM EASTERN STANDARD TIME

EDWARD MURROW 580 PARK AVENUE

NY21

HOPE YOU APPRECIATE YOUR CABLE BERNSTEIN IS PRETTY DAMAGING VOTE OF NO CONFIDENCE IN ME BY YOU STOP TO AVOID MISUNDERSTANDING I MUST RECALL TO YOU THAT I DID NOT ASK FOR OR HAVE ANY INTENTION OR WISH OF ASKING FOR AUTHORITY TO MAKE CUTS WHEN YOU PHONED ME

MI

ACR 47/ NN746 2/ 43 EDWARD

FROM PARIS OTHER DAY DASH YOU INSISTED I TAKE THE AUTHORITY WHICH YOU NOW WITHDRAW INPRETTY HUMILIATING CIRCUMSTANCES STOP I AM SURE YOU WILL UNDERSTAND MY REASON FOR TELLING HELLER HE WILL HAVE DO ALL NEOGITATIONS DIRECTLY WITH YOU HENCEFORTH REGARDS

SMITH

RECEIVED

1956 APR 24 PM 10:37

C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

NP001 INTL

ZL TLX LONDON 130/126 APRIL 24 232P

ED MURROW

CBS NYK (COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM INC 485 MADISON AVE)
DEEPLY DISAPPOINTED YOUR DECISION WITHDRAWING PERMISSION
TO PRESENT EGYPT/ISRAELI PROGRAMME EDITED WITH APPROVAL
OF HOWARD SMITH IN LONDON STOP SMITH HAD AGREED TO
APPEAR LIVE WITH PROGRAMME AND WOULD EXPLAIN FACT THAT
THIS IS EDITED VERSION STOP SMITH AND WE BELIEVED THAT
PROPER BALANCE COULD BE MAINTAINED WITH CUTTING STOP HOWEVER IF

NP001 INTL

ZL TLX LONDON 130/126 APRIL 24 232P

ED MURROW

CBS NYK (COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM INC 485 MADISON AVE)
DEEPLY DISAPPOINTED YOUR DECISION WITHDRAWING PERMISSION
TO PRESENT EGYPT/ISRAELI PROGRAMME EDITED WITH APPROVAL
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APPEAR LIVE WITH PROGRAMME AND WOULD EXPLAIN FACT THAT
THIS IS EDITED VERSION STOP SMITH AND WE BELIEVED THAT
PROPER BALANCE COULD BE MAINTAINED WITH CUTTING STOP HOWEVER IF
YOUR DECISION NOT SUBJECT TO IMMEDIATE REVIEW WE MUST ABANDON PROJECT
WITH ONLY EIGHT DAYS AVAILABLE TO FILL INTENDED TIME ON
GRANADAS OPENING NIGHT STOP IF AFRICAN REPORT INDEED
RECEIVED IN LONDON TOMORROW WE WILL VIEW BUT SINCE THIS IS
FIRST INSTALMENT OF LONGER REPORT VERY DOUBTFUL WE SHALL
BE ABLE TO USE AS SUBSTITUTE FOR EGYPT/ISRAELI CUT
VERSION STOP PERHAPS WE WILL CONSIDER USE LATER ON STOP
REGARDS

SIDNEY

945AEST..

ACK NP001

ACK CBS

RECD NP001 HNJ

APRIL 24, 1956

PRESS

SMITH
COLUMBIA
LONDON

MURROW SAYS PLEASE CONVEY FOLLOWING TO BERNSTEIN STOP MISTAKE WAS ENTIRELY MINE STOP AFTER RETURN FROM AFRICA BECAME CONVINCED NO ONE REPEAT NO ONE COULD CUT EGYPT ISRAELI PIECE TO ONE HOUR WITHOUT ELIMINATING IMPORTANT ESSENTIALS STOP REGRET INCONVENIENCE CAUSED YOU AND SMITH AND HOPE FIRST AFRICAN PIECE WILL PROVE ADEQUATE SUBSTITUTE.

FOR KENDRICK AND MCCLURE FIRST AFRICAN PIECE FAVORABLY RECEIVED BY PROFESSIONALS AND PUBLIC STOP TIMES SAYS "SENSE OF BEING BETTER INFORMED WAS REAL AND EXCITING" ALSO "IT WOULD BE HARD TO CONCEIVE OF A MORE CONSTRUCTIVE USE OF THE HOME SCREEN" AGAIN, THANKS.

BURKE

202-550-43

Smith, Howard

33 Champs Elysees, Paris VIIIe Elysees 18-47

PARIS BUREAU

Thur. April 5, 56.

Edward R. Murrow.

Dear Ed,

Blair Clark's letter was written and sent before I was even told about it. But having read a copy of it I want to let you know that I agree with all he said about McClure and with most of what he said about Friendly.

I hope I see you when you come this way to go to Lybia. Best wishes.

sincerely,

Howard Smith

copy for Ed Murrow

SIN
Smith, Howard

March 5, 1956

Dear Howard -

Thank you for your good letter of March 1st. I am delighted to know that everything worked out so well with Scott and Mack and I hope the opportunity of your working with them again will be part of SEE IT NOW's future.

With eight days to go before the show, we are in the final stages of distilling about 170,000 feet of film into less than 9,000. We are all convinces it's a balanced job. Fortunately for all, Ben Gurion and Nasser are equally eloquent which prevents the unhappy situation of having a spokesman for one side outshine the other and possibly warp the respective values of the argument. As you might imagine, the pressure on us from all sides has been considerable. We have told all of them that this is a program by and about Egypt and Israel - all of the opinions expressed will be by citizens of these two countries. Ed and I decided that the confines of ninety minutes and so much film made it impossible for us to use his conclusion or yours. They complement each other rather well without arguing the point, but we just couldn't use them without dropping two or three other very usable sequences.

The interview with Nasser is a ten strike and I rather expect it will be in the news by Wednesday, the 14th. I'm sending you, via separate cover, a full transcript of what Ben Gurion said which you can keep for your files. As Ed cabled you, I think, a Ben Gurion album and a Nasser album is to be published immediately after the broadcast. You can have as many of each as you desire. Scott has arranged to send the whole show via the Egyptian diplomatic pouch and we'll get one to you as soon as possible.

Cordially,

Fred W. Friendly

P.S. The script you wrote was most useful. The Smith opening is a combination of your narration at Gaza and in Cairo

(more)

and makes rather an eloquent beginning. You may be interested to know we have lost much sleep over whether to open with Israel or Egypt. (Still undecided).

FWF

Mr. Howard K. Smith
CBS News
26 Hallam St.
London W1, England

FWF/fjf

CBS NEWS LONDON BUREAU
26 Hallam Street, London W1 Langham 1166-1167

HOWARD K. SMITH, *Chief European Correspondent*

1st March, 1956.

Dear Ed,

Many thanks for your letter. I think my concern was probably overdone. Anyhow the only reassurance anyone would need is that you will not be too overloaded to take a close hand in the editing. I think you were wise to drop my editorial.

Whatever the pressure groups do or say about the result, you can in this, as in every fight you have ever been in, count on my unreserved support-- whatever the value of that may be.

Charley and Ed Scott were 24 carat. I never expect to have such an ideal assignment with such ideal partners again; it simply does not happen twice in a lifetime. I am writing Friendly to that effect.

All the best,

Howard

Howard K. Smith.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS News,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

4-C-34

February 24, 1956

PERSONAL

Dear Howard:

I hasten to answer yours of February 19th. I appreciate the reasons for your concern.

The pressures that are already building up here are unprecedented in my experience. There is no doubt that this show, if we ever get it done, will produce violent reactions from many quarters. I have seen all of the Egyptian footage that has come in and have personally edited everything that has so far been cut, and I shall continue to do so. The interview with Nasser was superb; likewise, the newspaper editor. As of now, I think this show will contain the most effective presentation of the Egyptian case ever shown in this country, and I don't have to tell you what that will mean in terms of criticism here. The Israeli portion is, I think, equally good.

My plan at the moment is to open the show with a map in order to orient the viewer, and then to say merely that this, we hope, is what a reasonably inquisitive individual would have seen and heard if he spent a couple of weeks in each country with adequate facilities for investigation. The show will close with about the same language. At the moment, I do not plan to use either your conclusion or mine. This is mainly for reasons of time.

I am deeply apprehensive about the entire situation, and more than a little confused. So far as the show is concerned, I anticipate nothing but brick bats or worse; but I do think we can succeed in portraying the depth, degree, and danger of the

conflict. These next three weeks are going to be undiluted hell, but I hope that when we finish, reasonable people if there are any will feel that we have not done violence to the position of either side.

I must add that you and Mack did a masterful job, and from here on if the show is fouled up it will be my responsibility.

As ever yours,

Mr. Howard K. Smith
Columbia Broadcasting System
26 Hallam Street
London, W1
England

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CBS NEWS LONDON BUREAU
26 Hallam Street, London W1 Langham 1166-1167

Hotel Semiramis
Cairo.
February 19, 56.

HOWARD K. SMITH, *Chief European Correspondent*

Mr. Edward R.Murrow.

Dear Ed,

Barring last minute requests from Friendly, we have wound up our work here. I am going to Upper Egypt for a couple of days to try to shake off my ailment. Mack and Scott leave for Rome and home tomorrow night.

As you well know, a man out in the field gets his information about things in New York from a little fact and more rumor compounded by a lively imagination. By this process I have developed a deep concern for the SIN on the Egypt=Israel conflict.

Scott and Mack tell me Fred is very close to the Zionists and would not mind putting outx a show that would please them. The tenor of some of Fred's cables to us indicate the same. Also, I have a letter from someone in CBS telling me Fred went into ecstasies about the Ben Gurion interview as 'another Oppenheimer' and that he hoped to make that the center=piece of the whole show.

Finally, there is no denying that Jewish pressure exists in the US whereas the Arab minority there is rather small, not to say non=existant.

For all these reasons I hope you will forgive me putting my concern on paper and ~~[illegible]~~ my hopes that you will gently but firmly keep Fred aware that like most questions this one has two sides.

I have now spent a total of six weeks in the Arab world-- Lebanon, Jordan and here. My eyes have been opened to awful facts. Truly the US has heard only half the case and is totally blind to the Arab side. This is going tocost our nation dearly if it goes on. I think that one more Jewish assault on a large scale will cause these people to open their gates to Communist military and economic help, from sheer spite and anger if from nothing else, and the result will be parallel to the loss of Czechoslovakia at Munich before the lastWorld War.

I have absolutely no reason tosupport the Arabs. I am certainly not fond of them. But you simply cannot treat people the way we have let the Arabs be treated-- by what is truly an alien force in this part of the world, supported by us (for without generous American aid, Israel is simply not viable)-- without an awful kickback.

When news came that you were unable to pay Cairo a visit, it was damned near an international incident. The suspicion burgeoned that our show was going to be a piece of Israeli propaganda. We have I think stilled that suspicion a little. But I want to let you know of the atmosphere here. A great deal more than the quality of a piece of journalism depends on this. We count on you to shorten Fred's leash on this one. All thebest,

Howard

Smith, Howard

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
EUROPEAN OFFICES
26 HALLAM STREET, LONDON, W.1

OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN DIRECTOR
HOWARD K. SMITH

TELEPHONE LANGHAM 1166 & 1167
TELEGRAMS COLBROSYS LONDON

16th November 1953.

Dear Ed,

I tried to see you passing through New York on the way back, but you had gone to Washington. I wanted to tell you what a terrific impact your broadcasts on Dexter White had made. Everyone I talked to in Los Angeles was deeply impressed, as was I myself. The London Times here reprinted part of one of those broadcasts. You probably got some nasty mail about them, but my view is that if one fails to get nasty mail, one is slipping.

I enjoyed my afternoon with you and Casey tremendously.

I am looking forward to seeing you at the Year End.

All the best,

Howard

Howard K. Smith.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS Radio,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Smith, Howard K.

April 29, 1952

Dear Howard:

A hasty note to tell you how grieved I was to miss you on the last junket - sorry, too, that you missed Sunday's piece because I think the stuff on the flood was pretty fair.

Please make me a signal when you know the date of your next flying report. The way this shop operates I'm likely to be uninformed of such a development.

Ted tells me that you will be coming back for part of the election campaign which is good news indeed.

Janet and Casey are both well and join me in all best possible wishes.

As ever yours,

Mr. Howard K. Smith
Columbia Broadcasting System
Flat 71, 49 Hallam Street
London W1, England

nic

April 22, 1952 (6)

Dear Ed,

I departsdday joyful in all things save the meeting I missed with you. Though I know it is something like missing church on Sunday for a convent girl, I did not even see the show; you switched times on me without notice, and I was unavoidably and otherwise occupied at the new time. My turn to be the sucker will soon be 'round again, however-- about six weeks, they say/- when I hope you will not be taking the waters in the West or lounging around Washington but be at your desk as all proper reporters should be. I think they should give you some work to keep you busy. I will take it up with the new Acting Director.

I hope too that I shall see Janet and Casey, to whom my very best wishes,

-- Howard.

(original CBS Consultative)

U R G E N T

from Howard Smith.
CBS London.
Mar. 17, 53.

Dear Ed,

Sig Mickelson tells me that CBS-TV is about to go into the newsbusiness on a large scale, attaching camera crews to each CBS office in Europe. I think that the European staffers will be glad that there is to be at last some regularization of our relations to CBS-TV.

But it is an important, indeed a revolutionary, step. It can very easily cause a breakdown in CBS foreign news operation unless some changes are made. So, well before the step is taken I think I should apprize you and Ted and Sig (I beg you to commend this letter ~~fxxx~~ to Friendly's attention) of the condition of the European staff. A blessed case of illness provides me with time to write this, and I shall take the liberty of speaking very frankly. This same letter has gone to Ted and Sig. Please read it carefully through to the end.

I do not believe it is fully realized in New York how radically our work has altered over here in the past two years. The manner and quantity of assignments frequently throw our work into utter chaos.

The chief change is that where we once worked for one boss and one organization, we now work for three bosses and three organizations. I am forced to tell you that none of your three units shows much appreciation of the fact that we are equally obligated to the other two. Though cabled assignments from CBS-Radio and SIN are formally signed by Church, each behaves as if it had no idea the other existed. So far, CBS-TV has given us only sporadic assignments, but too often with the same exclusive spirit and with the same tendency to be irritated when we are busy with the other two outfits. If now, CBS-TV is to join Radio and SIN in giving us full-time work, the situation is going to get out of control.

Let me give you anexample of the kind of frictions this situation causes: Recently I was up to my ears in work on the British floods and the Dulles visit for CBS-Radio. Then Friendly called and asked me to drop that and do a job for SIN, on orders of Murrow and Church. With a groan, I reluctantly obeyed-- the groan was not for any dislike of SIN, but because it is very hard to change media in the middle of a big running story: you have to adopt an entirely different approach and you lose all your momentum.

Well, when the story was over, I was - albeit politely- advised by Church that Dallas Townsend was ruffled because I had rejected a radio assignment and done the SIN job; and I had to write Townsend an apology for obeying my orders!

2.)

Another example, I was in Ireland on a SIN job recently, and the order came through to apply for a visa to go to Moscow for CBS-Radio. What was I to do-- drop SIN in mid-shooting and go to London and apply for the visa (Ireland has no soviet embassy), or ignore the radio order and go on out into the countryside with the impatient SIN crew. The result was that work was delayed to everyone's frustration while I sought slow clarification from New York.

The point is, there seems no co-ordination of assignments whatever. Contradictory assignments are simply and thoughtlessly barrelled out at us, however conflicting they may be causing delay and demoralization.

Another case: I got an order from CBS-TV to get a film interview with Tito for Doug Edwards. I applied for it. Then three days later came an order to get a film interview with Tito for SIN. (McClure received this, but it was my job to apply). Which were we to obey? No clarification at all from New York. It so happened that Tito's schedule was too tight for any interview. But it illustrates the thoughtlessperplexity we are thrown into by this curious method of operation.

Lest you consider these cases petty, let me emphasize that they are not isolated or infrequent. There is a constant tug-of-war. We live in an atmosphere of constant frictions. McClure-- who has far too much work to do and whose temper is consequently short-- tends to become exacerbated when I have to break off or delay shooting to try to run my London office from say Dublin, negotiating long distance for a visa or for a Tito interview and a dozen other things. I think Littlejohn of CBS-TV is still peeved at me for not being able to be in the North Sea for him and in America for the ~~xxxx~~ elections for CBS Radio at the same time last year. It is very demoralizing to everyone concerned.

Every reporter over here could give you his own toonumerous examples. Calmer was recently caught in the same mess. I give you examples from my area simply because I know them better.

So, in a constructive way, I urgently propose a conference between Church, Mickelson and Friendly (I address this to Murrow because I am persuaded by experience that Fred-- a well-loved friend but a most inconsiderate manager-- won't read a letter unless Murrow asks him to) to agree on some real co-ordination of assignments.

3.)

I suggest that every single assignment go to Ted for dispatching-- not only journalistic assignments but also technical or administrative jobs such as Sig some times calls me on, for they take as much time and conflict as much as do stories. We want one chief to know all the loads we are carrying so he can regulate conflicting demands and say No when we are obviously carrying too much. I know this method is supposed to be operative now. But that is theory: in fact, I assure you it does not operate.

I suggest further that Church not merely let a subordinate put Church's name at the bottom of a cable, but that Church himself read each assignment and decide on its place in our priorities. That is, if Friendly and Edwards want a film interview with Tito, Church should decide which is to be applied for, as getting two interviews is impossible. If a radio assignment to Calmer is to take precedence over a SIN assignment he is working on, thatmust be made clear by New York.

I suggest further that more than ever it is urgent for all three of you to answer our cables and letters promptly, and not leave us hanging in indecision between conflicting jobs. For example, a delay of merely 24 hours in clarifying confused orders can cause a TV team to missits only sunny day and can make all the difference between finishing the job in one week or two weeks-- as nearly happened in Ireland recently.

Finally, in regard to this point, I beg you, all three, to ask your subordinates with whom we do our direct work to exercise some understanding if your particular assignment has to be neglected or delayed in favor of a prior assignment. I beg youto project your minds to our side and to realize what an extraordinary situation the dis-organization of CBS is putting us in.No other outfit I know demands so much as does your strange trinity of mutually exclusive outfits.

.....

The first main point is then that there must be some more methodic and conscientious organization of assignments at your end. I want now to make a second point, equally urgent.

The simple truth is that we have just got too damned much work to do. Three years ago, we were doing a full-time job for Radio. We are still doing it. But now SIN has been piled on top of that. Please do not believe that SIN is somehow just an extension of Radio work. It is strictly different and an addition, and a very big one. When CBS-TV is added in full, it will mean a tripling of our work.

Please donot think that it is as simple for us to work for both media as it is for say Allan Jackson to do so in New York. All Jackson has to do (I have seen him) is to provide words for his show. For the rest, he walks into a prepared studio where experts have taken care of everything else. An expert cameraman or three takes care of angles and lights, a producer and a director set up the show, a helper arranges any interviews. We, on the other hand, almost never work in a studio. We work on the streets and in people's homes, whichis much more demanding. We are our own producers and directors. We are even our own porters and manual laborers, joining McClure in unpacking, moving and setting up a half-ton of equipment for every single sequence shot.

Again, every reporter over here could give you excruciating examples of the load we are carrying. I stick to my area because I know it better.

Up untilrecently I just kept my nose above water. Now I am failing, being submerged, always falling behind. Coronation negotiations (as you may know, I am in charge of facilities, accomodations, passes, labor permits, import permits etc. not only for CBS-Radio, CBS-TV and SIN, but also for the whole goddam American press) have become more than a full-time job.

I have virtually abandoned journalism. I cannot even attend the little basic once-a-week conferences the foreign office gives us for guidance. I did my last Sunday show without having so much as read a single newspaper all week long. I am almost never on the 8 o'clock roundup anymore. I am in bed now with a cold and fever whose real cause is nervous exhaustion.

Visiting Firemen work is visibly increasing. Ed Saxe asks us to find and rent a TV set for him for the coronation, which has taken two weeks of inquiries. Ralph Colin wants two seats along the coronation route, which has taken half a dozen letters. And so on. Recently Bill Lodge was here on a Saturday and asked to see me. I was so tied up with prior and urgent work that I told him I could not see him til Monday. He found it hard to understand why a vice-president on to him urgent business could not see an emplye without waiting two days. But it was literally impossible. Afterwards I know he was sympathetic when he got my explanation. But it always takes a weary explanation to make people realize our situation.

Now what I am suggesting to you is that when CBS-TV moves in, there may have to be additions of staff. Paris certainly, the others probably, will need second men. Here in London, I am uncertain what to propose. I would like to struggle on and see if after the coronation Niven and I cannot regain control .....

....of the situation. However, I beg you to open your minds to the possibility that additions may be unavoidable.

Meanwhile, I beg for bearance and understanding if all does not go smoothly. We are doing our best under what are really ridiculous circumstances-- working for three departments of the same parent organization but which are as un-cooperative and mutually hostile as if they were indeed three competing organizations.

I am sure I can count on you gents to take this in the spirit in which it is sent. It is not a carping complaint. It is an attempt to make clear what I think is not realized at your end-- that our functions have vastly altered and expanded since you last paid us intimate attention. If I were not sick and had time I could doubtless put all this in more diplomatic language. But in present circumstances this is the best I can do, taking the risk of offending while hoping I will not.

There is one more suggestion which I make specificall to Murrow: It would ease many problems if you could prevail on Fred to come over here and go on a couple of jobs with McClure. I don't think he realizes that crossing nations is a much different matter from crossing American states. Doing TV-film work in America where people know what TV is and appreciate it, is much easier than over here where as in Ireland peasants never heard of it and resent the intrusion. I am sure it would have a chastening effect if Fred could come and see, and it would much improve our cooperation, and our morale.

Best wishes to all.

Howard

4-C-34 Smith, Howard

June 21, 1949

Mr. Howard K. Smith
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
Flat 71, 49 Hallam Street
London W.1, England

Dear Howard:

This is a belated answer to yours of May 24th. First of all, I must tell you that I think the job you have done on the CFM has been really firstclass. I was sorry to have to cancel my planned week in Paris, but it just didn't seem advisable to leave here for a story that was collapsed.

About the book: I spent a half-hour with Knopf salesmen and I hope I didn't dampen their enthusiasm. When publication time comes around I shall, of course, do a little promotion on my own show and make it my business to see that others do the same. I have started a small intrigue with Taylor and Church to get you back here by the time the book comes out. Sometime in the course of the next year or two, I think you ought to consider seriously spending a year in this country. The adjustment will be tough; I haven't entirely made it after three years. This is, of course, entirely unofficial.

About Laird: I think the whole business of his severance from Columbia was handled in a thoroughly unprofessional fashion; but that was done here. In the course of several long conversations with him, I could detect no note of resentment or bitterness against you. So far as the future of the foreign staff is concerned, my guess would be that no further deduction will be effected. This current economy wave is not basically a reflection of any loss of interest on the part of management in the news operation; other departments in the shop are being hit harder than we are. About the directorship: I had very much of two

minds in taking it and did so mainly with the knowledge that at least once each quarter I would have a chance to say something about the big over-all budget and might be able to exercise a little influence and support for about the only aspect of broadcasting that I know or care about.

It is true that NBC made me an offer under the counter which consisted of nothing more than asking whether I would like to write out the terms under which I would be willing to work for them. I replied that I was quite happy where I was and there was no point in persuing the matter. Neither Paley nor anyone else in this shop was aware of the offer and they still aren't; this is for your information alone.

Believe me, this is still the only network that has any real respect among the people who know anything about news.

My plans for the summer are all up in the air. I am very tired of this five-a-week grind, and doctors are insisting on a complete rest but I have a feeling that sometime during my two months hiatus, I shall develop an appetite to come to London for a week or two anyway.

As ever yours,

Paris.
May 24,49.

Dear Ed:

Oddly, with the CFM now rolling, this is the first morning I have had free to write letters. After I got thru correcting that goddam manuscript of mine in London, Eisler came to town and involved us all in a rat=race which was about 98% wasted effort. Now, over here with Ned and Dave present and while I am far from the reach of the London office, I am unloading on my colleagues for a couple of days to catch my breath.

First, congratulations on the stunning month you have just had. The Peabody award is the only one which I respect, for the awards committee has always had the wisdom to concur in my own judgments. I cannot think of a single year they have been wrong (on the news award), and presenting it to you a second time weights the names on their list perfectly according to merit. The other thing, your being put on the board, I don't know about; it would seem to me a burden rather than a reward, but at least it is good for us in these times of changing economic tides to have a colleague alloying the brass.

Your appointment happened conveniently for Red Mueller, who is becoming an ever heavier cross for me to bear in London. Red suffers from a tremendous inferiority complex (as someone said the other day, I can think of no case in which an inferiority complex is so justified). Since CBS began cutting staff last winter, Red has been in his glory, hastening our obvious decline and fall with deeply tinted rumors-- that I was being recalled to NY after failing in my job, Downs likewise, that Paley was building up a "comedy net" quick before CBS collapsed in order to sell out to MGM and get clear before the wreck. Recently he coined the bon mot, "I hear the CBS foreign staff is going to go on strike for an 8=minute week". So, when the news came about your elevation to the board, Red rushed to me with a honey: You were thoroughly browned off and had decided to go over to NBC. Campbell's gave you the go ahead and negotiations were advanced. In desperation, Paley forced the board to accept you as a member, and with that concession you reluctantly agreed to remain with our frayed old outfit and keep it afloat I intend to tell Red straight the next time we meet that if I hear of any more backbitin from him, we two are going to have serious trouble. (I have since heard the story of your appointment from Stanton).

I hope you were able to get through my book without dozing. To be perfectly frank, I would have preferred that Blanche not show it to you until my corrections arrived and were inserted. I bit off far more than I could chew writing a book about all Europe, and the result was a passable outline from which two months more of work might have been able to shave out a reasonable essay. I did a good deal of the shaving in a month of night=time work in London and sent a virtually new manuscript to Blanche the other day. I hope I shall be able to shave and polish a good deal more on the galleys. But even when all that is done I shall still not be proud of my effort. I am prepared to be the victim of a hatchet murder when the book reaches the reviewers.

We were and still are hoping that you will come to Paris for the CFM. My idea is that you could take in two good stories in one trip. In a fortnight, the Labor Party Conference-- the last one before the general election-- takes place in Blackpool. You could spend a week here, then fly over there for a couple of days (there is a plane direct from Paris to Manchester which is not far from Blackpool; Bennie is going to meet me in Manchester with the car, and we could transport you too). If you are unable to make it this time, how about coming over on July 15 for the elections in West Germany. I expect that is going to be a whale of a good story, an excellent chance to see and draw interesting conclusions from the state of German politics four years after. I hope to go to Frankfort and take quick jumps to the Ruhr then to Bavaria the week before the elections, and wish you would join me. Frankfort used to have a very good transmitter; I assume it is still there.

When you have time, I would appreciate a couple of lines on what is in fact happening to our net. Are there chances of a new sweep of the axe soon (Mueller predicts one in September on I know not what grounds). Steve's fate is a source of pain to me. Steve left here in his most cantankerous mood, with an obvious smouldering grudge against me. Now that he has arrived and has been put off the CBS payroll, I can imagine how his mind is working: I will bet that he believes I had something to do with his demise-- suggesting as I did to Dave Taylor that London be made a one=man office. I have written Steve, but have had not a word from him since he left. I don't know what is wrong with that boy; he let little things grow into obsessions with him over here and truly made himself miserable all by himself.

Well, here is hoping we shall see you over here in the next couple of weeks, or failing that, then try and come in July. I think it would be very profitable. The picture over here is changing radically now. Truly a new phase is opening. It is going to be interesting. Greetings to all in the office and my best to the other two=thirds of your family,

Howard

4-C-34

Smith, Howard K

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

July 21, 1947

Dear Howard:

You have probably heard by now that I have resigned and will go back to news broadcasting in the fall.

First of all, I want to tell you that during the last year and an half the consistent excellence of our foreign reporting is something in which I have taken great pride. Columbia, more than any other network, has succeeded in keeping its foreign staff together and we have devoted more time to foreign broadcasts than has anyone else. I know that the schedule has been very heavy at times but the performance has been at a very high level indeed.

My decision to go back to broadcasting had nothing whatever to do with any difference of opinion between CBS management and myself. The progress we have been able to make in the field of public affairs during the last year and an half was due primarily to the fact that management gave us support and adequate budget. What happened was that I decided I would be more useful and able to live a more regular life as a broadcaster than as an executive.

As you know, Dave Taylor is taking over my present job. If I had been given a free hand to choose my successor, I would, without hesitation, have selected Dave. He had more than two years' experience in Europe during the war and I am sure you will find him an able, agreeable and stimulating colleague. For the last year and an half, Dave and I have worked together with complete harmony and understanding and I have an enormous respect for his ability - and even more for his integrity.

For myself, I am looking forward to working more closely and directly with you than has been possible during the last year and an half. I'll be doing 15 minutes of news and analysis

COPY

at 7:45 PM (M-F), with a repeat for the west coast at 12:45 AM. This ought to give CBS news the finest opportunity in radio for the presentation of both domestic and foreign news. I'll be writing you later when plans have shaken down.

This change does not mean that I have in any sense departed CBS to become a free lance. It merely means that I will be back working with the CBS News Department where I found the greatest satisfaction and pleasure of my adult life.

As ever yours,

Mr. Howard K. Smith
London

4-C-34

Smith, Howard K

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
EUROPEAN OFFICES
FLAT 71, 49 HALLAM STREET, LONDON, W.1

OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN DIRECTOR
HOWARD K. SMITH

TELEPHONE LANGHAM 1166 & 1167
TELEGRAMS COLBROSYS LONDON

17th June, 1946.

Dear Gerry,

I am enclosing a cryptic document from the International Broadcasting Union, which says, I think, that somebody in New York must fill in the dotted lines with my name, then sign his name. This will authorise me to represent CBS at the meetings of the said Union.

Thank you very much for your cable following my first Sunday broadcast. I was rather nervous and rattled, but hope I am improving now. If you have contact with Ed, please express my deep appreciation for the policy he is following. This first post-war year has been a test of the motives of radio networks. Our competitors are doing almost nothing from abroad, while we are having a fairly full schedule. I was very gratified when making a speech at Oxford recently and the chairman introducing me said I represented C.B.S., "the one American network which appears to consider its work a public service rather than purely a business". I think we largely have Ed to thank for that.

All the best to you.

Howard

Mr. Gerald Maulsby,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Thayer, Charles
4-C-35

June 29, 1956

Dear Charlie:

Belated thanks for your note and enclosure of May 31st. Unfortunately, the President's illness, and what not I couldn't use it.

When are you coming back for a visit?

As ever yours,

Mr. Charles Thayer
Fried. - Herschelstrasse 10
Munich, Germany

rh

Fried.-Herschelstrasse 10,
Munich, Germany
May 31, 1956

Dear Ed,

The news services and other sources seem to have missed the enclosed item -- exceptfor a brief and incomplete despatch from Sydney Gruson in the New York Times.

As it seemed to be just down your alley I thought you might like it especially as the source is an officially published periodical in Czechslovakia.

Yours,

Charlie Thayer

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

by Charles W. Thayer

Czechoslovak students in a series of nation-wide demonstrations reminiscent of Nineteenth Century student ~~demonstrations~~ uprisings against the Czarist Regime have been employing airplanes and other twentieth century techniques against their Communist masters.

A copy of a Slovak magazine just received in Munich reveals that the students operated "an air shuttle service", using "air-taxis" between Prague and Bratislava and "motorized liaison men" to coordinate their anti-Government activities.

Early last month students at Prague's Charles University started the action by protesting against the inadequacy of Government-sponsored reforms of the academic system. Their complaints were directed not only against academic restrictions and unsatisfactory living conditions but against political repressions as well. Their demands were given to the Czechoslovak Minister of Education and also despatched by air and motorcycle couriers to their colleagues in other universities throughout the country.

At Bratislava, the students, following the Prague example, issued a resolution demanding among other things the right to organize a Party opposing the Communists, the right to free speech and the right to import foreign literature and listen to foreign radios. When the Bratislava authorities suppressed their demands the students demonstrated in the streets. When the Communist press denounced their activities as "reactionary" and inspired by "foreign imperialists", the Slovak Literary Magazine, Cultural Life, published an editorial defending the students and blaming the Communist organizations and the university authorities for creating the conditions against which the students were protesting. Referring to the recent Party Congress in Moscow denouncing Stalinism, the magazine demanded that the students rights be granted. Whether the authorities will follow this advice remains to be seen.

Charles W. Thayer
Munich, Germany
Fried.Herschelstr. 10

Personal & Urgent

August 2, 1955

Dear Ed,

This item in Tito's speech was missed by almost all of us --- drowned out by his unkind words to us. However, over here those of us following Iron Curtain affairs believe it is in the long run the most significant thing that's happened in the Satellite world since Belgrade.

Belated as it is I hope it's usable.

Yours,

Charlie

Munich, August 2, 1955

TITO FLEXES HIS MUSCLES

By Charles W. Thayer

At Geneva, the Western Powers, in the interest of harmony, deferred to the Soviets' dislike of criticism of their control over the Satellite States and dropped the subject. But a few days ago the Soviets' newest and in many ways loudest-mouthed friend, Josep Broz Tito of Yugoslavia showed no such tactful understanding of the Kremlin's sensitivities. In a speech in which he had some unkind words for American generosity he openly and repeatedly accused the Czech and Hungarian Satellite regimes of murdering his friends and opposing Yugoslav friendship. "They still arrest people who advocate friendship and collaboration with Yugoslavia," he said. Recalling the late Hungarian political leader Rajk, who was executed after Tito's break with Stalin for alleged Titoism, Tito left no doubt that one of the men he was accusing was Matyas Rakosi, Rajk's principal accuser and presently the Kremlin's chief puppet in Hungary.

The uneasy situation in the Hungarian Satellite makes this particular accusation doubly disagreeable for the collective leaders in the Kremlin. The native Hungarian propensity for opportunism in politics was not wiped out with capitalism. When Stalin was alive the Hungarian Communists were the most virulent Stalinists. When Stalin excommunicated Tito, for example, Budapest carried out the most extensive purge of Titoists of all the Satellites. When Malenkov, succeeding Stalin, promised a better life for the workers, the Hungarians switched so fast that even the anti-Communist masses were left gaping. When, however, Malenkov was ruled out of order by Krushchev a year ago, the Hungarians again made a violent switch. Imre Nagy, the moderate leader, was thrown out in disgrace and the old Stalinist stalwart ~~Rkxxx~~ Rakosi resumed control of affairs, intensified the collectivization of the peasants and stepped up heavy industry at the expense of consumers' goods for the workers. The inevitable result of all these switches and shifts was not merely complete confusion in the Party ranks but major dislocations in Hungary's economic life. Another switch now, the Kremlin economists are well aware, would seriously threaten the entire Communist structure. Furthermore, if

Soviet troops are withdrawn from Hungary as a result of the Peace Treaty with Austria, the Hungarian leaders may well have trouble keeping their discontented subjects in order for nowhere behind the Iron Curtain is unrest and contempt for the regime more open than in Hungary. To sacrifice Rakosi at Tito's behest could not help but lower to a dangerous level the puppet regime's prestige.

No one knows this better than Tito himself. Why then did he pick out Rakosi? Tito is having his own serious difficulties: the chief of which is money troubles. His economy is not and cannot for sometime produce enough exports to pay for essential imports such as wheat of which he normally must buy abroad between 800,000 and a million tons every year. Tito claims that the Soviet Satellite boycott following the break with Stalin cost Yugoslavia around three hundred million dollars. In recompense Moscow has now agreed to cancel a Yugoslav debt of some ninety million but this still leaves over two hundred million unrecompensed. At the time of the Stalin-Tito break Czechoslovakia and Hungary owed Tito substantial amounts in hard cash. As a result of the Bulganin-Krushchev visit to Belgrade it was understood that a settlement of these claims would follow. Presumably negotiations to this end have been going on in the past weeks — and also presumably the Czechs and Hungarians are not being as generous as Tito thinks Krushchev should make them be. This may be one reason for Tito's blast.

But the implications of the attack go considerably deeper. At Belgrade Tito forced the Kremlin to acknowledge that it was not the sole leader of the Communist movement. He also made them promise to stop interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. Now, in effect, Tito is telling the Hungarian Communists that they won't go to Marx's paradise unless they are friendly with him and acknowledge that errors. "One way or another," he warned, "such people will have to acknowledge their past mistakes toward our country." A more open interference in the internal affairs of Hungary and Czechoslovakia would be hard to devise.

Although in the same speech Tito's praise for the new leaders in the Kremlin was very fulsome, no one familiar with Communist double-talk could escape the clear inference that what in effect Tito was telling his new friends in Moscow was: if

you can't bring your Satellite stooges to heel, I'll do it myself.

Today it may only be a matter of a few hundred million dollars but what happens when a more serious difference of opinion arises between Budapest and Belgrade? Is Tito trying to establish himself as a rival to the Kremlin for the loyalty and "friendship" of the Satellites? The implications of such a course need hardly be elaborated.

###

Munich, July 10, 1955

Dear Ed,

I trust you will be going to Geneva and that you will find time thereafter -- or before -- to get over into Germany in which case I hope I shall be able to see you.

In recent weeks I have not sent you very much material because things were moving so fast I supposed they'd be out of date before they reached you. However, you may find a few ideas circulating in these parts helpful in a general way about what the Soviets are up to at Geneva.

In the broadest terms old Russian hands suspect that Krushchev or his strategists are anxious to clear up their relations with the West in order to be able to concentrate over the long run with their Asiatic problems. If one compares Poland with Kazakhstan, their chief wheat area or Hungary with Uzbekistan, their cotton supplier, the west is of almost insignificant importance. You will recall China recently introduced conscription which could in twenty years produce a highly effective army of 600 divisions. China not Germany borders on Russia's east.

In the European strategic field, the neutralization of Austria and in a certain sense of Yugoslavia has freed the Russians to concentrate not so much militarily as politically on her major European fear: German industrial might. To neutralize it, Moscow would pay a fairly high price -- at the expense perhaps of their Czech and Polish satellites by modifications of the Oder-Neisse. (At Belgrade recently a Soviet diplomat said to me "Up till now we have considered the Oder-Neisse line to be justified by historic and ethical reasons." Though he was a minor figure even he seemed to foresee a possible switch by his bosses.) I daresay this would not take place at Geneva but in a year or two after or even during Adenauer's visit to Moscow this fall.

There is an interesting parallel between Russia's first top level reentry into European politics after the Revolution and the forthcoming Geneva Conference. Before going to the Genoa Conference in 1922, the Soviets first went to Riga and negotiated a sort of Baltic Pact which included Poland. They then went to Berlin and made some explorations leading eventually to the Rapallo deal. In each case they managed to strengthen their weak bargaining position. In this instance though their position is strong it was strengthened by the Vienna deal and the Belgrade agreement.

In Germany there is much speculation about what would happen if the Russians offered not only reunification but say Silesia, Brandenburg and Pommerania in exchange for neutralization. If Adenauer refused he might well be turned out by the nationalists, refugees and neutralists. If he accepted Russia would have her major aim -- splitting Germany from the U.S. -- at the expense of the Polish and Czech satellites.

On the tactical level, the Moscow press has been obviously telling its readers that the Govt. is going to Geneva prepared for big results and big deals. This may mean two things: if Geneva fails, the Kremlin won't be blamed. If the Kremlin means to make big concessions, on the other hand, the Pravda readers will have been prepared for them in return for the blessings of detente. My own hunch for what it is worth is that the first alternative is the most likely and that Geneva will not produce much. My reasons are that the Soviet show of friendship in the Spaso House Garden (which I landscaped) only cost two hours off from more important jobs; the repeated clapping at Eisenhower's reasonable was cost even less. The Belgrade agreement, as I suggest in the enclosed, will not mean any concessions in the satellites. The constant talk in the Russian press about greater exchanges of visits, more visas, etcetera has not in fact changed their

And I presume this accrued direct champagne which Krushchev has a failing for.

policies to any significant degree. (Of the twelve journalists who accepted Krushchev's invitation to Moscow at Belgrade only five got visas -- I was of the seven who got no answer). Those who are getting visas are people who have nither never been before or who have limited facitlities for making comparisons or even speaking the language.

There is some evidence that the disarmament talks and atomic energy may make progress through Geneva. Krushchev's crude denial that he was playing from weakness naturally suggests a slightly bad conscience and there is ample evidence that his ambitious plans for agriculture and industry are being hamstrung by the legistic requirements of his army. Furthermore I think it has sunk through his bald pate that atom bombs could kill communists too. (There has been no recent repetition of the statement to the contrary when Malenkov went out). I presume he believes that any armament cutback would not only help solve his problems but also cause economic distress in the West.

But you have enough reading to do....

Yours,

Charlie

Munich, July 10,1955

The latest reports from Behind the Iron Curtain seem to dim what hopes there have been that the West might persuade the Soviets at Geneva to relax their hold on the Satellites.

These hopes were first raised when Kruskchev visited andapologized to the former satellite leader Tito and acknowledged that there was more than one way to socialism. Immediately western specialists began to look for signs that the satellites still under Kremlin control would be granted at least some autonomy in choosing their road to socialism.

But such signs as there have been seem to point in the opposite direction. The mere mention that the West was interested innthe fate of the Satellites and would raise the subject at the Geneva Conference produced a frenzied attack from Pravda against "interference" in Satellite affairs. Every time the subject has been officially mentionned since then has drawn an even more vicious attack from Moscow.

There are other more tangible reasons for fearing that the Kremlin has recently tightened rather than loosened its grip on the Satellites -- especially in the all important economic field.

When Tito broke with Moscow seven years ago one of the major sins ascribed to him was his failure to push the collectivization of Yugoslav agriculture. Apparently the non-liberated Satellite leaders are taking precautions that they will not be accused of the same thing. In Prague for instance the Government has recently issued a strong demand that the rate of collectivization be considerably speeded up. In Budapest the new five year plan just issued calls for collectivising more than fifty percent of Hungary's farms. Hungarian propaganda against kulaks -- successful farmers resisting collectization -- has been increasing rather than decreasing since Krushchev's visit to Belgrade.

In Budapest rumors are circulating that the present Prime Minister Hegedus is slipping and may be replaced by Ernoe Geroe known as a fanatical follower of the tough Kremlin line. Oddly enough the former Prime Minister Imre Nagy who was thrown out for liberalizing Hungary's economy during the Malenkov period has simply disappeared without

even as much of a confession as Malenkov had to make when Krushchev took over management of the Soviet empire. Nagy's restoration at least to public view if not to power had been expected by many eastern specialists as one of the first results of the Belgrade agreement.

In Poland, instead of an easing of discipline there has been another big trial in which the victim was the former Minister of Food supply Lechowicz during the regime of Gomulka who was subsequently fired by Moscow for Titoism and who many expected would be surfaced after Krushchev's visit to Tito. The accused was given twelve years for the customary charge: foreign espionage.

To predict what the bouncing Mr. Krushchev will do next is a highly risky business but all indications in the last weeks provide little reason to hope he will agree to letting the Satellites choose their own roads to Socialism.

Thayer

The German Prisoner of War Issue

Of the hundreds of thousands of German prisoners of war captured by the Soviets during the War, many had been returned after several years. Still more had died in the slave camps. In addition some six hundred thousand Ge man civilians had been arrested by the Soviets after the surrender and sent to the camps.

In 1950 TASS, the official Soviet News Agency announced that except for a handful of so-called criminals all German prisoners in the Soviet Union had been repatriated. To hundreds of thsouands of families who still had hope that their missing relatives were still alive somewhere in Siberia and who took the TASS announcement at its face value, the news ccame as a severe shock killing their last hopes.

In the last few days however there have been indications that TASS once more is going to have to eat its words and that as many as a hundred and forty thousand Germans may yet be returning home in the next months.

For several years German officials have been compiling lists of prisoners from individual Germans released by the Soviets. I recently talked to one of these, the Duke of Mecklenburg, the head of one of Germany's oldest families. He had been arrested some months after the German surrender and sent to various slave camps in Siberia for a term of eight years. Knowing that if he were ever released he would not be allowed to take with him so much as a scrap of paper, he had memorized the names of all the Germans he met in the camps. When eventually he was set free and even before he returnedto his family he set to work committing to paper a list of compatriots he had left behind. Then from addresses, telephone numbers and other data he had memorized he notified each family he could locate. Only afterward after this did he rejoin his own family.

From such evidence as this, German officials have reason to believe that at least ten thousand former War prisoners and over 130,000 German civilians are still surviving in Soviet captigity. Hence the hopes dashed by the TASS announcement have begun to revive. Scareely a German family does not pray that one of its missing members is among the survivors and today the one issue on which all Germans regardless of political

differences are agreed is that the remaining prisoners must at all costs be set free.

Hopes have also been revived by reports smuggled through the Curtain in recent weeks that Germans in Soviet prison camps are being assembled in special areas and that those living in Siberian exile but outside the camps are likewise being brought together, apparently in anticipation of being sent home.

Chancellor Adenauer who plans to visit Moscow in six weeks and who is under strong criticism for his attitude toward the Soviets has been hoping to bring back from Moscow at least some Soviet concessions. One obvious possible concession was the reunification of the two Germanys but Soviet Prime Minister Bulganin's repeated statements in the last few days that the time is not ripe for reunification seems to have eliminated this possibility. Another obvious concession would be the prisoner of war issue. But now it looks as though Adenauer may be in for a disappointment.

A few days ago the East German communists announced they had beendiscussing the issue already with Bulganin and indicated that their plea would be heard. Hence it is entirely possible that before Adenauer even starts to negotiate, the Soviets will announce that at the request of the East German Communists the ~~last~~ remaining German prisoners are to be set free.

On the world political stage, such a gesture would be just one more indication that the Soviets are far from discarding their stooges in East Berlin and on the contrary are helping to build up their prestige. But ~~in~~ within Germany such a step will ~~have a~~ produce far more profound reactions. Scores of thousands of families will sense the joy of reunification with their fathers and sons. But to other scores of thousands, the last hope, so often in the past revived to be dashed again, will forever die.

Munich
July 30, 1955

Charles W. Thayer

CHARLES W. THAYER

KRUSHCHEV'S GAMBLE

Munich — The Russian invitations in Bonn and Paris, following so rapidly on the Vienna and Belgrade accords, tend to remove any doubts about Nikita Krushchev's intentions. His immediate objective seems to be to demonstrate that Russia has now definately abandoned the menacing posture adopted by Stalin, which provoked first NATO and then the rearmament of Germany. If he can prove to the Western States that they no longer need fear Russian aggression, he hopes to gain his ultimate objective of driving the U.S. from the Continent and establishing some sort of control over Germany's military-industrial potential — an aim he undoubtedly hopes to discuss with the French when they come to Moscow.

What has provoked this sudden reversal of position? Contrary to common belief Russia's external relations are hardly less dependent on internal conditions than in other countries. Krushchev has made no secret of the Soviets' internal difficulties, particularly on the vital food front. Stalin's remorseless determination to solve these problems and simultaneously maintain a gigantic standing army of 175 divisions has patently failed. But so long as America is rearming Germany and building a ring of bases around the world he undoubtedly thinks that he cannot dispense with those divisions.

He apparently also has been convinced that hydrogen bombs kill Communists as well as Capitalists and that the only effective way of advancing Russian imperialism is by conventional warfare. But even here he possibly considers a combination of American and German industrial-military potential, both of which all Russians hold in highest respect — the one for its friendly assistance, the other for its devastating aggression in World War II might prove more than a match for the Soviet Union. Somehow therefore the combination must be broken up. That means he must engage in a popularity contest with the U.S. in Western Europe to prove that he is as peaceful or no more warlike than America.

To win the contest he is prepared to pay what appears on the surface to be a very high price. He has already put forward a disarmament proposal considerably more reasonable than any the Kremlin has supported in the past. He has

finally agreed to a reasonable peace treaty with Austria. At Belgrade he abdicated the position Stalin arrogated to himself as the infallible leader of the world's working class and admitted that there were more ways to salvation than the one running through the Kremlin. He will probably permit Adenauer to move his government to Berlin. He may even agree to certain adjustments of the Oder-Neisse line at the expense of Poland. "Up till now," a Soviet diplomat recently said to me, "we have considered the Oder-Neisse line historically just." He may permit a temporary relaxation of his hold on the Satellites.

Rumors are current that to dramatize his change of heart he will shortly retire Stalin's old crony Molotov just as Stalin retired Litvinov in 1939 as a sign to the Germans he was changing course.

So far, Krushchev's method has lacked anything remotely resembling subtelty. His repudiation of Stalin at the outset of his Belgrade talks was as brutal as anything his old master might have done. His gauche efforts to prove he was a "good guy" in Belgrade sometimes amused, sometimes shocked his more restrained Balkan hosts.

Indeed, perhaps the gravest danger to the west in the Kremlin's now approach is the personality of Krushchev himself: blunt, tough, impetuous and not too aware of the pitfalls of international negotiations. Such a type, if thwarted, might well rush headlong from a policy of sweet reasonableness to an aggressive attitude that could threaten the peace of the entire world.

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SOVIET COSMIC RESEARCH

In an interview published in "Evening Moscow," the formation of a Commission on interplanetary communications has just been revealed.

The Commission is subordinated to the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Its chief is Academician L.I. Sedov and it consists of some of the greatest scientists in Russia, including P.L. Kapitza, the world-famous physicist.

One of the most immediate tasks of the Commission, according to the announcement, is the creation of an automatic laboratory for scientific research in the cosmos. The laboratory will be in outer space behind the earth's atmosphere and will revolve around it like a satellite for "a prolonged period of time." By this means biologists, physicists and radiologists will be able to study conditions in the cosmos.

This announcement should remove any doubts about the efforts the Soviet regime is making in interplanetary communications. The Academy of Sciences is the senior scientific arm of the Soviet Government and includes only the most able scientists in Russia. It is held in high regard not only in the Soviet Union but throughout the scientific world abroad. The fact that the Academy itself should undertake such a task and that such prominent physicists as Kapitza have been assigned to the work can mean only one thing: That the Soviets have given this effort not just its blessing but a Number One priority. One can be sure that the Kremlin leaders are backing the project with every means at their disposal -- and in the totalitarian Soviet system that's a lot.

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5/30/55

Thayer, Charles

PRESS

CHARLES THAYER
CARE AMERICAN EMBASSY
BELGRADE

WOULD LIKE ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED WORD CABLED SITUATIONER

TUESDAY OR WEDNESDAY REGARDS

ED MURROW

Charles W. Thayer
Munich, Germany
Fried. Herschelstr. 10

May 17, 1955

Dear Ed,

I plan to be in Belgrade during the coming week for the Russo-Yugoslav Conference.

If no one else is covering for you and you want some cabled material, please wire me care of the American Embassy there.

Yours,

Charlie

Charles Thayer

Vienna, May 15, 1955

IS MOLOTOV ON THE WAY OUT?

Is the Soviet Union going to get a new Foreign Minister? Western observers of European affairs are beginning to ask this question with increasing urgency. The immediate cause for this speculation is the absence of Molotov's name from the list of Soviet leaders who are going to Belgrade at the end of the month to try to patch up their differences with Tito.

It is true that Molotov, together with Stalin, signed the arrogant letters to Tito that caused the rift six years ago. It is also true that Tito singled out Molotov for some sharp criticism several weeks ago --- criticism that was reprinted in full in Molotov's home-town paper PRAVDA and left unanswered for several days. Perhaps therefore the Kremlin with an unusual display of tact left him off the list of peacemakers. Or perhaps Tito himself suggested he stay home.

In addition to his role in the fiasco that led to the loss of Russia's strongest satellite, observers point out that Molotov was the chief architect under Stalin of the Soviet foreign policy that failed to split the Western Allies, failed to prevent the rearmament of Germany and failed to drive American defense forces off the continent of Europe. If the new Soviet leadership is thinking of a new approach to its problems abroad, it would not be illogical to get a new foreign minister for the job just as Stalin did when he decided to make ~~freinds~~ friends with Hitler in 1939 and fired Foreign Commissar Litvinov, replacing him with Molotov.

Rumors emanating from Moscow indicate that it was Molotov's arrogance that led to the hasty and somewhat unceremonious resignation of Malenkov several months ago contrary to the wishes of the other Soviet leaders who would have preferred a less sensational and more decorous resolution of the conflict. At all events it is not improbable that Molotov's Kremlin colleagues find his cantakerous arrogance almost as difficult to take as Western diplomats who have had to deal with him for the past fifteen years.

Typical of his bad manners was the sour little speech he made at the signing ceremonies of the Austrian Treaty in Vienna last Sunday which was so out of harmony with the happy notes struck by his fellow-signers. As one diplomat remarked later: "You can always count on Molotov to say: 'Look at the wart on our Hostess's nose."

At all events observers who know him well detected a certain uneasiness in his bearing at Vienna which contrasted sharply with his normal self-assurance and led to increasing talk that perhaps his co-leaders in Moscow would find his "triumphal" conclusion of the eight-year-old Austrian negotiations a fitting end for his career.

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Thayer, Charles

May 3, 1955

Dear Charlie:

Forgive my long silence. This schedule leaves me no time even to say thanks.

Briefly, the stuff has been good. I should guess we have used about half of it which is par for the course. Let us continue for another three months anyway.

What would be really helpful would be your own personal interpretation of events impinging on soviet policy all the way from Austria to Bandung.

Hope to see you in the course of the summer.

As ever yours,

Mr. Charles Thayer
Fried. Herschelstr. 10
Munich, Germany

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Charles W. Thayer
Munich
Fried. Herschelstr. 10

April 2, 1955

Dear Ed:

The three-month experimental period of my Eastern European Reports seems to have gone by and unless I hear from you differently I shall continue sending you the material.

However, I would greatly appreciate hearing about the reaction to the experiment and especially how it has worked out and how it could be improved. Having had no reaction from you this far I feel that I am flying blind and in acute danger of bumping my nose if I have not already done so many times. In the absence of word from you Dick Hottelet was kind enough to look over some of the material I sent you, which was gratifying but not the same as direct criticism from the horse's mouth.

I particularly would like to know if the topics selected were the sort of thing you were looking for. I must say they varied the whole range from kitchen utensils to top level policy. It would be helpful, too, to know whether the proportion of facts to comment was o.k. and third whether they were sufficiently timely. I have often noticed that Harry Schwartz, picking up Cliff Daniel's cables, is sometimes several days ahead of what I can do with mail. Is this significant for you?

Another question is that of quantity. I am fairly well set up now with an office, files and a secretary and could easily double the output, including unpegged background and comments on the latest or upcoming news. (On one or two occasions I have sent you such background material, as in the case of the Mikoyan demotions and the Djilas trial.)

I also wired you the best estimate we had here on the Malenkov ouster. Would you prefer me to wire more or less?

I know how very busy you are but I hope that you will be able to let me have an answer fairly soon.

Sincerely,

Charlie

Thayer, Charles

Munich

April 8, 1955

WHY RUSSIANS WEAR BEARDS

According to a brief item in Pravda this week, there aren't enough razor blades in the Soviet Union to go around.

It's been more than a hundred years since Marx blue-printed the Communist way to a happy life for the little man. In 1917 Lenin put it into operation. In 1928 Stalin collectivized the peasants so that the little man could get more food and started the first Five-Year Plan to produce the goods the little man needed.

A year ago, Krushchev was the first to admit the peasants aren't producing enough food. And now Pravda blandly admits that "the output of such articles as razor blades, needles, thimbles, kerosene lamps and primus stoves is being raised in 1955 but not enough to meet the demands of the population."

Yet Soviet industry has turned out enough guns, tanks and planes, to say nothing of hydrogen bombs, to equip an army of 175 divisions. It has undertaken to deliver the necessary equipment to industrialize Communist China which has recently introduced a draft law capable of producing 4 million new recruits each year.

Only a few weeks ago Premier Malenkov was unceremoniously kicked out and some Soviet economists chastized for suggesting that more emphasis should be given to the light industry which produces the needles and thimbles and razor blades at the expense of heave industry which produces the guns and tanks.

This Pravda item quoted above demonstrates as clearly as anything Pravda has ever published how far Communism has moved from Marx's goal of a happier life toward the goal of World ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ domination.

If he were alive today Marx probably wouldn't mind about the razor blades for he always sported a flowing beard anyway. But what would he--- or his wife -- say about the shortage of needles, thimbles and kerosene lamps -- to say nothing of butter, ~~sugar~~ SUGAR or shoes?

Thayer, Charles

3

REDEFECTION

A group of Soviet citizens, headed by a Soviet general, have asked the East German government's permission to set up a "Committee for the Return of Displaced Persons to the Homeland."

This is the latest move in a campaign to break up anti-communist groups in the West which has been gathering momentum for three years. The campaign has thus far accomplished the elimination of at least fifty active anti-communists by blackmail, kidnapping and murder. One of the recent victims was the RADIO LIBERATION boradcaster Fatalibey who was found murdered under a bed in a Munich boarding house. A couple of weeks ago a German court sentenced to prison a prominent Soviet agent, Elizabeth Kluchevskaya, for attempted kidnapping of an anti-communist Russian writer, Boris Yakovlev.

Another and more powerful move in the campaign was the Soviet success in inserting a paragraph (No. 16) into the proposed Austrian treaty by which the Austrian Government will be required to hand over to the Russians any Soviet refugees the latter may ask for. This paragraph has ~~been~~ tentatively been accepted by the Western Governments. Under its provisions something over 6,000 anti-communist refugees from Russia now living in Austria may become subject to forced repatriation.

These moves are understandably causing grave fears among the emigration throughout Europe. In Austria a panic flight to Germany began when the provision was made known. In Germany and elsewhere prominent anti-Soviet refugees are asking: if it can happen in Austria now why not in Germany in a year or two?

By agreeing to the clause in the Austrian treaty the United States has done a grave disservice and set a most dangerous precedent for some of its best soldiers in the cold war who are not only assisting our intelligence agencies, but manning our principal weapons in the cold war: The Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberation.

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G. W. Thayer
Fried.-Herschel-Str.10
Munich, Germany

March 18, 1955

IOWA FARM VISTORS

The Soviet press has grudgingly announced the issuance of U.S. visas to some Soviet student editors and will doubtless do the same when the State Department gives visas to the Iowa Farm Visitors. In its announcement Izvestiya sourly notes the refusal of visaes for Soviet interpreters.

The latter point has a special significance and must be causing some worry in the Lubianka, the headquarters of the Soviet secret police. The reason is that Soviet groups travelling abroad are almost invariably accompanied by nurses or policemen to see that the travellers behave - and come home again. This is especially true for youth groups who leave no children or spouses at home as hostages.

In the recent visit of the Soviet hockey team to Western Germany (where they lost the world championship to the Canadians) the seventeen players (including substitutes) had no less than sixteen non-players with them. A few of the latter were bona fide sports officials but the great majority were plaincloths guards whom, they said, they picked up in Berlin when they left Soviet controlled territory.

These guards accompanied their charges practically everywhere - to the icerink for practice, to the movies and even on casual strolls through the streets. According to people in the hotel where they staid the nurses, as the players facetiously called them, were the first up each morning and the last to go to bed - which was never until the players had all been checked in and the hotel doors closed for the night.

The guards were apparently responsible not only for the players bodies but their cultural well-being as well and when they discovered some Anti-Soviet leaflets and pamphlets slipped inside newspapers and innocent looking book jackets which had been left in the lounge where the players congregated by some anti-communist pranksters, the guards were furious and demanded of the hotel manager that no literature be left about until it had been inspected and stamped by the hotel authorities.

The guards were not, however, so careful about their own cultural health. They were frequently seen buying capitalist victrola records in German shops and not the symphonies of Beethoven either but most frequently plain American jazz which has long been anathema to the Soviet cultural leaders in the Kremlin.

One of the guards was so careless as to leave behind a list of records which his wife or girl friend obviously wanted him to bring back ~~xxx~~ from the capitalist world. The list contained among other items the following records:

Moonlight Serenade

Chattanoogoo - ooo - oooo

Sessy boy

Karavan

and The Serenade of Sun Velly

When the student editors and corn growers come over, it will probably not be hard for their American hosts to spot which ones are really editors or agronomists and which are the nurses. We suggest the State Department might want to give each of the latter a collection of ~~jazz~~ good American jazz to keep them out of trouble while their charges are studying our newspapers or learning how to grow corn.

Thayer
C. W. Thayer
Fried.-Herschel-Str.10
Munich, Germany

ASSESSMENT OF THE SOVIET-YUGOSLAV AGREEMENT

Belgrade -- The rash of judgements on the Russian-Yugoslav agreement of last week has given place to probably sounder second thoughts. The big question "who won?" is not going to be clear till the arrangements foreseen in the agreement are put to the test.

The Russians' intention to prove themselves reasonable at any cost will pay off, if at all, only at the Big Four discussions. The effect of the Yugoslav victory of forcing the Russians to acknowledge that their variety of socialism is not heresy coupled with the agreement to exchanges of socialist experience can only be evaluated when these exchanges are translated into action in the Satellites.

High Yugoslav officials state that though they have no immediate plans to exchange experiences with their Satellite neighbors they hope to do so when the opportunity arises. A Yugoslav public information office in Sofia or Bucharest or Budapest explaining to the presently enchained Satellites just how they regained their independence from the Kremlin could hardly fail to have an effect on political elements in those countries. But how far is the Kremlin prepared to permit such dangerous talk? The announcement that a new "Political Advisory Committee" is to be set up among all the Soviet states from Peking to Berlin indicates that the rigid domination of the Cominform type may be relaxed. But does it mean that Budapest, for example, will be permitted to follow Belgrade to independence? That would hardly seem likely.

The Yugoslavs are not concealing their optimism about the long-term effects of what they consider not simply a vindication of their past but a Moscow-approved solution applicable to the Satellites. They point out that not all the "Titoists" in the Satellites are dead. They also attach significance to the little-noted fact that Nagy, the Hungarian equivalent of Malenkov, though removed from his post has, unlike Malenkov, never confessed and repented publicly.

Less optimistic Westerners in Belgrade, however, emphasize that so long as the Russian army and police are available to support them the present Satellite

regimes are in a position to repress any excessively anti-Soviet movements. But aside from the descriptive internal effect of such repression it would, if used, go a long way to dispel the impression of sweet reasonableness Nikita Krushchev is playing so heavily to win for the Kremlin.

####

Thayer, Chas.

February 1, 1955

Dear Charlie:

Things are progressing. Here are some Credit Cards. Made good use of your piece on Russian consumer goods. More later.

As ever yours,

Mr. Charles Thayer
Fried.-Herschel Str. 10
Munich, Germany

rh

Thayer, Charles

Fried.-Herschelstr. 10
Munich, Germany

January 22, 1955

Dear Ed,

Here are a couple of pieces for you. There hasn't been much cooking 'tother side of the Curtain except for the plan fulfillment figures for 1954. They came over the moniters yesterday and I shall get the printed text this afternoon but I think there's enough to get to the general trend in the enclosed.

The Djilas business is, of course, only background -- I knew him pretty well in the early days of Tito's regime - and disliked him intensely for his conceit. But I thought it might be useful to you when the trial comes along next week.

As you are aware there has been an awful lot of speculation recently about the alleged Krushchev-Malenkov rivalry and everything that has happened has been interpreted as having a bearing on this struggle for power. As I do not believe there is a real struggle as yet I have not sent you anything about it.

However, we might perhaps bear in mind that if the Paris Agreements go through -- as they seem to be doing -- it is possible the boys will need a scapegoat to get out of their dire threats they've been making. In that case Molotov might have the finger put on him -- either with denunciations or more quietly as when Litvinov was removed. So we should keep our eyes open for any signs in that direction. If it does happen I hardly think it will be very significant: Molotov is old, he has fumbled rather badly lately and he isn't a real contender. Of course if and when he does go the experts will all contend it means Krushchev is ahead or Malenkov is. But it will probably mean a fresh look at a solution of the German problem on the part of the Kremlin as a whole.

There are several very interesting developments cooking in Moscow -- the writers' controversy which isn't over yet by any means and now the science controversy and I hope by next week there'll be something concrete enought o peg these to.

Yours,

Charlie

Munich #2
January 21

MOSCOW HOUSEWIVES GET TWO BREAKS

The Soviet press has just given Russian housewives two good bits of news: a big gang of speculators who have been buying up goods in short supply and selling them for large profits has just been uncovered and put out of action. Izvestiya says that the gang had made over two and a half million rubles. This isn't very much compared to the hundreds of billions of rubles in the Soviet retail trade but for housewives who are not always able to buy what they need it may suggest that speculators and not the men in the Kremlin are to blame.

The other piece of the news is the appearance on the Moscow market of a whole series of new labor saving devices for the housewife. When Stalin died several years ago his successors promised that the consumer was at last going to get a break. Industry was going to provide the storegoods that had been lacking ever since Russia went Communist. According to an announcement appearing a few days ago in the Moscow Evening News this promise is now being fulfilled at least partially. For the first time in thirty years you can now buy in Moscow some of the latest luxuries in household appliances, namely a double boiler, a fruitjuice squeezer and a pressure boiler. To help the housewife identify these new devices the newspaper has even published a picture of each. The pressure boiler is especially recommended because it cooks faster and you can cook two dishes at once in it. The double boiler, the newspaper claims is the answer to the housewife's prayer for something to boil milk in without its boiling over. The picture of the fruitjuice squeezer looks uncommonly like a meat grinder but perhaps we should take the Moscow Evening News at its word -- or perhaps they are producing meat grinders too.

But still more recently the Moscow press has revealed some rather more significant news. 1954 was the first full year since Stalin's successors promised a "sharp" rise in living standards. Now the production figures for 1954 have been announced. In several of the most critical consumers items the Kremlin frankly admits it has failed to live up to its planned improvement, namely meat, butter, and fish. The "sharp" improvement for the average Soviet citizen consists of a pound and ahalf more of meat for the whole year, one more ounce of butter and five more ounces of fish. To put it another way, the "sharp" improvement has resulted in giving the average Russian one modest meal more in the year 1954 than he ate in 1954.

In manufactured goods the situation is about the same: the average citizen was able to buy a yard and a half more of cotton textiles than in 1953 — at that rate in four years he'll have enough for an extra pair of sheets. In 1954 one Russian out of twelve was able to get a second pair of shoes.

The average Soviet citizen after thirty years of Communism is a pretty modest and patient fellow and is accustomed to getting along without much meat, butter, fish, shoes or sheets, but if you were to ask him whether 1954 was the year of the "sharp" improvement in his living standard, which the new leaders had promised, I daresay he'd answered "Not so you'd notice it".

The significance of these revelations is not that the average Russian isn't living so well — that has been known for years. Far more significant is the admitted failure of the Kremlin to prove that the Communist system can work and produce a living standard worth having. For over thirty years the Russians have been told that happy days were just around the corner. After Stalin died, his successors realized they couldn't go on much longer with empty promises. Within two or three years, they said,

they were going to raise the living standard to a tolerable level. This time it was no empty promise. They meant what they said and they have ever since taken repeated steps to improve consumers goods production. The results announced thus far are hardly encouraging from their point of view. And from the point of view of their subjects it will hardly help to increase their devotion to the system or to the leaders who have once more failed in their promises -- and promises unlike Stalin's which they really meant to fulfill.

Munich* 3
January 22

THE DJILAS TRIAL

When Milovan Djilas, the former chief thinker of the Yugoslav Communist Party goes to trial on January 24 we will learn the answer to the question: what happens when a man tries to think freely and be a Communist at the same time, or as Djilas himself expressed it when he was purged last year: "I wanted to be both a free man and a Communist".

During the war years when the Partisans of Tito were trying to win control of Yugoslavia, Djilas emerged as the bright young man of the movement. After the Communist regime was installed in Belgrade he visited Moscow with a number of his colleagues. There Stalin carefully looked over the Yugoslav visitors. His eye fell on Djilas and he invited the young Partisan to a private chat that lasted for three hours. That chat made -- and possibly eventually unmade -- Djilas. When he returned to Belgrade he was considered the sole oracle entitled to interpret Stalin's will. As such he became the chief ideologist of the Belgrade Communists. He ran the leading newspaper and the Party's propaganda apparatus.

But Djilas made one mistake possibly because he was just as impressed with himself as Stalin had been. Instead of sticking to the job of interpreting Stalin's orders he kept on thinking for himself. This got him in trouble once with Moscow but he paid a call on the Kremlin and straightened out the misunderstanding for the time being. Then Tito began to have difficulties with Moscow and Djilas loyally sided not with the man who had made him -- old Uncle Joe -- but with his old leader Tito. When the Yugoslavs finally broke with Stalin, Djilas was singled out by the Stalinist press as the biggest villain of the whole Tito crowd.

But still Djilas kept on thinking. A year ago he wrote a series of

articles saying that now that the Yugoslav revolution had been won "the next step was a turn to democracy". He even defined democracy — not in the Moscow sense but in the Western way — "there is no other way but more democracy: more full discussion, freer elections". These ideas were popular among the young Yugoslavs who began to look on Djilas as their champion. But there is room for only one boss in a Communist dictatorship and so Djilas had to go. He was stripped of his posts and told to live quietly on his pension.

But Djilas still went on thinking, still trying to be a free man and a Communist at the same time. A month ago, when an old friend, Vladimir Dedijer, got in trouble for continuing to associate with Djilas, the latter spoke out in no uncertain terms to a member of the Western press — the only press, he pointed out, which was free to print his remarks. What Yugoslavia needed, he said was another Party - a socialist democratic party which really represented the Yugoslav people. Otherwise, he said, Yugoslavia would surely become like the Kremlin regime - a reactionary police state.

In this interview Djilas took two fatal steps: he challeneged the claim of the party to represent the people -- the dictatorship of the Proletariat as Lenin called it; and he appealed to foreign opinion against the heads of his own government. Tito was absent at the time and his deputy Kardelj promptly announced that Djilas was a dog not worth spitting on but would, nevertheless be tried as a criminal.

Some experts suggest that the men behind Tito are trying to get Djilas out of the way entirely so that they can reestablish firmer bonds with the Soviet Union and her satellites. But a much simpler explanation seems to be that Djilas thought he could think as a free man and continue to exist in a Communist state. Whether he is right we will see when the trial closes.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Thayer, Charles

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Messrs. Seward, Day, Aaron, Zousmer

From Mr. Murrow

Station

January 10, 1955

I have made a private arrangement with Charles Thayer whose address is Fried.-Herschel Str. 10 Munich, Germany, who is setting up a private information service to file generally by air mail information regarding happenings in the Soviet Union and in the satellite countries. This is an experiment for six months starting January 1, his payment to be $50.00 a week. His checks should be sent to the Gerald Trust Corn Exchange in Philadelphia. This should be charged against the 7:45. Above arrangement was, of course, cleared with Smith and Hottelet. Thayer's telephone number in Munich is 48072h.

E.R.M.

rh

Note to Mr. Day: Could you have someone arrange collect cable facilities for Thayer.

Thayer, Charles

DECEMBER 17, 1954

PRESS

DICK HOTTELET
COLBROSYS
PRESSEHAUS

ASSUME YOU HAVE NO OBJECTION IF I MAKE PRIVATE DEAL FOR CHARLIE THAYER SUPPLY ME AIR MAIL BACKGROUNDERS DEALING EXCLUSIVELY WITH EVENTS AND TRENDS IN SATTELITES AND SOVIET.

REGARDS MURROW

BURKE

414-710-43

Thayer, Chas.

DECEMBER 17, 1954

PRESS

HOWARD K. SMITH
CBS
LONDON

ASSUME YOU HAVE NO OBJECTION IF I MAKE PRIVATE DEAL FOR CHARLIE THAYER SUPPLY ME AIR MAIL BACKGROUNDERS DEALING EXCLUSIVELY WITH EVENTS AND TRENDS IN SATTELIGHTS AND SOVIET.

REGARDS MURROW.

BURKE

444-710-43

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SMITH

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END

OK RECD ONE AND TLKS

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(attach to wire
sent to Smith)

Thayer, Chas.
(attach to wire and to Hottelet)

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HOTTELET

119P/EB

Thayer, Chas.

THE Royalton

44 WEST 44th STREET, NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

December 10, 1954

Dear Ed,

I am leaving town for a few days returning next Thursday the 16th and remaining until I fly back to Munich on the 18th.

I'd appreciate it if we could have one more brief go-around before I finally take off.

Perhaps you'd ask your secretary to reserve a few minutes for me next Friday. I shall call her as soon as I get in on Thursday. I shall be staying at this hotel.

Yours,

Charlie

Charlie Thayer

5 30 today

Thayer, Charlie

November 11, 1954

Dear Charlie:

Many thanks for your letter and for the material you enclosed.

I am greatly interested in your ideas and want very much to talk with you about them, so be sure to let me know when you get to New York.

Sincerely,

Mr. Charlie Thayer
Fried. - Herschelstr. 10
Munich, Germany

fc

Fried.-Herschelstr. 10
Munich, Germany

October 30, 1954

Dear Ed,

Many months have elapsed since we last exchanged letters. In the meantime I have installed myself in Munich and have been searching for suitable forms in which I might report for you on events behind the Curtain.

I now get by air some four Moscow papers often the day after publication. I also get a considerable amount of material from Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberation that is not otherwise used for publication. These sources produce both the "big news" and human interest material galore.

It seems to me that the wire services and the London monitors handle the big news as effectively as anyone could. But an awful lot of small but significant items get completely lost. I have the impression that people at home are perhaps taking the Soviets too damn seriously -- at least many writers are. I don't mean they aren't serious but they certainly are not irresistable monsters who have things entirely under control. Consequently I've been playing with the idea of reporting periodically in a slightly 'light' vein some of their everyday domestic problems. As a sort of trial run aimed principally for the printed media, I've written up a few pieces which I enclose herewith. These will at least give you an idea of the sort of news I have in mind. I have also tried to figure out how this material could be adapted to your purposes but so far have had little success.

I am now working on a diary of a Kremlin Cat who sees and reads all that goes on. It is written in book form and I had thought that such a character might be suitable in animated cartoon form as a commentator for TV on Iron Curtain events. However, I am told this is far too expensive to be practical -- I don't know.

Perhaps some of your people have ideas on the form if you show them the sort of material I have in mind. On the more serious side I would, of course, be prepared to work up specific stories on specific aspects of Soviet life from the excellent files of RFE and Radio Liberation as you need them, also biographic material. For example if you want a round-up on the current status of the agricultural crisis and the current harvest, that could be done very well straight from here.

I am planning to come home in late November and hope very much to be able to talk to you about these possibilities. Perhaps the material I enclose will give you some ideas on how I could be useful to you.

Sincerely,

Charlie Thayer

Soviet Institute Bulletin
for August (?)

The Thaw that Wasn't.

People in Moscow are asking themselves, (under their breath of course) whether Ilya Ehrenburg isn't loosing his grip. Ehrenburg is one of the Soviet Union's best known writers. He is a native Russian inspite of his German name which, quite by chance, means "Citadel of Honor".

In the early days of the Revolution -- and of Ehrenburg -- he left Russia and went to Paris where he tried to make a living writing novels and somewhat rude poems about the Bolsheviks who, he claimed, were ruining his country. But the living he made in Paris wasn't too satisfactory and when the Bolsheviks suggested he might come home if he behaved himself, Ehrenburg hastily changed his residence and his views about the Soviet Union. With the years he acquired an uncanny skill in predicting changes in the Kremlin's political and literary tastes. He got so he could follow the Party line better than a Carolina hound dog can follow a coon.

During the war Ehrenburg couldn't say enough uncomplimentary things about the Germans -- all Germans, Nazis and non-Nazis alike. But after the war when Stalin tried to make up to the Germans and lure them all to his side of the Curtain, Ehrenburg discovered that the Germans were after all very nice people and quite forgot that a few months earlier he had been demanding their collective scalps.

Throughout the lifetime of Stalin, the rule for all Soviet artists and writers was "socialist realism" which some people describe as looking

at a peasant's hut and painting a skyscraper. True to this prescription which ruled out such bourgeois habits as girls falling in love with boys, Ehrenburg's heroines generally fell in love with tractors and ended by marrying the tractor drivers.

When Stalin died, some people in Moscow sensed a tendency on the part of the New Management to relax the rules a bit. Perhaps it wouldn't be heresy if a Soviet girl fell in love, occasionally, with a good clean cut Soviet boy, other people more cautiously continued to vote for the tractor. For a while Ehrenburg couldn't make up his mind which way the cat was going to jump. He just sat on the side lines, smoked his pipe and considered. Finally he decided that the relaxers were right so he sat down and wrote himself a long story called "The Thaw" about the relaxation of the literary dictatorship after Stalin's death -- which, incidentally, Ehrenburg, in accordance with his own rules of caution, never even mentioned in his story. In "The Thaw" an engineer falls in love not only with a woman, instead of his drawing board, but with a married woman, the wife of the factory director no less. A Soviet girl falls in love with another engineer but refuses to marry him because he's always parroting the Party Line, a habit which in Stalin's day people would have considered just common horse sense. In the story a painter paints pictures of crippled women, real peasant huts, and other non-Communist creations -- and is eventually hailed as a great artist instead of an enemy of the people. In a word "The Thaw" describes, rather vividly, how characters in Soviet literature might act if given a chance.

The zig which some people including Ehrenburg had detected in the Soviet New Look, turned out to be a zag. The only trouble was they had not been given a real chance. In recent weeks, Soviet literary vigilantes obviously deputized by the New Management have been hard on Ehrenburg's heels calling his "Thaw" some rather uncomplimentary, non-Soviet names. The general belief is that Soviet girls are, in literature at least, still to fall in love with their combines, pig herds, and other realistic Soviet achievements and confine their relations with the opposite sex to discussions of collectivization, industrialization, dialectic materialism and the fulfillment of the Five-Year-Plan -- ahead of schedule if possible.

As for Ehrenburg, who has often won the Stalin Prize as a reward for his Socialist Realism, it seems that his reward for "The Thaw" is going to be a deep freeze.

IVAN 2

Evening Moscow September 23

The Right to a Happy Old Age.

When Vasily Afanasievich Petrov, a retired Soviet worker died the other day on a trunk in the dark corridor of Apartment 17, Bolshoi Karetni Alley, Moscow, only a few of his neighbors paid much attention. Only now after the circumstances of his death have been made public, is there a certain amount of public indignation in the press. But by this ~~Constitution~~ time its a little too late for poor sick old Vasily.

The neighbors were not neighbors in Apartment 16 or 18, of course, but in Apartment 17 itself. In Moscow a worker doesn't have an apartment -- he has a room in an apartment which he shares with as many other families as there are rooms. In the Petrovs' room Vasily's wife Anna, his daughter, Valentina, a teacher, and his son, Victor, an employee of the Defense Ministry-apparently needed all the space there was. So when Vasily got sick and had to quit work, they moved him out into the apartment corridor wherehe passed the last weeks of his live on a trunk.

Now the Soviet Stalinist Constitution states specifically that the state guarantees Soviet citizens' rights to maintenance in old age. As the state didn't immediately make an appearance when Vasily took sick, his neighbors occasionally provided him with food and helped him take care of himself. Perhaps most important of all they occasionally furnished him a little company and listened to his tale of woe as he lay helpless on the trunk.

Sometimes he'd gather enough strength to crawl to the door of his room and knock for admittance but when his daughter saw who was knocking

she usually slammed the door in his face. After all Valentina and Victor are young people -- products of the Soviet regime and are accustomed to the stern realities of live including the Russians' guerrilla warfare for housing. "We're tired of the old nuisance" Valentina told the neighbors. Victor shared his sister's views: "Its about time ....." he would say. "We've got the shrouds all ready".

Finally the horrified neighbors told the Police, The Police paid a call on Victor but got nowhere with him. Then they went to the Defense Ministry where he worked. But the Ministry said it was none of their business and Vasily continued to lie on the trunk in the dim corridor.

The neighbors had done all they could when they had called in the police, the most powerful law enforcement agency in the world. When the Police proved ineffectual, there was nothing more to be done.

One day Vasily crawled up onto his trunk and lay down and died. Daughter Valentina didn't even come to the funeral she'd been so impatient for. "I was out in the country with friends" she explained "and I couldn't get back in time. And now" she added "people seem to think we've almost commited a crime."

The authorities in Moscow are inclined to agree about the crime and now that the facts are out, it wouldn't be too much to expect that Vasily's family get what they deserve. But the authorities are strangely silent about the other culprit -- the Government, who under the Constitution was obliged to guarantee Vasily's happy old age. Through the police they knew about the matter. Is there no agency in Russia to protect the rights of the citizen against the State? No.

IVAN 3

Evening Moscow, September 22

Barbers are Leaders.

The barbers of Moscow have just announced with justifiable pride that this year they are opening not ten new barber shops as planned in the Five-Year-Plan but twelve!

In Russia, barbering is no easy profession. Russian beards being what they are every customer presents a double challenge - - the chin as well as the pate. And there's nothing uniform about tastes in these matters. One man wants a shaven skull and a Karl Marx beard and the next one wants a smooth chin and a flowing Tchaikovsky hairdo.

There was a time back in 1937 which no Soviet barber should ever forget, when the whole profession was in danger of being liquidated as Trotskiists. (Those were the days when Trotski occupied the position now held by the Americans as Soviet Public Enemy No. 1). It all started down in the Crimea. An epidemic of lice had broken out among a group of workers in a workers' barracks. That was before the days when every worker lived in a modern apartment -- as a matter of fact Soviet workers are still before those days.

The local barber was called in to deal with the emergency and after studying the situation ordered all workers to have their heads shaved. A considerable number of workers objected and said the barber's orders violated their rights under the Stalin Constitution that had just come into force. (Later they learned not to take the Constitution too seriously but in those days constitutional rights wrongly appeared to constitute constitutional rights.) As a result a number of workers

didn't show up at the barber shop for the head-shaving. Thereupon the managers of the barracks and the barber decided on an ultimatum: no shave, no sleep in the barracks. Still several workers held out. So the management and the barbers invaded the sleeping quarters and remove the bedding from the bunks of all those who still insisted on their rig

This, it seems, burned up the workers and they complained to the District Attorney. Now in ordinary times such a complaint would have been thrown out without more fuss. These, however, were no ordinary times but the time of the Great Purge. It would seem that the District Attorney was behind on his plan for exposing Trotskiists and when he heard what the barber had done he saw his chance and immediately clappe him in jail on a charge of Trotskiism. At this point the case was hush up and it has never been officially announced what became of the barber of the Crimea but there is evidence that he wasn't seen basking in the Black Sea sunshine for some years. Nor is there any news of what happe to the lice.

But to get back to Moscow: the opening of ten new barber shops as envisaged in the current Five Year Plan doubtless was based on the population increase of the city which is generally estimated at around 100,000 per year. If we assume each of the ten barber shops has ten barbers and each barber works ten hours and every customer has his head or chin trimmed every ten days, then each barber has ten customers ever hour -- one every six minutes. If the customer has a beard and a head cut that leaves only three minutes for each. Granting that Soviet barb are the fastest in the world this still doesn't leave much time for a

barber to start a worthwhile discussion with any customer on any subject -- even the weather.

But now with the overfulfillment of plan by two extra barber shops, the whole situation is radically altered. Instead of a customer every six minutes, the barbers have a new man in the chair every seven and a half minutes -- all the difference in the world to a normally loquacious Soviet hairdoer.

IVAN 4

September 22, 1954

Why Lucky Russians Pay Low Rents.

To borrow a favorite phrase of Molotov's: "as everyone knows" rents are very low in the Soviet Union. The same, I believe is true at Sing Sing. The latest available information indicates that the average Muscovite occupies approximately three square meters of living space -- an area of about ~~63~~ 77 by ~~63~~ 77 inches. In this respect Moscow is running a little behind Sing Sing but the Soviet Building industry is making an all out effort to catch up within the next few years. In certain other respects too Sing Sing seems to be leading Moscow on the housing front. ~~There seem to be other reasons besides size alone for the cheapness of housing in Moscow.~~ In the past few days there have been a rash of noisy and angry complaints about the maintenance repairs on Soviet workers' dwellings and the inactivity of Building Superintendents in this respect. As winter approaches, Muscovites like bears, are checking on the snugness of their hikernating quarters -- and, to change the metaphor, like the late Queen Victoria, they are not amused.

Only today, a Moscow roomer, Comrade N. Levchenko who is one of twenty inhabitants of Apartment 57 at House No. 14 Novoslobodski Street has directed an urgent call for help to the city authorities about the condition of Apt. 57. Last March when Moscow was suffering under a biting cold spell, repairmen moved in on the apartment for long overdue repairs, and without moving out the inhabitants proceeded to tear out the ceiling, knock down several wooden walls and removed a number of window frames. This did not disturb the occupants -- on the contrary, they rejoiced that at long last the repairs were being undertaken.

Since then seven months have elapsed. Autumn comes early in Moscow and the winter is already casting its shadow before. In a word its cold. But the repairs started in March have not yet been completed. In fact the repairmen left Apt. 57 last April and haven't been back since.

"There is no indication when if ever the repairs will be completed" moans Comrade Levchenko.

But Comrade Levchenko can perhaps derive satisfaction in that he has company in his misery. The occupants of the 95th House Management District have also risen in their wrath. In their complaint they point out that the roof leaks, window frames are falling out and the central heating doesn't work properly. But what is worse, they say, is that the Building Superintendent Comrade Korolev is always either drunk or absent in the process of getting drunk. Reports of his scandalous behavior have come in from all over the country. At Slaviansk in the Ukraine he recently staged a drunken debauche in the station restaurant. When he came home the 10th Police Precinct charged him with a further series of drunken scandals.

Korolov has at last been permitted to resign but his successor Comrade Kuzmin seems to be not much of an improvement. He has employed a carpenter as plumber and as yardman whose duty is to sweep the traffic-ridden street, he has hired a deaf man who is short sighted to boot. Kuzmin has also generously permitted his employees to have other jobs as well with the result they seldom show up for work at all.

I regret I don't know what the comparable conditions at Sing Sing are. It might be interesting, for example, to know whether the roof

keeps out the rain up on the Hudson, whether the ceilings stay put and, above all, whether the window-frames fit snugly. I have a hunch they do.

Pravda September 11

Shave the Chickens.

Makar Akimovich Khizhniak is no ordinary chicken incubator technician. He intends to go places. But in the Soviet Union its sometimes a little difficult for agronomists to get places. Of course there are agronomists like Lysenko who have gone pretty far -- too far perhaps. Lysenko, you will remember, invented the theory that acquired characteristics can be transmitted to your children. In other words, if you live in the dark long enough your children will be born blind.

The Lysenko theory has been pushed so far that people in Moscow are saying that if you live in the Soviet Union long enough your children will be born in Siberia. That hasn't happened to Lysenko yet but recently he's been having some tough sledding and his critics have been asking him some pretty embarrassing questions.

But what's happened to Lysenko isn't scaring Makar Khizhniak one bit. He too is determined to invent a theory that makes history. Lysenko specialized in increasing grain production -- something that no one in Russia is against. Makar intends to specialize in chicken feathers which he figures is right down the Kremlin's line of making life more comfortable for the citizenry. A chicken, he figures, produces twenty grams or more than an ounce of feathers. A hundred chickens' feathers can make a pillow -- a thousand will provide a whole featherbed.

For years Makar has watched the flocks at the Obukhove Chicken Farm studying the problem of how to harvest his crop. Then one day

he sneaked up behind a dozing rooster and two minutes later had it between his knees in his kitchen. In his hands he had a pair of clippers -- the kind you shear sheep with -- and in no time at all the room was a swirling mass of feathers. The problem was solved.

Immediately Makar submitted a report of his scientific efforts to the Kiev Bureau of Incubator Stations: "I consider my suggestions and successful experiments the first in the history of chicken farmin he wrote. While the Kiev Bureau studied his proposals he developed his idea and expanded it. "Feathers should be sorted into two types: Those clipped from the breast should be classified as down; the rest as feathers ... Clipping should start from the head down" he sugges "Pin and tail feathers should not be removed". Then in a burst of confidence he adds: "The same methods can successfully be applied to turkeys, geese, and ducks".

Finally Makar worked out detailed instructions for shaving chick "Gently tie the rooster or hen by the legs. Between the legs put a c a foot wide and three feet long. The operator should then sit on a l bench, about eighteen inches high and put the chicken between his kne the head toward him. With his free left hand the operator seizes the chicken by the head and begins shaving, leaving a couple of inches o the neck unshaven".

Without waiting for a reply to his first proposals, Makar submi his expanded ideas and detailed instructions not only to the Kiev Ch Bureau but to the Ministery of Agriculture of the Ukraine, the Ukrai Counsil of Ministers, and even the Ministery of Agriculture of the S

Union. The result, he felt sure was a foregone conclusion. He even issued a directive to the local chicken farmers: "I shall consider" he threatened "the sale of unshaven chickens in future as direct economic sabotage".

But still no reply came from above. Remembering the phenomenal success of Comrade Lysenko, no bureaucrat in the Kiev or Moscow Ministries was going to stick his neck out and pronounce on the Khizhnial chicken shaving proposal: suppose, by chance the Ukrainian technician had something? Who wants to be a roadblock to Soviet progress whether in chicken feathers or otherwise?

Meanwhile Makar continued to bombard his superiors including the local regional authorities and eventually his revolutionary suggestions even reached the pages of PRAVDA. But to this day, so far as is known no one has pronounced one way or another: shave or not shave the chickens. Which is perhaps all for the best: Makar still has his hopes of being named the foremost chicken feather producer in the USSR and Soviet chickens still have their feathers.

IVAN 6

Recent report from Bulgaria

The Last Undertaker.

My will contains no specific provisions to the effect but there is one thing I expect when I die: that I be buried by private initiative -- that is if I die on the right side of the Iron Curtain.

Reports from Bulgaria, which has not managed to stay on the right side of the Curtain, indicate that a private funeral in Sofia is no longer possible. The last and most popular mortician in the country has been forced out of business. Beloved, admired and respected by his customers he had long been the only person you could turn to outside a Government Office whenever one of your loved ones passed on. His popularity was understandable: he was thorough and sympathetic and above all, the funerals he staged had the undeniable stamp of private initiative. Bulgarians say you could even see it in the brisk pace of the horses that drew the hearse through Sofia's cobble-stoned streets. They pranced along as though it were a pleasure to help people leave the Iron Curtain World. Sitting on the box beside the tophated coachman the last undertaker always wore a fitting expression of gloom -- private, personal gloom which reflected the years of professional effort he had devoted to assuming precisely the right combination of grief and competence. His face seemed to say: "I'm very sad but I have the situation in hand".

But now it is all changed. If you want to get buried in Bulgaria today you must apply to a state-owned and controlled undertaking establishment. There you will pay state-controlled prices -- no more

gentle haggling over the cost of a hearse and eight pallbearers. The money will be paid not discreetly in a sealed and scented envelope but over the counter at Cashier's Window No. 8. And the men who serve you protected by civil service retirement and promotion regulations, will no longer take pride in their professional demeanor. Undoubtedly the number of wreathes will be prescribed. The hearse will probably be pulled by a Soviet tractor or a pre-war taxi. The undertaker will wear the sullen bored soulless expression of every died-in-the-wool bureaucrat. Thus your very last moment above the earth will be in the hands of the State.

The whole tendency was apparent even during the war before the Satellite system had been constructed. For example in Yugoslavia while the fighting was still going on and Tito's Government still acknowledged its allegiance to Stalin alone, an overenthusiastic recruiting officer announced in the newspapers that all young Yugoslavs who volunteered to join the Army would be given the privilege of a free staterun funeral. A fascetious observer reported the development to Washington with the comment that there was every indication that those who didn't volunteer would get the same privilege. Now that Tito has struck out on his own the question of free funerals is not clear.

Perhaps the most shocking aspect of the news from Bulgaria about the closing of the last private funeral parlor is that the Sofia's new, state-hired, civil service morticians are gleeful -- an attitude which, everyone knows is highly unbecoming of the profession.

IVAN 7

Izv. 1-30, Vech.Mos/Sept.-Oct.

Sportingly Speaking.

Its been a good season for the Russians not just on the political front but on the athletic front as well. There's no denying that, athletically speaking, the Soviet Union has reached the Big Leagues.

It hasn't always been like that. Soviet athletics didn't really get started till they completed the First Five-Year-Plan in four years, thereby leaving an extra year for extracurricular activities back in the thirties. One of the first big events of the early days of Soviet sports was the Great Cross Country Ski Run from Moscow to Leningrad. The run, 240 kilometers, took eleven days. Eleven expert skiers from Moscow University took part.

When the sportsmen and sportswomen arrived in Leningrad they were wined and dined all over town. When they got back to Moscow they were given more banquets, medals and cash prizes. Unfortunately, about six months later, it came out in the press that the skiers had climbed on a train somewhere just outside Moscow and had gotten off just before they reached Leningrad. No one has ever explained why it took the train eleven days to make the trip. Probably it was a local or perhaps the engineer went skiing.

Nowadays things are different and a better understanding of sports has penetrated the broad soviet masses as is demonstrated by their record in the past weeks. Early in September Soviet oarsmen won a world's championship race at the Hague in Holland. Then two

divers, male and female, took the international fancy diving event at Turin, Italy. A Soviet water polo team beat Spain 6 - 1. Since Franco and Molotov are not on diplomatic speaking terms this was a special triumph. But a few days later Tito's Yugoslav water poloists tied the Russians 1 - 1. This wasn't so good as Tito and Molotov aren't speaking either.

In Lvov, formerly Poland and now Russia, a Soviet citizen, F. Puzir, established a world's record by shooting at a target called a "running deer" with a score of 215 out of a possible 250. Shortly thereafter the Soviets beat the Swedes in football, 7 - 0 in Moscow. Then a Leningrad girl called Galina Zibina broke the world's female shot-putting record with 16 meters and 28 centimeters. Right on top of that a Soviet athlete ran 50 kilometers in 4 hours, 18 minutes and 43 seconds for another world's record.

As the month of September ended a team of English thoroughbreds ridden by Soviet jockeys ran away with most of the prizes at a Berlin race meeting attended only by the Soviet Union and her immediate satellites. That same day a Soviet bicycle team outpedalled a Czech team in a two-way match. The Soviet press announcement of this event was unusually detailed. "The Soviet team won" it read. "The Czechs came in second". (Just where else the Czechs could have come in under the circumstances isn't entirely clear.)

A few days later a Russian won the rapid-fire pistol event at a shooting contest in Bucharest. In this connection commentators have pointed out that the Kremlin's favorite way of liquidating people is

with a pistol shot in the back of the neck. However, rapid fire is only called for during purges. Ordinary speed is good enough when executions are running at the normal rate.

Early in October, the British sent a football team to Moscow which was thoroughly defeated by the comrades 5 - 0. This victory, outside the family circle, was greeted with great enthusiasm. The latest of Soviet athletic triumphs has just taken place at Vienna. In a light-heavy weight weight lifting contest three prominent contenders faced each other: Vorobiev, U.S.S.R., Sheppard, U.S.A. and Ermich (sp.?) U.S.A. In three tries Ermich lifted a total of 427.5 kilograms. Sheppard topped him with 440 kilograms. Then Vorobiev U.S.S.R. stepped onto the mat and, according to the Moscow press, the crowds cheered as he heaved up 460 kilograms for a new world's record.

But the season was marred by just one disagreeable occurence: an intra-iron-mural boxing tournament in Sofia, Bulgaria attended only by the Communist family. Early in the tournament the Russians out-boxed the Bulgars and Big Brother appeared to have the boys under control. Then the Poles stepped into the ring with the Russians. Now every schoolboy, and presumably the Polish boxers, know that Russia has helped partition Poland four times and only seven years ago converted the country into a satellite. We would have supposed the Poles had learned their lesson. But what happened? The Moscow press has given no details beyond a laconic announcement that the Poles won. Rumor has it that the Iron Curtain Boxing Commission has the case under study.

IVAN 8

Evening Moscow October 13

It all Depends on the Point of View.

A little item on Page 3 of a recent issue of Moscow's Evening newspaper says that more than a thousand factories in Denmark have been supporting a strike in the Philips Factory in Copenhagen for about two weeks. The strike was called because of "intensification of exploitation" of the workers, the Soviet expression for "speed up" of workers" norms.

But on Page 1 of the same Moscow paper -- in fact in the most prominent column -- there is a long article about the increased output of building workers in Moscow -- at no extra cost to the Government. One gang of workers built fifteen thousand square yards of dwelling space when their plan or norm called for only ten thousand. A brigade of painters including a number of young apprentices are producing 150%, 180% and even 200% of their norms. One day the painting brigade had completed by lunchtime all they were supposed to do in the entire day. In forty days a brigade of plumbers have completed more than their two-months' norm. In fact the plumbers' brigade was so busy that the boss "didn't have a second" to talk to the paper's reporter.

On one building they are constructing which was planned for five stories they have gone ahead and added a sixth -- presumably out of sheer exhuberance. At the same time the workers are determined to reduce the cost of their labors. On one building project they fulfilled their plan three days ahead of schedule and saved the builders Rubles 400,000.

What explains the difference in the reaction of the Soviet workers and their Danish colleagues whose reputation as hard workers is world-wide? Why should the Danes strike when their norms are raised while the Soviet workers go ahead and build an extra story on the house they are erecting? One explanation may be that the Moscow workers have been awarded the Order of the Red Banner for their increased efforts. Another may be that strikes have been illegal in Russia since 1924 when the last attempted walkout was suppressed with machineguns.

Thayer, Charles

J. a

Friedrich-Herschelstr. 10
Munich, Germany

January 7, 1954

Dear Ed,

Herewith my first contribution . Its a bit old but the concern the case is causing among American officials is relatively recent. I know Washington is worried.

I have several other ones cooking and will send them along in a day or two now that I am getting into a routine after my trip home.

Happy New Year.

Yours,

Charlie

Charlie Thayer

Munich
Jan. 7, 1955

FATALIBEY MURDER

A recent murder in Munich has set U.S. and German officials to speculating about the sudden grim interest the Kremlin is showing towards Russians who have fled abroad since the Revolution. For thirty years the Soviet Government had superciliously ignored these political emigres. Then several months ago they sent a police captain, Khokhlov, from Moscow to murder the head of a particularly active group of anti-Communist Russians. But Khokhlov refused to go through with his assignment and gave himself up to the American intellogence authorities. Later, in Berlin, Soviet agents kidnapped another active anti-Communist, Trushnovich.

Recently a number of exiles working in Radio Liberation in Munich -- a private, American sponsored radio station broadcasting to the Soviet Union -- have been approached by Soviet agents trying to cajole them into returning to Russia by threatening reprisals against relatives behind the Iron Curtain. Some have fallen for the threats but others have refused to return. One even managed to hold the agent until police were called and arrested him. The agent is now awaiting trial.

Now the Munich police have uncovered what appears to be another murder mission similar to Khokhlov's -- only this time it succeeded. Several weeks ago a Munich boarding housekeeper discovered a corpse under a couch during a Monday morning housecleaning. When the homicide squad arrived she hastily identified the battered face as that of one of her tenants, a young Moslem Russian called Ismailov who had recently come from the Soviet Zone. The police buried the body and then started looking for the murderer.

They discovered that another Moslem Russian called Fatalibey had visited the house the night of the murder. Fatalibey was a broadcaster in Radio liberation. Since the murder he had failed to show up for work. The Police's suspicion fell on him. But Fatalibey's friends had another theory. There had been rumors, they claimed that Ismailov was a Soviet agent sent to assassinate Fatalibey. They said Fatalibey himself knew of the rumors but

(Fatalibey cont'd)

refused to be intimidated and had frequently been seen in Ismailov's company. At the insistence of his friends the police dug up the body and discovered he was not the man they thought had been murdered Ismailov but the man they thought was the murderer, Fatalibey.

Further investigation has now revealed that Ismailov had once been a deserter from the Red Army but had returned to Russia and apparently had been recruited by the Secret Police and sent back to Germany some months ago to "get" the broadcaster. At one point he was arrested as a suspected agent by the West German pplice but released for lack of evidence.

After putting off the disagreeable task for weeks apparently Ismailov got peremptory orders recently from Moscow to get on with the job. So the next time Fatalibey called on him, Ismailov drugged him, throttled him to death and then bashed in his head with a hammer. Then Ismailov went to the corner saloon drank a half a liter of beer and went back to his room where he stuffed the corpse under the couch, lay down on top of it and had a good night's sleep. The next morning he disappeared presumably back into the Soviet Zone. The Munich police, however, are still investigating.

This latest in a long series of crimes against political refugees seems to indicate that their anti-Communist activities really have gotten under the Kremlin's skin. However the Soviet's murder tactics seem based on a grave error in judgement. One of the broadcaster's murdered/Fatalibey's colleagues told me "I'd been thinking of quitting the radio until the killed Fatalibey. Then I figured if we were causing the Kremlin so much trouble that they wanted to kill us, the job must be worth sticking to." When I asked an American advisor on the radio staff how the terror tactics were affecting the refugees' morale he said: "Its pepping them up!"

Thayer, Chas.

4-C-35

December 18, 1953

Dear Charlie:

Your Munich proposal sounds interesting, and if you decide to go ahead with it I would definitely be interested in working out some sort of arrangement. I am not sure, radio being what it is, that I could arrange to carry very much of the financial load, but when you make a definite decision, let's talk about it.

This is written in some haste since I am off for 10 days in Korea tonight. With all best wishes.

As ever yours,

Mr. Charles Thayer
Cala San Vicente
Pollensa, Mallorca
Spain

dm

Cala San Vicente
Pollensa
Mallorca

December 9, 1953

Dear Ed,

My wife and I have just come back to this island after a two month jaunt around Europe looking for a likely spot from which I can observe and write best about my old specialty - eastern Europe. Vienna and Munich are the natural choices and of the two, Munich seemed far superior as it has several organizations, including Radio Free Europe and The Russian Research Institute, which are gathering great masses of information and straight news both from escapees and, even more, from monitoring and eastern European newspapers. (Munich gets Pravda a day after publication -- which is better than ~~Berlin~~Vienna). We have, therefore, decided to move back to Munich where I was Consul General and Land Commissioner before my resignation from the Service last spring, and set up shop as a specialist on eastern developments for whomever may be interested. I plan to do analyses rather than straight news as I am utterly untrained and a little old for the latter trade whereas trend reporting and analysis has been my profession for twenty years since I first went to Russia.

Yesterday I had a long talk with John Secondari and he thought you might be interested in tapping the material coming into Munich which is going practically unused because there is not a single American agency or journalist there who can sift it. Walter Kerr had made the same suggestion to me in Paris. The idea would be to send you straight reports on subjects you are interested in as frequently as you want and also to send you brief flashes or features as they develop or come to light as a result of the sifting process. In just a few hours of going over the material available I ran into a hundred very interesting reports of things I had not read a line of in any newspaper: everything from the development of Soviet arctic railways to the difficulties of dentists in Hungary who make their patients bring their own gold fillings and anesthetics -- and of course, the usual exciting escape stories.

Several newspapers and agencies on the Continent and in the United States have expressed an interest in taking this sort of material on a regular basis, so perhaps there is something in Kerr's and Secondari's suggestion that you might be too. I cannot claim that my three years reviving the Voice Of America makes me much of a radio expert but my long experience all through eastern Europe should make it possible to gather information which a person of your background could readily utilize.

Anyway if you are interested you might drop me a line to the address above where I'll probably be for the rest of the winter -- unless the Russians give me a visa for a visit which as usual they are stalling on. (John tells me you're in the same boat.)

Yours,

Charlie Thayer

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Heffner

28 December, 1959

Since our last conversation, I have joined the CBS Corporate Affairs Staff as Editorial Consultant. I have been working on setting up a structure for CBS-owned stations' editorials and CBS network editorials. I know that this was your "baby" some years ago -- and I have had the opportunity to read through some of Russ Davenport's materials. I would very much appreciate the opportunity to talk over your thoughts and experiences about and in this field. When you're back in the States for a few days, would you make a half hour or so available? My extension is 7701.

Dick Heffner

RDH:as

1959

CBS NEWS

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Ed:

I thought you might like to see the attached.

Mike

MICHAEL HORTON
Director of Information Services

Nov. 23

Dear Ed, - Just a brief note to say thank you for defending me. Had another brief flurry with a memo to Stanton et al. about inaccuracies in CBS News with particular attention to a "20th Century" show on the Murmansk Run

Litlin had to answer me But I
sent in another torpedo on it in
answer, also to Bill, Frank & Sig —
That having blown over, the
Russians opened our Moscow
Bureau & Niven declined to go —
So I promptly volunteered — and
they're only too delighted to send
me to Siberia — so we may pass thru
London round the first or 15th regards
Larry

from:
CBS NEWS
485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE November 24, 1959

CBS NEWS ASSIGNS LARRY LESUEUR
TO REOPEN ITS BUREAU IN MOSCOW

CBS News correspondent Larry LeSueur has been assigned to reopen the CBS News Bureau in Moscow, John F. Day, Vice President - News for CBS News, announced today (November 24). Mr. LeSueur has applied for a visa and will leave for his new assignment as soon as possible.

The Soviet Union authorized CBS News to reopen its Moscow Bureau last week. CBS News had been barred from the U.S.S.R. for 13 months following a Soviet protest over "The Plot to Kill Stalin," a PLAYHOUSE 90 drama presented on September 25, 1958 over the CBS Television Network.

Currently CBS News United Nations correspondent, Mr. LeSueur joined CBS News 20 years ago in Europe after several years with the United Press. He covered the fall of France, sailed on a convoy to Murmansk, and was the first regular CBS News correspondent in Russia in 1941. He was in London during the Nazi blitz and was the first correspondent to broadcast from the Normandy beachhead.

* * *

CBS NEWS

Sammon, Bob

Office Communication

to: Bob Sammon

from: Ed Murrow

July 20, 1959

I have just seen the outline of your new duties. It is a fascinating assignment. I wish you well. If any one man in this shop can do it, you can. Thanks again, and much luck.

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: CBS NEWS CORRESPONDENTS WHO WILL PARTICIPATE IN BROADCASTS ON ELECTION NIGHT

from: John F. Day

October 10, 1958

We have budgeted a payment of $300 for each correspondent who participates in Election Night broadcasts, in the event the programs become commercial.

This is the same amount that was paid to the broadcasters in 1956.

JFD

Skedgell, Bob

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Mr. Robert A. Skedgell

from: Hashimoto, Tokyo Bureau

September 24, 1958

This is to notify a change of APO mailing address effective immediately. The news address will be:

(Correspondent's name)
CBS News
c/o Press Liaison Office
Hq., US Forces, Japan
APO 94
San Francisco

Thank you for your attention.

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: MR. MURROW

from: Mr. Mickelson

September 11, 1958

Since I am involved in the financial policies of the Company only remotely and by indirection, I am afraid I can't answer your question concerning the profit-sharing scheme for senior executives.

I have neither been consulted about the matter nor have I been told what the plans are.

Departure Tagvotion

May 14, 1958

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	(apartment)	OR 4-1728
Dargento, Betty	- 117 Chestnut St., Garfield, N.J.	PRescott 3-4743
Diekhaus, Grace	- 1273 W. Laurelton Pkwy., W. Englewood, N.J.	TEaneck 7-6168
Epstein, Elaine	- 3484 Fish Ave., Bronx, N.Y.	OL 2-3756
FitzPatrick, Mary	(Flanagan) - 132 Boston Post Rd., Larchmont	TE 4-4861
Golden, Sondra	- 200 West 86th St., NYC	TR 7-2668

SPECIAL SHOW STAFF

Bartels, Jane	- 224 Prospect St., S. Orange, N.J.	SOuth 2-2906
Glasser, Hinda	- 289 E. 46th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	SL 6-7632
Grief, William	- 74-10 35th Ave., Jackson Heights,N.Y.	TW 8-4210
Midgley, Leslie	- 83 Chittendon Ave., Tuckahoe, N.Y.	SP 9-4338
Sharnik, John	- East Beach, Bell Island, Rowayton, Conn.	VOlunteer 6-1584

FILM PRODUCTION STAFF

Bush, Jack	- 555 Broadway, Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.	HA 5-7517
Rheineck, Robert	- 260 Engle Street, Englewood, N.J.	LOwell 7-3034
Hyde, Richard	- 210 Cedar Lane, Teaneck, N.J.	TE 6-5593
Hess, Robert	- 13 Ravenwood Road, Darien, Conn.	VOlunteer 6-8078
Starr, Harrison	- 533 East 82nd St., NYC	BU 8-5206
Klaric, John	- 68-23B Cloverdale Blvd. Bayside, NY	BAyside 5-0121
Kruman, Martin	- 771 Carlyle Ave., Franklin Square, NY	IV 9-8127
Dillard, Virginia	- 210 E. 73rd St., NYC	RH 4-4087

SECRETARIES

Jiggetts, Lilyan	- 227 W. 149 St., NYC	AU 1-3378
DiMasi, Geraldine	- 25-10 38 St., Astoria, NY	AS 4-5800
Hercik, Gloria	- 27 Second Ave., E. Islip, L.I.	JUniper 1-0183
Grad, Shirley	- 2 Park Ave., Cranford, N.J.	CR 6-6535

TRAFFIC

FitzPatrick, Frank	- 2391 Webb Ave., Bronx, N.Y.	CY 5-2197
Bennett, Clyde	- 4 Sheffield Drive, Newark, N.J.	no telephone
Blackwell, Fred	- 235 Brooklyn Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.	PR 4-2152
Covell, William	- 609 Nereid Avenue, Bronx, N.Y.	FA 4-7853
Stella, John	- 2090 Mohegan Avenue, Bronx, N.Y.	CY 5-5639

FILM LIBRARY

DiPersia, Rocco	- 41 Kenmare St., NYC	CA 6-7447
Erlichman, Marty	- No. 1 Tennis Court, Brooklyn, N.Y.	UL 6-3431
Higgins, Robert	- 92-09 25th Ave., E. Elmhurst, L.I.	DE 5-7311
Riley, Christopher	- RFD #1, Linden Ave., Lincoln Park, N.J.	MO 8-3677W
Rogers, Robert	- 78-09 34 Ave., Jackson Heights, N.Y.	HI 6-4504
Waldman, Neil	- 1641 Andrews Ave., Bronx, N.Y.	LU 7-3196
Wallace, Catherine	- 150-67 Village Rd., Jamaica, L.I.	AX 7-4815

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Grabias, Loretta	- 139 W. 81st St., NYC	no telephone

ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK

Brigida, Michael	- 157 E. 42nd St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	IN 9-2936

CAMERAMEN

Gretz, Albert	- 57 Park Terrace W., NYC	LO 9-7580
Kinghan, Arthur	- 215 Devoe Ave., Yonkers, N.Y.	GR 6-3911
Racies, Larry	- 140 E. 46th Street, NYC	PL 5-9300
Schwartz, Herbert	- 7261 Shore Rd., Brooklyn, N.Y.	SH 5-8838
Snyder, George	- 967 Phyllis Lane, Oradell, N.J.	CO 2-6569

ASSISTANT CAMERAMAN

Mara, Robert	- 217 Beech St., Teaneck, N.J.	TE 6-2961

SOUNDMEN

Hawk, Ken	- 76 Park Avenue, Melverne, L.I.	LYnbrook 9-9611
McKeon, James	- 2421 Webb Avenue, Bronx, N.Y.	LU 4-3665

ELECTRICIANS

Jones, Kenneth	- 28 Riverview Dr., Harrington Park, N.J.	CL 5-4816
McGavin, Robert	- 285 Hickory Ave., Bergenfield, N.J.	DUmont 5-4571

MAINTENANCEMEN

Beckman, Charles	- 225 East 47th Street, NYC	PL 9-2882
Gonzalez, Ralph	- 150-24 21 Ave., Whitestone, L.I.	INdependence 1-4220

SERVICE SUPERVISOR

Weiss, Richard	- 99-32 66 Road, Forest Hills, NY	TW 7-5667

FILM EDITORS

Altman, Bernard	- 115 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn	IN 2-8743
Birnbaum, Bernard	- 47 Elm Avenue, Larchmont, NY	TE 4-0840
Brotherton, Robert	- 333 West End Avenue, NYC	SU 7-5933
Camfiord, Robert	- 156 E. 89th Street, NYC	FI 8-3128
Cooper, Harry	- 54 Chittendon Ave, Crestwood 7, NY	SP 9-4495
Cohen, Martin	- 91-46 153 Ave., Howard Beach, L.I.	MI 1-4416
Cromwell, Victor	- 209 W. Norwalk Ave., Darien, Conn.	VOlunteer 6-4756
Dalglish, Kenneth	- 3175 Decatur Avenue, Bronx, NY	KI 7-8376
Dullaghan, John	- 3154 Grand Concourse, Bronx, NY	SE 3-0979
Eisler, Michael	- 165 West 83rd Street, NYC	TR 4-6089
Kerins, Alfred	- 43 Briarwood Lane, Plainview, L.I.	WE 5-6519
Kilcullen, William	- 2 Elf Hill Court, Hillsdale, N.J.	NOrth 4-4203
Loweree, Larry	- 18 Parkside Drive, Point Lookout, L.I.	PIoneer 2-7194
McCarthy, Gerald	- 136 Ward Plaza, Teaneck, N.J.	TE 7-4528
McCruden, David	- 91-50 191 Street, Hollis, L.I.	SP 6-0558
Micklas, Thomas	- 682-B Broad Ave., Ridgefield, N.J.	WH 5-8465
Phillips, Thomas	- 116-45 224 Street, Cambria Heights, NY	LA 7-2650
Raff, Leonard	- 3222 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, NY	ES 7-8247
Rocks, Robert	- 36 Highland Avenue, Demarest, N.J.	CLoster 5-3581
Rudick, Mitchell	- 4 S. Pinehurst Avenue, NYC	TO 7-9371
Sosenko, Robert	- 96-25 72 Avenue, Forest Hills, L.I.	LI 4-2540
Segal, Murray	- 1576 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn 30, NY	CL 8-1632
Tullen, David	- 92 Park Hill Ave, Massapequa, L.I.	PYramid 8-1057
Kling, William	- 177 White Plains Road, Tarrytown, NY	ME 1-4587
Wilensky, Stewart	- 240 Waverly Place, NYC	CR 5-4048

LOS ANGELES BUREAU

Blum, Jules	- 1710 Laurel Canyon, Hollywood, Calif.	OLdfield 4-1902
Dieterich, Fred	- 1340 June Street, Apt. 4, Hollywood, Calif.	HOllywood 7-4888
Fichman, Floyd	- 20108 Pacific Coast Hwy., Mailbu, Calif.	GLobe 6-2635
Fischer, Georges	- 14161 Valley Vista, Sherman. Oaks, Calif.	STate 4-7730
Gaffney, Pat	- 9691 Macduff, Anaheim, Calif.	JAckson 7-2200
Hause, George	- 1602 Crater Lane, Los Angeles 24, Calif.	GRanite 9-5912
Holcomb, Grant	- 371 Patrician Way, Pasadena 2, Calif.	RYan 1-8516
Keith, Bill	- 561 W. Grandview, Sierra Madre, Calif.	ELgin 5-3880
Kizziah, Mike	- 12146 Travis, West Los Angeles 49, Calif.	GRanite 2-7487
MacDonald, Julian	- No address	DUnkirk 5-0754
Nelson, Fred	- 8151 Kelvin, Canoga Park, Calif.	DIamond 7-0455
Penny, Bette	- 1733 No. Wilton Place, Apt. 1, Hollywood,	HOllywood 7-3461
Randall, Carl	- 18666 Topanga Beach Rd, Malibu, Calif.	GLobe 6-2676
Rosten, Irwin	- 3445 Tareco Dr., Hollywood 28, Calif.	HOllywood 9-6438
Shuirman, David	- 1317 - C - Wilcox, Hollywood 28, Calif.	HOllywood 7-1724
Stout, Bill	- 357 No. Formosa, Los Angeles 36, Calif.	WEbster 5-0358
Watson, Coy	- 13216 Bloomfield, Sherman Oaks, Calif.	STate 9-7233
Zelman, Sam	- 5124 Vesper Ave., Sherman Oaks, Calif.	STate 4-0307

CHICAGO BUREAU

Bensley, Russ	- 5447 Ellis Aven, Chicago, Ill.	HYde Park 3-0251
Faber, George	- 1549 W. Sherwin Ave., Chicago 26, Ill.	SHeldrake 3-8361
Kelly, Max	- 410 W. Evergreen, Chicago, Ill.	MIchigan 2-3458
Lane, John	- 6236 N. Magnolia, Chicago, Ill.	SHeldrake 3-0550
Norling, Donald	- 2103 Noyes St., Evanston, Ill.	DAvis 8-6939
Platt, Earl	- 2112 Glenview Road, Wilmette, Ill.	ALpine 1-5368
Reynolds, Frank	- 8628 Walnut Dr., Munster, Ind.	TEmple 8-5798
Sauris, Joe	- 4434 S. Lowe, Chicago 9, Ill.	BOulevard 8-0308
Sindler, John	- 1333 S. Scoville, Berwyn, Ill.	GUnderson 4-0657

WASHINGTON BUREAU

Adler, Lee	11209 Lund Place, Kensington, Md	WH 6-6827
Ayers, Theodore	Cricket Hill, McLean, Va.	EL 6-5252
Benton, Herbert	2112 R Street, N.W.	NO 7-7321
Bittenbender, Milton	1203 Highland Dr., Silver Spring,Md.	JU 8-2305
Brooks, Leon	6801 Laverock Court, Bethesda, Md.	OL 4-0946
Cadman, Randy	1230 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.	FE 7-5379
Cheely, George	612 North Carolina Ave., S.E.	LI 4-8138
Church, Wells	6118 Wilson Lane, Bethesda, Md.	OL 6-6919
Clark, Harry Lee	1310 S. Dale Drive, Annandale, Md.	CL 6-0469
Coney, Lee	10112 Parkwood Drive, Bethesda, Md.	WH 2-2936
Corrigan, William	413 Croton Drive, Alexandria, Va.	SO 5-4255
Craven, Thomas, Jr.	19 Tansey Drive, Falls Church, Va.	JE 4-0284
Dixon, Don	5117 Franklin Park Rd., Falls Church, Va.	KE 6-7750
Dobroski, Pat	2018 O St., N.W.	DE 2-9673
Donaldson, Rosemary	1625 33rd St., N.W.	AD 4-0007
Downs, Bill	5535 Warwick Place, Chevy Chase,Md.	OL 6-8368
Epstein, Barbara	2025 Eye St., N.W.	RE 7-1400
Ferrell, Patricia	800 S. Washington St., Alexandria,Va.	KI 8-7527
Foreman, Mary	1000 Otis St., N.E., Apt. 8	LA 6-3919
Funk, Robert	201 W. Masonic View, Alexandria, Va.	KI 9-5060
Geddes, Marjorie	4609 Bayard Blvd. Wash. 16	OL 4-3583
Hanschman, Nancy	3616 P. St., N.W.	HO 2-5495
Herman, George	3115 O St., N.W.	FE 3-4190
Herron, Joel	2112 O St., N.W.	HO 2-7726
Hoertel, Bruce	Rt.2, Box 222, Vienna, Va.	DU 5-5234
Jefferson, Nokomis	1619 R St., N.W., Apt. 200	HO 2-1789
Jeffrey, Will	Barkley Dr., Rt. 3, Fairfax, Va.	CR 3-0756
Kobin, Bill	1416 30th St., N.W.	FE 3-1877
Koop, Theodore F.	2737 Devonshire Place, N.W.	AD 4-4480
Mahoney, Claude	Rt. 4, Box 694, Fairfax, Va.	CR 3-0944
Marlow, Michael	6001 Broad Branch Road, N.W.	WO 6-7911
McDonald, Jim	2700 13th Road South, Arlington,Va.	JA 5-5861
Morgan, Harry	4213 Dalmation Drive, Falls Church,Va.	EL 6-5054
Pierpoint, Robert	Carillon House, 2500 Wisconsin Ave.,N.W.	EM 3-4071
Ream, Joseph	2914 P Street, N.W.	DE 2-8877
Reisner, Mary	2262 Hall Place, N.W.	FE 3-1106
Richardson, Don	4609 N. 20th St., Arlington, Va.	JA 8-4526
Roper, James	2727 29th St., N.W.	CO 5-1768
Santos, Ralph	421 Wake Forest Dr., Alexandria,Va.	SO 8-9309
Seidner, Sue	1410 26th St., N.W.	HU 3-9043
Sevareid, Eric	1226 North Pegram St.,Alexandria,Va.	TE 6-4154
Shepp, Lea	904 Mt. Vernon Dr., Alexandria, Va.	SO 8-8674
Shollenberger, Lew	3843 Garrison St., N.W.	EM 2-1825
Schorr, Dan	3422 Dent Place, N.W.	DE 2-6945
Sioussat, Helen J.	2126 Connecticut Ave., N.W.	HU 3-5198
Smith, George	1125 Park St., N.E.	LI 3-1656
Smith, Howard K.	High Acres, Brooks Lane, Washington	OL 6-3634
Strawser, Neil	3913 Havard St., Wheaton, Md.	WH 6-8342
Sulpice, Robert	603 North Lane, Falls Church, Va.	JE 3-3834
Throop, Marjorie	1600 16th St., N.W.	NO 7-6600
von Fremd, Charles	5715 Huntington Pkwy, Bethesda, Md.	OL 4-8170
Wadley, Ellen	2231 California St., N.W.	DE 2-7227
Warner, Florence	1347 Connecticut Ave., N.W.	HU 3-5499
Warren, Mary	3040 Idaho Ave., N.W., Apt. 226	KE 7-0089
White, Mary P.	1524 18th St., N.W., Apt. 3	DE 2-6474
Willoner, Andrew	4106 70th Ave., Landover Hills, Md.	SP 3-5378

CBS TELEVISION

Jones, Merle S.

Office Communication

to: Messrs. Murrow and Friendly

from: Mr. Jones

January 5, 1958

I have been out of the office quite a bit; otherwise, you would have heard from me earlier regarding the Marian Anderson show.

Although I had seen substantial clips of this show on two, or three, occasions prior to the air date, I must tell you that I was tremendously impressed by the total show. You gentlemen are to be highly complimented for this effort. All of us in CBS Television are proud to have been identified with it.

I am not one to rely too much on Trendex ratings, but I was pleased to see that this quick rating gave the program a solid, continuing viewing audience.

You may be interested to know that following the program we had about 250 complimentary calls, many of which requested that the program be repeated.

Thank you for the recording. If you do have a few extra, I could certainly use about a half dozen.

Again, congratulations, and, by the way, I would not want to close without thanking you for your very effective sales efforts.

MERLE S. JONES

MSJ:nk

Department Opns.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: CBS NEWS & PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

cc: Department Heads: CBS, Inc.
CRD
CTD

from: Mr. Mickelson

December 10, 1957

In the interests of selecting a shorter title for quicker identification and more effective advertising, we have decided to change the designation of this division from the rather cumbersome CBS News and Public Affairs to the simpler CBS NEWS.

This change will become effective immediately. It will in no way affect the present structure of the division. All departments will continue to function exactly as at present and there will be no change in the duties or responsibilities of personnel.

The net result of the change should be increased prestige and respect for all of us working in the News and Public Affairs area.

I hope you will give this change in nomenclature your enthusiastic support.

sm

SIG MICKELSON

Pro Bus. Sdi

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Mr. Woodard (2)

cc: Messrs. Harrison, Coleman, Stone, Robins
(Information copy: Messrs. Murrow & Friendly)

from: Paul A. Rosen

April 12, 1957

Will you please have immediately prepared an agreement with Hurok Artists, Inc., 711 Fifth Avenue, New York City, New York, as agents for Miss Marian Anderson, pursuant to the following:

(1) Commencing in September 1957 and continuing thereafter until approximately December 1957, Miss Anderson will be on a concert tour in the Far East. This tour, which is presented under the auspices of the President's Special International Program for Cultural Presentations (in connection with which the State Department has appointed the American National Theatre & Academy as its professional agency), will take Miss Anderson to Honolulu, Seoul, Taipei, Hong Kong, Manila, Saigon, Penh, Bangkok, Laos, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Indonesia, Dakar, India & Lahore, among other places.

During this tour, we are granted the exclusive right to film for television purposes and otherwise, Miss Anderson's concert and related appearances. Our filming shall be done at our own expense, including, but without limitation, expenses of shipping our equipment, transporting our personnel, etc. etc. Miss Anderson also agrees to be filmed in interview(s) with Mr. Murrow.

(2) Compensation

Within ten days following the initial broadcast of the film produced hereunder, but not later than June 30, 1958, we will make payment to Hurok Artists, Inc., as agents for Miss Anderson, in the amount of $3,500. This payment will entitle us to broadcast the film once over a television station in each city throughout the world. For the second run, the payment will be $1,750, and for the third and all ensuing runs, the payment will be $875 per run.

(3) Subsidiary Rights

With respect to subsidiary rights, Miss Anderson shall participate to the extent of one third of the net proceeds derived from subsidiary rights. For the purpose of determining net proceeds, CBS Television shall be entitled to recoup the

to: Mr. Woodard

from: Paul A. Rosen

April 12, 1957

entire cost of production of the subject motion picture (all program broadcast income being applied against the production cost, less, for syndication purposes, the normal distribution and related charges of CBS Television Film Sales) and all direct and actual expenses involved in connection with the disposal of subsidiary rights. We agree to consult with Miss Anderson as to any disposition of subsidiary rights and shall obtain her prior approval, not to be unreasonably withheld, to any such disposition except as follows:

(a) With respect to the distribution of this film for non-theatrical purposes (and, of course, for broadcast purposes), we need not seek Miss Anderson's approval and may freely utilize the film for this purpose;

(b) We recognize that Miss Anderson has prior commitments with respect to phonograph recordings and we agree that we shall respect these commitments and that any refusal of approval by Miss Anderson of any use of the soundtrack of this film as a phonograph record shall not be considered by us to be unreasonable, if her refusal is based on a prior phonograph recording commitment.

Accountings for subsidiary proceeds shall be made within thirty days following January 1st of each year, commencing with January 1st, 1959.

(3) <u>Miscellaneous</u>

(a) Miss Anderson shall provide the services of her accompanyist;

(b) No film in which Miss Anderson appears may be used for purposes of commercial announcements;

(c) We shall have the right to use Miss Anderson's name and likeness and biographical material

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Mr. Woodard

from: Paul A. Rosen

April 12, 1957

(c) Contd.

concerning her in connection with the exhibition, distribution and subsidiary rights use of this film;

(d) Should there be any original music composed by Miss Anderson and/or her accompanyist utilized in this film, CBS Television shall enjoy the free right of use thereof;

(e) In the event that, due to local governmental restrictions, force majeure, etc., we are unable to shoot sufficient film to comprise a one hour television broadcast, the decision as to the sufficiency of material being vested in CBS Television, we shall pay to Miss Anderson the sum of $1,750; of course, if we are unable to shoot any film, we shall have no obligation to Miss Anderson.

(f) Such other terms and conditions as you feel necessary should be included.

Please see that this contract is given immediate attention.

Thank you.

P. A. R.

PAR:jr

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SIN

LONDON: December 4th, 1956

Dear Fred:

One SIN-type story in Europe at the moment seems to be a careful investigation of the state-of-mind and well-being of our "allies" England and France. Although the Suez may not be crisis hot by March or April, the effects will remain. Oil is the biggest problem for the next three months and that shortage will mean a cold and miserable winter. There is a possibility of new elections but probably only personality changes will occur in each government. By reading the English press you get an idea of what could happen here: decline of dollar reserves--devaluation of the pound; greatest unemployment since 1930 (auto factories are beginning to work only three days weekly, next steel); more economic dependence on the USA; more nationalization of industry; etc. While a definite split exists in the UK, the French seem to have been more solidly behind their Egyptian folly. But that is changing and their economic problems will probably become greater than England's as the black market in gas spreads and hoarding continues. Anti-americanism will grow. It appeals to all classes in both countries and there must be a Fall Guy.

A novel and different way of doing this latter element would be over the shoulder of a French and British reporter.(An American would prompt embarassment.) In other words, get Aidan Crawley to talk to Englishmen and Jean Jacques Schreiber to do some interviews in Paris. They are both excellent in their fields and I believe would produce a sequence of opinion that an American would never obtain. Europeans always speak more frankly about America among themselves than they do to Americans.

For the bitter winter and resulting politics and depression to the average man, we could find a Frenchman who has torn up his CP card as result of Hungary; an Englishman who is out of a job because of factory slow-downs. There is also a good form for opinion and debate in the "Letters to the Times" column. Whenever an upperclass Englishman needs a soapbox he addresses the Times. During one week we could survey the best letters then call on several of their authors to repeat passages for the camera.

Perhaps the finest source of debate in England today is not Hyde Park at Marble Arch but the Sunday afternoon TV round-tables on current events. Both the BBC and ITV have such programs (and very, very British) which could provide another form for whatever subject we wished debated. Perhaps similar exists on French TV.

The most eloquent opponents to Eden and Tory misdeeds have been the editorial and leader writers of the Guardian and Observe I understand the French papers (not counting the Communists) have been undivided, and they may have English speaking editors who could express viewpoints.

I realize a lot of ideas may be dated by events between photography and transmission. But there are some questions which will keep: the solution to the Algerian insurrection; the future strength of NATO; will confidence return to Anglo-American dealings; can France and England ever exist without US help; and the final solution to the Canal problem and mid-East peace.

These are all first -thoughts and can be beefed-up as you and Ed suggest. Please advise.

Best regards,

Bill

Bill McClure.

Mr. Fred W. Friendly
New York, N.Y. USA.

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CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: All Personnel - Business Affairs, Operations and Program Departments

from: Messrs. Robinson and Harrison January 31, 1956

Effective with today's announcement of the appointment of Louis Stone as Director of Talent Commitments, there will be an immediate redistribution of various of the functions which have heretofore been channeled through Mr. Stone's office. Mr. Stone's title as Business Manager of the Program Department will be abolished, and his various duties reassigned as indicated below:

Business Affairs

All Business Affairs matters which have heretofore been handled by Mr. Stone will henceforth be channeled through Merritt Coleman, Director of Business Affairs. Any incompleted negotiations in which Mr. Stone is presently engaged will be immediately assigned to Mr. Coleman's department and completed under his direction.

Mr. Coleman has announced that Operating Authorities and Budgets for all CBS Television packages will henceforth be released by David Klinger. Mr. Klinger will assume the title of Budget Control Manager, Business Affairs. In this new capacity, Mr. Klinger will answer all inquiries regarding Budgets, and Permanent and Temporary Operating Authorities.

Mr. Klinger will also prepare the Quarterly Report on the Estimated Sustaining Budget for Mr. Van Volkenburg, and he will administer the quarterly budgets for East and West Coasts on Auditions and the Program Development Fund. Finally, requests for overages on individual programs will be submitted to Mr. Klinger for approval, and program expense reports (on individual shows and on cycles) which Producers have heretofore directed to Mr. Stone will henceforth be directed to Mr. Klinger.

The negotiation of all staff contracts with Producers and Directors, which has heretofore been handled by Mr. Stone, will henceforth be under Mr. Coleman's supervision. Mr. Thomas Ryan will assist Mr. Coleman in the negotiation and preparation of these agreements.

Office of the Production Manager

The office of the Production Manager for the Program Department, Carlton Winckler, will serve as the central production coordinating agency on all below-the-line problems affecting CBS Television package programs. Entirely aside from the question of whether or not any given program is within its budget for physical production and facilities, the approval to put the given program "in the shop" will henceforth be

cleared with Mr. Winckler's office. To summarize, the responsibility for program overages, both above-the-line and below-the-line, will remain -- subject to Mr. Robinson's overall supervision -- in the Business Affairs Department (under Mr. Klinger), but the Office of the Production Manager will henceforth serve as the initial clearing house for all physical production requests. Mr. Winckler's office will advise Mr. Klinger of all below-the-line overages.

Program Department Administration

Mr. James Lavenstein, with the title of Administrative Manager, Program Department, will report directly to Mr. Ommerle. Mr. Lavenstein will be charged with the numerous administrative responsibilities in the Program Department, including the following:

1. Release of all Schedule Notices.

2. Approval of all petty cash vouchers, purchase and material requisitions, bills for accounts payable, and cash advances.

3. Supervision of administrative matters relating to non-executive departmental personnel (salary increases, employment and termination).

4. Assignment (and employment and termination) of Assistants to the Producers, Coordinators, Program Assistants, Show Clerks and Show Secretaries. In this area he will be assisted by Lilian Curtis who, effective immediately, has joined the Company in the capacity of Personnel Coordinator. Miss Curtis replaces Miss JoAnn Welch, who is transferring to the Story Department as an Assistant to the Manager of the Department.

5. Program Department liaison with the Operations Department in the employment and promotion of Stage Managers and Associate Directors.

6. 14th Floor liaison with Managers of Story, Casting and Program Service Divisions.

7. Supervision of space requirements and telephone line allocations for all Program Department personnel.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Dept P

F. 508

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To News Department Personnel

From Mr. Connors

Station

cc: Messrs. E. Morgan, J. Forsander, J. Burke, D. Zellmer, R. Skedgell, H. Wefing

September 30, 1954

Effective October 3, 1954, the accounting and personnel records will reflect News Department expenses on the Corporate books.

New budget numbers have been assigned. A copy is attached for your information. Your new budget number is:

414-710-43

This number is to be shown on petty cash slips, expense reports, requisitions, etc. And effective as of October 3, you should discontinue using Radio or Television petty cash slips, expense reports, or requisitions. The Corporate forms should be used.

"Show" expenses will continue to be charged to the Radio or Television divisions. Those budget numbers will remain unchanged.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC. Revision #2

CODE OF ACCOUNTS

General Ledger Account #710

DEPARTMENT News - Domestic DEPARTMENT NO. 43

SUB ACCOUNT	SUFFIX	DESCRIPTION
01		Salaries
01	02	Salaries - Announcers - AFTRA (Stations Only)
01	17	Salaries - Graphic Artists
01	27	Salaries - Newswriters
01	30	Salaries - Program Show Assistants
01	54	Salaries - Correspondents & News Analysis
01	70	Salaries - Reporter Contacts - I.A.T.S.E.
02		Overtime -
02	02	Overtime - Announcers - AFTRA (Stations Only)
02	17	Overtime - Graphic Artists
02	27	Overtime - Newswriters
02	30	Overtime - Program Show Assistants
02	70	Overtime - Reporter Contacts - I.A.T.S.E.
03		Meal Money
04		Travel & Travel Entertainment
05		Local Entertainment
06		Local Transportation
07		Long Distance Telephone & Telegraph
08		Office Supplies & Stationery
09		Postage
10		Miscellaneous
123		Dues & Memberships
180		Newsfilm Purchases - Stringers
187		Photos & Negatives
196		Records & Transcriptions Operational
224		Services - Drayage & Express
228		Services - Press
279		Subscriptions
303		Telephone - Private Lines
304		Teletype

LOCATION DESIGNATIONS TO BE USED FOR THIS DEPARTMENT

RADIO	TELEVISION	CORPORATE AND LABORATORIES
21 61 81 51 91	262 292	414 416 415 420

Amended 10/3/54 Original 12/30/51

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Conf. You Are There

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Edward R. Murrow

From G. W. Schmidt

Station Legal

September 13, 1954.

Re: "CBS Was There" - "You Are There"
Greene v. CBS.

Your secretary informed me that you will be able to see me at 3:30 on Thursday, September 16th, relative to the above suit. This action will be tried soon in California, and it is necessary for us to determine the facts and circumstances under which the above programs were developed.

I have spoken with Mr. Davidson Taylor and Mr. Goodman Ace concerning the development of these programs and enclose summaries which I made of our conversations. It is my understanding that you contributed to the development of this program. The attorneys who represent us in this action believe it is desirable to have your deposition concerning the development of this program because they believe that a deposition by you would have an advantageous effect on a jury, even though your testimony might to some extent duplicate what Mr. Taylor has to say about the program.

We will move for summary judgment some time after the pretrial examination on September 15th; your deposition would be helpful in making this motion also.

George Schmidt
G. W. S.

GWS/ef
encl'rs.

September 1, 1954.

Memorandum for Files

Alexander W. Schulz and John W. Greene v. CBS et al.

Notes on Conference with Goodman Ace

I spoke with Mr. Ace at his apartment at the Ritz Towers this morning regarding the creation and development of the program, "CBS Was There". Mr. Ace was willing to discuss this matter off the record but said that he would not sign any statement for us.

Ace stated that he thought of the program sometime during 1947, although he could not be sure of the exact date or year. His idea was to "take a mike and put it at some place where an important historical event was occurring (had occurred)". In the early stages of the development of the program, a question arose as to whether real CBS newsmen or actors should describe the event. Ace said that he, and perhaps Shayon, insisted on having actual newsmen describe it, whereas Mr. Murrow and Mr. Taylor were against using actual newsmen because it might detract from their general reputation as newsmen.

Ace said that he and Shayon made an audition record which he thought described the assassination of Lincoln. He called John Crosby to hear and review the audition record, and his recollection was that Crosby did.

Ace also stated that there was considerable discussion as to whether the title should be "CBS is There" or "CBS was There".

He said that he remembered conceiving the idea - it was not in New York but in the country. He also said that some thought was given to making records of such programs and using them in history classes in schools. Some negotiations were had in regard to this proposal, but nothing concrete developed.

If Ace were a friendly witness, I believe he could develop all of these points to a much fuller and more definite extent. However, we cannot expect to get formal or complete cooperation from him.

G. W. Schmidt

GWS/ef

August 23, 1954.

Memorandum for Files

Alexander W. Schulz and John W. Greene v. CBS et al.

Notes on Conference with Mr. Davidson Taylor (NBC)

The following is a summary of Mr. Taylor's recollection of the creation and development of the program, "CBS Was There":

Prior to July, 1947 Mr. Taylor was a Vice-President in charge of Programming. A group of producers and writers of comedy shows, including Cy Howard, Mansfield, and Goodman Ace, worked under him. One day Goodman Ace told him of the idea which later became the program, "CBS Was There". Ace's idea was for a program that reenacted important historic events with commentary by CBS newsmen. Ace stated the idea simply to Mr. Taylor, saying something like, "Why don't we dramatize important historic events with a commentary by CBS newsmen?" Mr. Taylor's recollection was that Ace may have given "The Trial of Aaron Burr" as an example of one such program.

Mr. Taylor said that the program was not of the type that he dealt with at the time; that it would be something that Mr. Murrow would have developed, since he was in charge of public affairs at that time. Mr. Taylor and Ace spoke to Mr. Murrow about it but since he was then contemplating getting out of executive work and going back on the air it was agreed that Mr. Taylor would develop the program if it appeared to be worthwhile. Ace told Mr. Taylor that he did not want anything for the idea, that it wasn't something he could work on as he was a comedy writer, and that he just submitted it for whatever it was worth. Ace was a staff employee at that time.

Shayon was active as a producer in the early steps of this program and also rewrote scripts prepared by other writers. Shayon at various stages claimed that his rewrites of the scripts were so complete that he was entitled to sole credit for the script and additional compensation. Shayon's rewrites and claims caused some difficulty with the union which represented the writers. Mr. Taylor had a number of discussions with Shayon as to whether he was entitled to full credit for a particular script, and what payment Shayon should receive.

Mr. Taylor mentioned several problems that arose as to the exact shape that the program would take. For instance, there was a question as to what extent the event would be fictionalized. Mr. Taylor said that he determined that the program should depict the event as factually as possible. In developing the program there was also the question as to whether the event should be condensed in time if it ran over a period of several days or months and how the commentary should be presented - as if the commentator were actually present at the time of the event, or reviewing it later, or in some other way. Decisions on these matters were made by Mr. Taylor after

talking to writers and producers including Shayon. Mr. Taylor said that one of the writers had a tendency to try to grind an axe with his scripts, but that he decided that the event should be presented with accuracy and impartiality.

Mr. Taylor had not heard of the plaintiffs in this action, Alexander W. Schulz and John W. Greene.

G. W. Schmidt

GWS/ef

P.S. Mr. Taylor could remember no dates in regard to the above events. He could only state that Ace presented the idea to him before July, 1947.

The name of the program was changed from "CBS Was There" to "You Are There" so that the program might be more identifiable with sponsors rather than CBS.

G. W. S.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Schmidt, F.

OFFICE COMMUNICATIO

~~Mr. Schmidt~~

From ~~Mr. Murrow~~

Station

July 6, 1955

(Dictated July 5)

Re: Greene v. CBS et al.
("You Are There")

I may possibly be able to give the deposition you require on July 15th, but probably not before. It would, in any case, have to be done here in New York - not California.

fc

E.R.M.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: MR. Murrow

from: Mr. Schmidt - Legal
Room 1604 - 485 Madison

June 6, 1955.

Re: Greene v. CBS et al.
("You Are There")

Our motion for Summary Judgment in the above case pending in California has been denied, and Lillick, Geary & McHose, our attorneys, would like to have your deposition taken in regard to this case in the middle or latter part of July, 1955, either in New York or California. Can you advise me whether this will be convenient for you.

GWS

GWS/ef

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: MR. MURROW

from: Mr. George Schmidt - Legal

September 22, 1955.

Re: Greene v. CBS
("YOU ARE THERE")

The time and place for taking of depositions on oral interrogatories in the above action has been scheduled to commence at 10:00 AM, Wednesday, October 5, 1955, at the offices of Coudert Brothers, attorneys for our insurer, 488 Madison Avenue, New York City (21st floor). Taking of depositions will continue from day to day until completed. Depositions of Messrs. Hubbell Robinson, Davidson Taylor, Goodman Ace, Robert Shayon and Jeremy Daniel will also be taken. If all the above persons are available it is probable that the entire matter can be concluded in three days - Wednesday, October 5; Thursday, October 6; and Friday, October 7; if not, the examination will be continued into the next week.

If you will be available during this period will you kindly indicate on the enclosed copy of this memorandum the period which will be most convenient for your examination:

Wednesday	-	October 5th	-	Morning	-	Afternoon	
Thursday	-	October 6th	-	Morning	-	Afternoon	3:45pm
Friday	-	October 7th	-	Morning	-	Afternoon	
Monday	-	October 10th	-	Morning	-	Afternoon	
Tuesday	-	October 11th	-	Morning	-	Afternoon	

Lloyd Blanpied, Esq., of Lillick, Geary & McHose, who represent us in this case, will arrive in New York on Monday, October 3d, and would like to interview our witnesses on that day or the following day, prior to the taking of depositions, if possible. If you will be available on either Monday, October 3d or Tuesday, October 4th, for such an interview, will you kindly advise me of the most convenient time. } Kansas City

Oct. 5 - Weds. - 4:30

At present it is unknown whether plaintiff will have counsel attending the depositions.

GWS

GWS/ef

Phoned Schmidt 9/29

LILLICK, GEARY & McHOSE
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

IRA S. LILLICK
ROBERT P. MYERS
GILBERT C. WHEAT
ALLAN E. CHARLES
WILLIAM A. C. ROETHKE
L. ROBERT WOOD
REID R. BRIGGS
BRYAN S. MOORE
HAROLD S. DOBBS
TOM KILLEFER
FRANK L. ADAMSON
LAWRENCE D. BRADLEY, JR.
GEORGE W. HELLYER, JR
JOHN F. KIMBERLING
DON I. JOHNSON

JOSEPH J. GEARY
JOHN C. McHOSE
JAMES L. ADAMS
J. ARTHUR OLSON
EDWIN L. GERHARDT
HARRY L. HAEHL, JR.
EDWARD D. RANSOM
WILLIAM H. BRAINERD
JOHN F. PORTER
GORDON K. WRIGHT
GARY J. TORRE
LLOYD E. BLANPIED, JR.
WILLIAM M. BRINTON
WILLARD G. GILSON
MARK S. HAMILTON

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE
LILLICK, GEARY, OLSON, ADAMS & CHARLES

634 SO. SPRING STREET
LOS ANGELES 14

311 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4

6253 HOLLYWOOD BLVD.
HOLLYWOOD 28

1625 K STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

LOS ANGELES 14, CALIFORNIA

AIR MAIL

October 11, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Re: Greene vs. CBS, et al.
"YOU ARE THERE"

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is just a short note to thank you for your testimony last Thursday in New York. Your contribution, although it may have seemed small to you, fills in and corroborates several questions of fact regarding the development of the CBS radio program.

You might be pleased to learn that Goodman Ace on Friday corroborated your testimony concerning the dates of the audition and first broadcast and, moreover, he and Davidson Taylor corroborated your statements concerning the early conferences and your various contributions. Thus, I feel gratified that the testimony dovetailed so well.

You are to be congratulated upon your cool and well considered replies to some troublesome questions on cross-examination. As I had stated before you were questioned, counsel was merely fishing around, looking for loose threads to pick up. I think he must have been disappointed at the results he achieved.

Please do not take time to acknowledge this letter, as I know you are occupied with other things. It was only my purpose to thank you again for your much appreciated contribution.

Very truly yours,

Lloyd E. Blanpied, Jr.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 559

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Forsling

From Mr. Murrow

Station

November 3, 1955

Re: Greene v. CBS
YOU ARE THERE

I just haven't the time to go through and correct all this. Is it necessary legally?

fc

E.R.M.

never sent this memo. -
phoned answer -

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Seward

file

July 23, 1954

As you know, I have been working for some time on the sale of so-called 16mm rights to SEE IT NOW films. I have talked with a number of organizations in the business of selling or renting films to schools, libraries, community organizations and the like, and I have also attempted -- through Art Duram at the agency -- to determine Alcoa's interest in obtaining the right to distribute such films in its own behalf. Insofar as Alcoa is concerned, I just haven't been able to get a definite answer of any kind, but so much time has elapsed since I first undertook to ascertain their interest that I think we had better assume that they are not going to undertake the project. The McGraw-Hill people seem to me to be our best prospect otherwise. They have been in the business for some time, seem to have a well-organized distribution setup and seem to me to be decent and responsible people. Edward Booher, the vice president involved, estimates that during the first year the twenty-five subjects of widest interest would gross about $100,000 and that they would gross another $75,000 during the first year from other subjects. The second year's gross, he thinks, would run at about the same $175,000 level, and that after two or three years the annual gross would run at about $250,000.

Booher reports that their sales of MARCH OF TIME films (of which there was a fixed quantity, many of them dated) ran at about $100,000 for the first year and $80,000 for the second year. They are now in the third year and believe its sales will approximate $40,000.

McGraw-Hill offers a royalty fee of 25% of the gross if we bear the editing and matching of negatives costs, and 20% if they bear these costs. I think it is very much better to have them handle the whole job and believe it possible that they will agree to do so with a 25% royalty.

If we can get them to that figure I think we should make a deal with them. We might be able to find some other concern which would pay a higher royalty rate, but I believe that McGraw-Hill has better distribution facilities and that your annual income from this source would be greater. There is also the fact that McGraw-Hill is a long-established, respected organization. What do you think?

I assume that we would make a deal through a corporation which would be owned by you and Fred and your and his nominees. The same corporation could handle Mid-Atlantic Parliament. Would the Carl Sandburg album come under the same umbrella?

I think I should remind you that we made an oral deal with CBS Television some months ago under which they agreed that you could use the SEE IT NOW films (which they own -- as physical property) in return for their right to use footage from SEE IT NOW films as background material in their syndicated film service. Sig Mickelson and Spence Harrison said that if you would like it that way, CTD would be willing to pay you 25% of its revenue from the use of

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to:

from:

such footage in return for CTD receiving 25% of your revenue from the sale of 16mm rights. I think that this would be both unduly complicated and unremunerative to you. Do you agree?

I am sending along an extra copy of this memo and an addressed envelope so that you may endorse your comments thereon and return it to me.

Jim

J.M.S.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Department Oper.

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: ALL CORRESPONDENTS, ANALYSTS AND REPORTERS

from: Wells Church

November 24, 1953

No am.

This may not be necessary, but here is a reminder that under your contract with CBS Radio and TV, you are not permitted to do commercials in any way, shape or form, unless and until company permission is specifically granted.

The reason is a very simple one: We are jealous of the value of your name as a newsman, and we believe that the use of your name and/or personality in connection with commercials will ultimately detract from your value as a newsman.

A fast phone call (or cable) to me will get you a quick decision any time you are in doubt as to whether you should perform in connection with a commercial.

wc

wc/km

1137

Church, Ted

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. Adrian Murphy

cc: Messrs. Edward R. Murrow
Ted Koop

from: Wells Church

October 13, 1953

I have completed arrangements for the return of Ned Calmer from Rome to New York, and for the assignment of Bill Downs to Rome from Washington, and the assignment of George Herman to Washington to replace Downs.

Calmer plans to leave Rome the end of October, and Downs will arrive in Rome some time in the latter half of November. If the Yugoslavia-Trieste story takes any unexpected turns, I will keep Calmer in Rome until Alexander Kendrick returns from his vacation.

fwc

wc/km

Church, Ted

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Ted Church

from: Ed Murrow

April 1, 1953

Re: Beck's Moscow suggestion - I think we should apply immediately.

E.R.M.

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. Church

from: Mr. Murrow

Dept Oper.

March 3, 1953

On December 9 I sent you a memo from Reuters and as usual never heard anything about it. How?

Discussed 3/3 -
Lynch told to get
in touch with Church.
Dm.

E.R.M.

1137

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: MR. CHURCH

from: Mr. Murrow

Dept. Oper.

December 9, 1952

This should have gone to you some time ago. Perhaps we could talk about it before I leave.

Reuters proposal
from Chas. Lynch

1137

Mark. Off.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1952

T.F.XXXX KOOP
WTOP
WASHINGTON

FOR TIME BEING NOT INTERESTED SENDING CAMERA CREW SOUTH AFRICA.

MAY 27 SCRIPT ON WAY TO YOU. REGARDS

ED MURROW

1-43-7

RECEIVED
1952 SEP 19 PM 5:04
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WM 193

WASHN 9-19-52

ED MURROW - CBS

NEW YORK

SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY INQUIRES WHETHER YOU ARE STILL INTERESTED IN SENDING CAMERA CREW TO SOUTH AFTICA. ALSO UNDERSTANDS THAT ON LAST MAY 27, YOU HAD SOME KIND OF SOUTH AFRICAN STORY ON YOUR RADIO PROGRAM. IF SO, WOULD APPRECIATE SCRIPT. CAN YOU PLEASE MAIL IT TO ME.

T F KOOP

Dm.
See SL

VG - 22.

sel no.

Gude, Jap

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Jap Gude

from: Ed Murrow

January 31, 1952

Will you call Ed Warburg, PLaza 7-1500; he wants to talk with you about representing the UJA in connection with the placement of plugs for the anniversary of Israeli independence.

E.R.M.

1137

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Chester

November 29, 1951

Dept. Opns

In view of the conflict on December 30, ~~between~~ the TV "See It Now" and the radio "Years of Crises" it might be smart if we tried to have "Years of Crises" originate in the "See It Now" studio. Even if we do that we've still got problems. Would I be shot if I suggested that your performance on "See It Now" that day be filmed in advance?

Ed

693

RECEIVED
1951 SEP 21 PM 5:36
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

Washington Office
Sp.

WM213

WASHINGTON 9-21-51

EDMUND CHESTER

CBS NY

NEWS COVERAGE OF ATOMIC MANEUVERS HAS DEFINITELY BEEN TURNED DOWN. ARMY AND ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION ARE DISAGREEING AS TO RESPONSIBILITY. I HAVE FILED BOTH FORMAL AND INFORMAL OBJECTION.

TED KOOP

TIGHT LID ON NEWS AIM OF NEW ORDER

Draft Fought by Editors Will Be Signed Soon by Truman for Security, Capital Hears

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Administration soon will impose military security more tightly around information in the civilian end of the Government. An Executive Order, said by White House spokesmen to be "in the final drafting stage," awaits the signature of President Truman.

The proposed order has been shown in confidence to a small group of editors who, officials concede, did not like it. They have not condemned it publicly, however.

There is virtually no question, it was said today, but that Mr. Truman will issue the order within days or weeks. It is aimed particularly at the non-defense agencies and is supported by pressure from the Pentagon as a safeguard on information concerning mobilization activity in which the military and civilian agencies must cooperate closely.

Some Elements in Order

The contents still are an official secret. These elements, however, are known:

1. It will instruct every department and agency to "classify" as secret, confidential or otherwise restricted — information vital to the national security.
2. It will spell out uniform safeguards for the handling of classified matter—specifying which papers should be locked in safes, which may not be discussed by telephone, etc.

It will make it "painfully clear," according to a Government source, that such hushed information must truly involve national security — meaning, that the order must not be used to suppress news which it might be more convenient to withhold.

4. But it will not attempt to define what information should be classified, and will leave it to each of the sixty-odd department and agency heads, and their designated subordinates, to use their own judgment.

Such discretionary powers always have been a target of opposition from newspaper men. In this case an official familiar with the pending order acknowledges that "it isn't foolproof."

By this he meant that it is subject to abuse, possibly to hide blunders or errors, perhaps to save administrators from being bothered by reporters and information-seekers, perhaps through a well-intentioned desire to play it safe.

On the other hand, Goverment men believe, only a handful of the civilian agencies may set up security systems. They will not be obliged to do so unless they feel there is need.

"Secret" Stamp Often Used

Outwardly, at least, few if any agencies seem to be lax in hedging

their operations with precaution. It is a frequent tendency of civilian officials, as some will admit, to resolve any doubts about security by just reaching for the rubber stamp marked "secret."

Besides the four familiar grades of restraint—"restricted," "confidential," "secret" and "top secret"—some ultra-hush rubber stamps appeared now and then. "Cosmic" showed on some documents concerning foreign military aid. Other top-top-secret papers are marked "Eyes only," which means for the eyes of the addressee alone.

Papers are transmitted in double-opaque envelopes. Documents from the Pentagon arrive at civilian agencies escorted by troopers with guns on hips. Only classified janitors can dispose of classified trash.

The White House is aware that editors generally oppose the whole idea of the order. It hopes, however, that operations under the system can be kept so clean and free from abuse that newspaper men will learn to live with it.

Will Discuss Clamps on News

CHICAGO, Sept. 22 (AP)—Fifty news executives have been invited to discuss "Government Encroachment on Freedom of Information" at a conference in Evanston, Sunday, Sept. 30. The conference is sponsored by the Inter-American Press Association and Northwestern University.

Kenneth E. Olson, dean of the university's journalism school, said one who had accepted an invitation was Dr. Alberto Gainza Paz, former editor and publisher of Buenos Aires newspaper, La Prensa, which was seized in March by the Juan Perón government after heavy official pressure had failed to stop objective reporting of President Perón's actions.

"This also involves the matter of the encroachment of foreign governments on the effort of the American press to gather news in the rest of the world," Mr. Olson added, evidenced by the recent imprisonment of William N. Oatis of Assocatied Press by the Czechoslovakia government for doing his job as a foreign correspondent.

"We will also be concerned with the growing attempt on the part of bureaucratic officials in Washington and at the local level who are beginning to feel that they owe no responsibility to the public, and who are unwilling to give out information which the public ought to have."

"We also see danger," he continued, "in the link between criminal groups and law enforcement officials, as evidenced in the St. Charles, La., case where the editor of the local paper and members of his staff were indicted for trying to tell their readers the truth about what was happening in their community."

Vote Set on Farm Milk Prices

ALBANY, Sept. 22 (AP)—Milk producers in western New York will vote next week on minimum prices proposed by the state agriculture commissioner, C. Chester DuMond.

F. 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To: Mr. E. Chester cc: Messrs. Seward, Church, Murrow, Nagel

From: W. C. Schier

Station:

August 8, 1951

Dept. Oper

The Reuters Service requested by Mr. Murrow has been ordered and is expected to be installed on August 27, 1951. Reuters informs, however, that the starting date may be delayed by one or two days because of telephone company priorities.

The cost for the service, which is to be charged against the Edward R. Murrow News program budget, will be $50 per week plus an additional charge of approximately $23 per month.

WCS

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 565

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Dept. Oper.

To MR. TED CHURCH

From E. R. Murrow

Station

July 12, 1951

Herewith another communication from the manager of Reuters. I have sent you atleast three memos on this subject. They have quoted a fee of $50 a week, plus installation charges. I know, and you know, that there is enough money in my package budget to pay for this. I have received no answer to my previous memos on this subject. Please will someone do something about this.

EBM

E.R.M.

Charles Lynch letter sent to Mr. Church

F. 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To MR. CHURCH

From E. R. Murrow

Station

June 1, 1951

Last spring before I left for Korea, we had lengthy discussions regarding the installation of Reuter service for which they quoted us a price of $50 a week plus equipment charges. It was my understanting at that time that we were all set to proceed. I don't know what happened and am wondering if we could revive the project. As you know, the Parliamentary reports of AP, UP, and INS are wholly inadequate and Reuters would provide us with additional coverage from such places as India and Southeast Asia. How?

[redacted]

Keep Open.

2/23/51

Department Oper.

5

Current assignments of CBS News Correspondents

NEW YORK

Edward R. Murrow

7:45 to 8:00 p.m. News 5 days a week
"Hear It Now" - 9:00 to 10:00 p.m. Fridays

Larry Lesueur

UN Headquarters 5 days a week
News Analysis 3:15 to 3:30 p.m. Sundays
News (Richfield) 6:45 to 7:00 p.m. Saturdays

Don Hollenbeck

News of American 9:00 to 9:15 p.m. 6 days a week
Sunday News Special (Norwich) TV-11:00 to 11:15 p.m. Sundays
Correspondents' Scratchpad 5:00 to 5:15 p.m. Saturdays

Ned Calmer

World News Roundup 8:00 to 8:15 a.m. 6 days a week

Allan Jackson

News (Metropolitan) 6:00 to 6:15 p.m. 5 days a week
News of the Night - TV 11:00 to 11:10 p.m. 5 nights a week

Douglas Edwards

TV-News (Oldsmobile) 7:30 to 7:45 p.m. 5 days a week
Wendy Warren - 12:00 to 12:02 p.m. 5 days a week
CBS Views the Press 6:15 to 6:30 p.m. Saturdays

Jack Walters

News 9:00 to 9:15 a.m. Sundays
Full time news writer 5 days a week.

WASHINGTON

Eric Sevareid

News and Analysis - 11:00 to 11:15 p.m. 5 nights a week.
News (Chalmers) - 5:45 to 6:00 p.m. Sundays

Charles Collingwood

White House 5 days a week
News and Analysis (Richfield) 12:45 to 1:00 p.m. Sundays
Peoples Platform TV 5:30 to 6:00 p.m. Sundays
(Assigned to Pacific Coast Network for four weeks)

Bill Downs

News and Analysis 11:00 to 11:15 p.m. Saturdays
News and Analysis 11:00 to 11:15 p.m. Sundays
(White House 5 days a week for four weeks)

Griffing Bancroft	Covers Congress 5 days a week News 6:00 to 6:15 p.m. Saturdays TV-News (WTOP) 7:30 to 7:45 p.m. Saturdays
Willard Shadel	Covers Pentagon 5 days a week News 11:00 to 11:05 a.m. Saturdays News 11:30 to 11:35 a.m. (Dog Food) Sundays News 3:00 to 3:15 p.m. (Sterling Drug) Sundays
Joseph Wershba	TV-News (WTOP) 6:30 to 6:35 p.m. 5 days a week News (WTOP) 11:15 to 11:30 p.m. Sundays All other time devoted to Hear It Now
Walter Cronkhite	TV News (WTOP) 6:35 to 6:45 p.m. 5 days a week TV News (WTOP) 11:00 to 11:10 p.m. 5 days a week
Claude Mahoney	News(WTOP) 7:30 to 7:45 a.m. 6 days a week News (WTOP) 9:00 to 9:05 a.m. Saturdays CBS Farm News 3:45 to 4:00 p.m. Saturdays Prepares 18 five-minute news shows per week for WTOP announcers.
Alexander Kendrick	News (WTOP) 6:15 to 6:20 p.m. 5 days a week News (WTOP) 11:00 to 11:15 p.m. Saturdays News (WTOP) 11:00 to 11:15 p.m. Sundays (To be assigned to Vienna)
Bill Costello	On sick leave

In addition to regular assignments Washington correspondents fill 18 to-minute spots a week on World News Roundup and News of Americas. They also handle all public affairs assignments such as Facts We Face, Capitol Cloakroom, etc., plus an occasional spot on the Murrow 7:45 p.m. show plus assignments on Hear It Now.

Under the present radio and television schedules CBS News produces 170 news programs a week for the networks and our New York and Washington stations.

FAR EAST

George Herman	Full Time Korean War
Jack Jefferson	Full time Korean War
Robert Martin	Full time Korean War

EUROPE

Howard K. Smith	Chief European Correspondent- London
David Schoenbrun	Paris Correspondent
Richard Hottelet	Bonn, covering Germany
Winston Burdett	Rome Correspondent

2/23/51

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 565

To ~~Edmund A. Chester, cc. Hubbell~~ Robinson

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Denis Hayes

From ~~Edward R. Murrow~~

Station

February 16, 1951.

I would like to repeat an oral recommendation I have made several times. We should send Alex Kendrick back to Vienna as soon as possible. Working out of Vienna, which is one of the most fruitful listening spots in Europe, he can get to Belgrade in a hurry. Acheson has found it necessary to warn the Russians that an attack on Yugoslavia will probably mean a war.

Our present stringer in Vienna is no good. We haven't got a staff correspondent nearer Belgrade than Rome. We haven't got anybody anywhere with better qualifications for this assignment than Kendrick. The signal from Belgrade is workable, and Vienna is reliable.

If it's a question of budget, I think a short conference with Seward would extract from him, however reluctantly, the fact that there is some fat on the package price for the 7.45 show generally allocated to Washington, which I would be more than pleased to have used for Vienna.

Kendrick is Willing. He is now Wasted. For what are we Waiting?

7

This is a letter attempting in some way to give us all a better idea of what we are trying to do for the year end show. The title has not been finally selected but we are thinking of "A Year and a Day", "The Changing Fifties" or "Crises Unlimited". I think I should tell you at the very beginning that Mr. Paley has taken this show to heart, so it will mean much to CBS News if we can live up to his expectations.

In thinking about a title, we worked for a time on the word "pause". It seems to me that this really is a pause -- a moment to sit back and take a look at today as it is in the light of what has happened and what tomorrow can or cannot be in that same light.

To put it another way: where are we; where have we been, and where are we going? And, although each of you will be primarily concerned with the areas you are to cover, the total will be global in concept.

This program is to be big -- big in concept, big in performance, big in value. The mileage covered is collessal. We are thinking in terms of such names as Atlee; His Holiness the Pope; Nehru; Tito; Schuman -- and many others. This will undoubtedly be the BIGGEST news program ever offered the American public. (Chevrolet may be a small car but it certainly sponsors big programs.)

The personnel involved will be quite similar to that of last year end -- Murrow as top man, with Collingwood and Sevareid from Washington, all of our foreign staff, plus Lesueur and Calmer from New York -- Larry on the UN and Calmer for Latin America, a world unit we neglected last time.

This letter is to go to all concerned, so let's take each assignment in turn so that we can all know what each is doing.

Starting with Howard, his coverage is to be the British Isles and, to a minor degree the Dominions; Yugoslavia; Belgium, and the Low countries. We have finances for nine sound film jobs so one of them is to be London. We think Atlee is the natural choice, but if Churchill can be added without too much additional cost, it would be better. We have no set and fast rule at the moment as to just how we will intreduce these film clips or tapes (for the radio show), but one way to do it would be in this case, for Howard, in comment upon the appropriate subject matter of the moment, to say something such as "Winston Churchill seems to agree with that reasoning. I asked him a similar question in London just before I left for the States". Then we hit the film or the tape (they must both be made) covering the question involved.

Howard's second film job is, obviously, Tito. The same general rules apply.

In general we suggest that you ask these leaders questions which will give their answers to where we have been, where we are and where we are going. Some other questions should draw the interviewee's appraisal of where his own country is in world affairs today. And since this show is for American consumption, these leaders' views on what the United States can do to solve today's world problems would be interesting. We wonder what a given leader's conception is of the responsibilities of the United States. Most naturally we will want to know whether he (or she) thinks another world war can be avoided.

And right here is a very important point: if in any case the top leader of the nation cannot possibly be had for a sound film or tape interview, then the man in the street is the answer. In fact, if a man in the street interview presents itself easily, take it in any event.

Dick has been assigned to Berlin, of course, plus Scandinavia -- Oslo and Helsinki. Dick also has one sound film shot -- Berlin, or Bonn -- and although there may be holes in this reasoning, it appears from here that there is the possibility of getting Adenaur and McCloy on the same film.

Dave has Paris (France, that is), plus Spain, Portugal, Tangiers and Algiers. Dave has two film clip assignments -- Paris and France, in Madrid. I have already started arrangements for the France spot. I will mail this special information to Dave under separate cover.

Winston's high spot is the Pope. It would be a ten-strike if he can be interviewed on sound film and tape. In addition, Winston covers Greece, Turkey and Iran. I think the Pope might cooperate if he realizes that our program is a serious effort to appraise world conditions and chart a route toward world peace.

Bill Costello has a long trip ahead of him. He is leaving Tokyo around November 15th. His actual assignment will cover Korea (which he has already covered), Tokyo (the same), Manila, where he will do a sound film job on the Philippine President, then to Indo-China and India. In New Delhi he is to get sound film on Nehru. From New Delhi he flies to New York by way of London.

Ned Calmer, who just recently covered Latin America, will take a quickie to San Juan, Puerto Rico, where the Governor of the island is due for film coverage; to Havana, Mexico City and home.

We may be able to make Vishinsky with Larry here, and various Washington leaders with Collingwood and Eric.

Now a word about production problems. It will be best if you airmail tape as you go along, bringing the tape from your last stop with you. That will give us more time to listen to it and log it and perhaps advise you whether you got it at all. As to film, if it's Telenews you are working with, it is up to them to get the film to us. If it is an

independent organization, you'll have to see that it gets mailed to us. In nearly every case it will be Telenews. On both film and tape, we hope to have it all lined up by the time you get here so that we won't have to spend a lot of time going over it after you do get here.

The program times:

Radio version, December 31, 3:30 to 4:30 p.m.
Television version, January 1, 1:30 to 2:30 p.m.

We want your tours timed so that you will reach New York between December 20 and 25. In most cases each of you will have to take the responsibility of arranging your own interviews and you should do as much as you can along this line before you start your tour. You will have to cable us as soon as possible your exact itinerary, including your hotel addresses if you can. We will need this information so that Telenews crews can contact you along the way. In certain cases, such as in Spain, we'll try to pave the way for you before you arrive.

We want lots of tape interviews and we ought to operate on the theory that it's better to have too much tape than not enough. Each of you will have to carry your own Minitapes and if you need supplies please cable your requests to Tony Kraber, CBS News, New York.

Telenews has already agreed to shoot the sound film interviews in these cities: London, Paris, Madrid, Belgrade, Germany (Berlin or Bonn), Rome and Manila.

This is enough for the first dose. We'll try to keep you advised. Meanwhile cable us your itineraries as soon as possible and if you are satisfied with your present Director of News please hold the expenses down.

It will be necessary, of course, for you to line up a stringer to cover for you while you are away. Just remember that the press associations do not generally like us to use their men, nor does the New York Times.

Good luck to you and my sincere thanks for your help.

Warm regards

November 13, 1950

SP

RECEIVED
1950 SEP 25 PM 5:53
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

Wash Office

WM 213

WASH D C 9/25/50

ED MURROW, CBS NY

PENTAGON SAYS PLEASE SEND YOU KNOW WHAT BY REGISTERED MAIL TO CHARLES DILLON, CHIEF, RADIO TV BRANCH, OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, ROOM 2E 791, THE PENTAGON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

KOOP

Escape kit
Send Mon 10/2
Sent 10/2
Dm

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 553C

To Mr. Chester

From Mr. Murrow

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Department Operations

December 27, 1949

Re the party for the overseas correspondents, I suggest the following:

	John Aaron
Don Hollenbeck	Jesse Zousmer
Dick Hottelet	Edward R. Murrow
Charles Collingwood	Charles Shaw, WCAU
Gerald Maulsby	Bob Considine
Ned Calmer	Ed Allen, UP
Larry Lesueur	Geoffrey Parsons, Sr., Herald Tribune
Eric Sevareid	Lloyd Stratton, AP
John Charles Daly	Seymour Berkson, INS
Lee Bland	Shepherd Stone, NYTimes
Doug Edwards	Ed Barrett, Newsweek
Bill Shadell	C. D. Jackson, Time
Bob Trout	Mike Cowles, Look
Bob Bendick	

George Rosen, Variety

E.R.M.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 565-9/48

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Chester cc: Messrs. Calmer, Hollenbeck, Edwards, Daly, Murrow, Lesueur, Hottelet

From Wells Church

Station

August 26, 1949

From time to time we receive material which should be read by every newscaster on the staff. It will be put, hereafter, on a clip board which will always be on Mr. Wefing's desk in the news room.

This will be material which you should read -- not merely material which might be of interest to you.

If you will make it a practice to look at this board as well as the cable board upon arriving at the office, it will save us a lot of time in routing such intelligence to members of the staff.

It goes without saying that it's a good idea for every newscaster to look through the cable board every day.

Wes

F 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Ted Church

From Ed Murrow

Station

June 2, 1948

Percy Winner is going to France and Italy--leaving about June 20th. He has agreed to file me a few background pieces plus some air mail stuff. Will you send him the usual note giving him collect cable privileges--he will not abuse them. He is staying at the St. Moritz.

E.R.M.

565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

To Mr. Church

From Ed Murrow

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

May 28, 1948

Ed Morgan, formerly Chicago Daily News, now Colliers, one of the best correspondents I have ever known, is planning to Europeward around the end of June where he will be available for any special assignments. He suggested to me today that he would like to have a shot at doing a platter--a critique of news magazines a la Hollenbeck. He might be worth a try.

E.R.M.

F 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Church

From Mr. Murrow

Station

May 4, 1948

The attached from Burdett is self-explanatory. I am sure that his suggestion, if acted upon, will pay dividends in the future.

I suggest that the thank you letters should be signed by both Paley and Stanton and should state that all the Columbia newsmen who participated in the coverage of the Italian elections have reported their appreciation of the cordial cooperation of the individuals to whom the letters are sent, and that we are grateful for this demonstration of the effective working of radio between the democracies.

I think the pens and lighters might carry the inscription: "CBS, Rome, April 18, '48".

E.R.M.

F 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Ted Church

From Ed Murrow

Station

April 2, 1948

I had some conversation with a Mr. Benedict of Editorial Research Reports. We buy his service for my own show and it's damn good. He offers it to CBS for $1500 a year and will be glad to make an experimental try with ten stations at $5.00 per week per station.

E.R.M.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 553C-3-46

To Messrs. Howard K. Smith, Edward R. Murrow, Winston Burdett, John Secondari,

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

From Mr. Wells Church cc Davidson Taylor

Station Italian elections

To Rome

March 23, 1948

You four expert reporters have received one of the most important assignments ever given by CBS News - the assignment to cover the Italian elections on April 18, 1948, for the American people.

This is an appropriate time to note again the CBS News policy which demands fair, unbiased, balanced and factual news reporting and analysis.

The whole world knows that in the elections you are to cover, the United States Government, of which you are all nationals, is taking an active, partisan stand. But let it be clear that you go to Italy as reporters, not as agents. You will report this political contest with the same unbiased, fair and balanced manner you would use in reporting an election in the United States. As we are not advocates here, we will not be advocates there.

It has been clear for many months that the United States faces the gigantic task of keeping a divided world from exploding into another world war. If the elected leaders of this nation are to have maximum possibilities of success, they must have behind them an American public which has as many facts as possible on hand. Never before has accurate radio reporting been of such importance to the American listener. CBS News gladly accepts its full share of that responsibility.

Apparently, despite radio broadcasts, newspaper reports, magazine articles and lecture tours, most Americans still have a hazy mental picture of an election in a foreign country. Thus the bare

results of this Italian election will mean little unless we are able to pain in the background which brought about those results.

It will be useful to point out how the Italian machinery differs from ours. Demonstrate how a Communist headquarters works, how the Christian Democratic and other major parties perform. Show us what it's like in an Italian polling place. We will want to know how the candidates got on the ballot, how long the ballot is and the nearest American political party counterpart to those contesting in Italy. We will want to know, to the best of your ability to find out, just how and where Soviet interests appear in the picture, how the Vatican participates and, equally, just how and where United States interests appear.

One last word. Those of us who hold the responsibility for the Direction of CBS News think that this assignment marks a significant mile-post in CBS News history. We have covered major events all over the world, including the war. But this is the first time we have sent a top flight news crew to a foreign country to cover an event which, by all previous standards of measurement is of remote interest to U. S. listeners.

If you can translate the issues, the personalities, the implications of this election into terms readily understandable to the American listener, you will have made another significant contribution to the development of Radio Journalism.

F. 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Messrs. Church, Koop, Murrow, Bryson, Moulsby

From Davidson Taylor

Station

January 26, 1948

On Wednesday afternoon, January 28, would you be willing to spend from approximately 2:45 to approximately 5 o'clock with us in room 301 at the Ambassador Hotel on a re-examination of CBS News policies.

I particularly would like to have your counsel on whether we should change our public position on the expression of opinion by our analysts.

DT

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

553C-9/45

Mr. Petersen cc: Messrs. Barber
Taylor
Otis
Murrow ✓

Henry O. Wefing

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

January 7, 1948

Please order the following circuits for Red Barber's broadcasts from the winter Olympic Games at St. Moritz:

8:03 to 8:13 AM, Friday, January 30, Saturday, January 31; and Monday through Saturday, February 2 to 7;

9:03 to 9:13 AM, Sunday, February 1 and Sunday, February 8;

4:00 to 4:15 PM, for recording at CRI, Friday, January 30; ~~Monday through Friday, February 2 to~~ through Sunday, February 8;

6:28 PM to "Good night," Saturday, January 31, and Saturday, February 7;

2:43 PM to "Good night," Sunday, February 1 and Sunday, February 8.

The 6:28 PM orders will be for Red Barber's regular sports show. The 2:43 PM, Sunday, circuits will be for special broadcasts by Mr. Barber. We understand that there is a great demand for the use of this circuit and the Swiss radio has suggested that orders be placed as soon as possible.

H. W.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

SBSC-9/45

Mr. Peterson; cc: Messers. Barber
Taylor
Henry O. Wefing
Otis
Murrow ✓

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

on

January 7, 1948

Please make the following changes in the orders for circuits for the Olympic Games:

The 4:00 to 4:15 PM circuits for recording should read: Friday, January 30; and Monday, February 2 to Friday, February 6.

Also, order circuits 2:00 PM to "Good night," Saturday, January 31, and Saturday, February 7 for recording.

This change is made because the recordings at 4:00 o'clock would be too close to the time of the live broadcast on Saturdays.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

549 B-11/44

To Mr. Paterson, cc: Mr. Murrow

From Henry O. Wering

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

January 5, 1948

Dept Opns.

Will you please see what can be done about getting better service from Jerusalem?

Farnsworth Fowle, our correspondent there, says there have been so many difficulties, he fears the Cairo relay may become impossible.

He says also: "Cable and Wireless operate a special press circuit from the Public Information Building which would be ideal for us if it can be adapted for voice broadcast. They are willing to cooperate if the British administration approves. Believe the time has come to approach them at London level to push it through, ironing out such matters as the return circuit and the times of day when we have circuit priority. Palestine Broadcasting can provide studios."

We have asked London to do what it can. And we get the following information from Allan Jackson: Our London office is working on the Fowle suggestion, which apparently would involve a relay through London. Second: there seems to be a possibility that RCA could pick up Jerusalem direct in New York. Lee Otis has discussed this possibility with NBC news men, and they say their understanding is that RCA has the facilities for such a pick-up, but can't do it because it doesn't have FCC permission. They think it might be a good idea for the networks to get together and try to push this along, so that we can get dependable service out of Jersualem which is becoming more and more important as a news point.

H. W.

TO Ed Murrow

From WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN

Ackerman, W.C.
9.29

Swell start. I liked it very much. I will like it better if you can give less time to events and more time to trends.

Bill

Beck

1547BF

LA

ZOUSMER

NEWS NY

RECEIVED
1947 SEP 29 PM 8:16
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT.

JUST IN CASE YOU,RE STILL INTERESTED WE HAVE SUCH THINGS AS STATE SUPT OF INSTRUCTION DENOUNCING QUOTE THREE R,S UNQUOTE AS BASIS OF EDUCATION COMMA BUSINESS MEN TRYING FORESTALL SHUTDOWN OF L.A. HARBOR AREA COMMA CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE HEARS TESTIMONY ON COLORADO RIVER WATER BEED COMMA HIGH COMMERCE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL SAYS U.S. MUST LEND ABOUT FIVE BILLION TO REHABILITATE EUROPE IF WE NOT TO LOSE EIGHT BILLIONS IN TRADE COMMA CIGARETTE CASE SAVES LIFE COMMA ASSUME YOU GOT ROGER JOHSONS STORY ON TAFT OUT OF PULLMAN WASHINGTON. TELL ED IT GOOD TO HEAR HIM ON AIR AGAIN.

BECK KNX

5TH LINE... WATER BEEF ETC

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR L'ÉDUCATION, LA SCIENCE & LA CULTURE

Téléphone : Kléber 52-00

Télégrammes : UNESCO-PARIS

Prière d'adresser la correspondance au
Directeur Général

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC & CULTURAL ORGANISATION

19, Avenue Kléber
PARIS-16e

Please address all correspondance to
The Director General

July 24, 1947

Dear Ed:

I don't know what this is all about but I hope that the change is something that you really want and that things look good from the new point of view.

It will soon be possible, I think, for me to see what it is I came over here to do for Unesco and what chances there are of doing it. The dragons in the way are all the usual ones in international co operation.

Sincerely,

Caley, Charles

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

[redacted]

October 13, 1947

Dear Charlie:

This is my first chance to answer yours of September 30th, for which many thanks. I am in complete agreement with your criticism, and letters such as yours are good ammunition for the battle.

I am off for a week in London the middle of November, but hope I will be here when you come to town.

As ever yours,

COPY

Mr. Charles C. Caley
Peoria Broadcasting Company
First National Bank Building
Peoria 2, Illinois

EDGAR L. BILL.
PRESIDENT

CHARLES C. CALEY.
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

PEORIA BROADCASTING COMPANY

"First in the Heart of Illinois"

OFFICE AND STUDIOS
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
PEORIA 2, ILLINOIS

AFFILIATE
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

PHONE 7133

September 30, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Was sorry to have missed you at the convention, but I guess that you did not return there for Wednesday.

I made a special effort to hear your first program last night over the Columbia network. Ed, I certainly concur in your presentation on your starting show. I am hopeful that you will develop this program into the real news broadcast for the nation. However, Ed, I have a criticism to make and I am writing to you personally about it. I think it is very inappropriate to have the musical recording for the Campbell Soup products at the opening of your broadcast. After all, you are a real authority on news. It is my opinion that this musical announcement at the opening of your show is a definite let down to your prestige and your reporting. I think the new code precludes the use of such musical announcements in news broadcasts, but I believe further that Columbia Broadcasting System right now should change this format of your program to conform with your personality. I think it is very, very bad reaction that is received by the listener, to have this type of commercial on your show. Certainly I do not object to the good, clean commercials of the Campbell Soup Company. They have real fine copy and good announcers. This can be well done on your broadcasts, both at the opening and the close, but it is my opinion that the present type of announcement is a real let down for you. I do hope that you can insist upon an immediate change.

I will be in New York sometime the latter part of the year and hope to have an opportunity to see you.

Cordially yours,

Charlie

Charles C. Caley
mw

Campbell, Wendell B

August 1, 1947

Dear Wendell:

Thanks for the kind words. I find myself with what is generally called "mixed feelings" but confess that I shall not miss the administrative work very much.

Am hoping to get two or three weeks off during August to recharge the batteries. Come the fall, we must try to dream up some good excuse to originate a show or two from St. Louis.

As ever yours,

Mr. Wendell B. Campbell
Station KMOX
St. Louis, Mo.

KMOX
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
401 So. 12TH BOULEVARD, ST. LOUIS 2, MISSOURI
CENTRAL 8240

OFFICE OF
WENDELL B. CAMPBELL
GENERAL MANAGER

July 29, 1947

Dear Ed:

Although I quite naturally dislike seeing you leave the administrative end of Columbia, I nevertheless am delighted upon your return to active newscasting. We will certainly be looking forward to hearing you on the Campbell Soups' programs.

Of course, we are going to give you all the promotion and publicity that we can here at KMOX.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Wendell

McK

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Chernoff, H. L.

WEST VIRGINIA NETWORK

RADIO STATION
WCHS
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

MEMBER COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

July 18, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

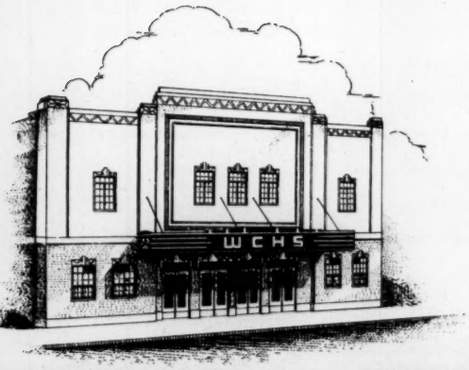
I was glad to get the news that you are returning to the air. While I feel you have made a great contribution to Columbia in your present capacity I still think you can do more good behind a microphone. Broadcasting has too few voices such as yours left in the industry and all of us down here look forward to your return in the fall.

With best regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Howard

Howard L. Chernoff,
Managing Director



Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 558C

To Mr. T. Wells Church

From Edward R. Murrow

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

November 10, 1947

Subject: Fan mail

Miss McDonough will divide the fan mail into four categories.

1. Mail addressed to CBS or Campbell's Soup. (This I assume will be answered over your signature or that of someone else.)

2. Complimentary stuff and "welcome back". I suggest this be answered over my name in this fashion:

   "Thank you very much indeed for your communication regarding my present series of broadcasts. I assure you that such letters are read with care and I hope the broadcasts may continue to merit your approval. Sincerely yours,"

3. Critical. I suggest something like this:

   "Thank you for your comment on my current series of broadcasts. Criticism is often more valuable than praise, and I hope that if you continue to listen you may note some improvement. In any event, I am grateful to you for taking the time to write as frankly as you did. Sincerely yours,"

4. Requests for copies of the script. I suppose some decision should be made about this, and soon. I don't care what disposition is made of the requests. Miss McDonough will sort out those that seem to be unusual importance, but I do think that the requests should be answered somehow.

E.R.M.

Cohn, Dr Alfred E

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

October 13, 1947

Dear Alfred:

As usual, you give me confidence. The first couple of weeks have been more difficult than I thought they would be, but I think perhaps at the end of another month it will be possible to sit down and at least determine where we have been if not where we are going.

I long for an evening with you. My evenings are now rather unorthodox since I finish work at 8:00 and must be back on the job again at 11:00.

As ever yours,

COPY

Dr. Alfred E. Cohn
Iron Hill Farm
New Milford, Connecticut

E. R. M.
F. 1155

TELEPHONE
NEW MILFORD 917

IRON HILL FARM
NEW MILFORD, CONNECTICUT

29 Sept 47

Dear Ed,-

You would be the first to say "Wait and see." I intend to do more. I shall listen. To begin with, you said sensible things. We have enough experience of you to know you will take seriously the specifications you stipulated for yourself. You have chosen a high level. I have no manner of doubt, no manner of doubt whatever, you can & will live on it. The problem, I think, lies elsewhere. It would surprise me if you did not think so, too. News is more than news. Professor Woodberry used to say "It is the history of the world for a day." The question is, or better the challenge, how to relate the news to history. You had an answer; you said you would read - You chose B. F., to begin with — not so bad either.

To keep matching your first choice is provocative. I shall await eagerly to see how, in fact, you weave history into the news — or the news into history. It's a new kind of Bayeux tapestry.

I am confident & trust you will.

A.E.C.

ALFRED E. COHN

Cramer, Marc

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

October 13, 1947

Dear Marc:

Belated thanks for both your letter and telegram. As you can imagine I have been more than slightly busy during the last couple of weeks, but things are beginning to shape down a little now. I will be grateful if you will let fly with criticism whenever you are so disposed.

As ever yours,

Mr. Marc Cramer
Films Incorporated
64 East Lake Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

COPY

E. R. M.
F. 1155

FAMOUS
INCORPORATED

NEW YORK • ATLANTA • DALLAS • CHICAGO • PORTLAND • LOS ANGELES

Please reply to
64 E. Lake Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

September 30, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Thought you might like to know what Chicago's brand new "Sun" had to say announcing your new broadcast. If I see any more local critiques, I will forward same on to you.

I had sixteen people in my hotel room last night listening to your initial broadcast, and to say that they were pleased and that I was happy would be putting it mildly.

Hope you received my telegram for in it I spake the truth. Keep up the good work. "The word for today is Murrow."

Best regards,

Marc Cramer

MC:VK

Sun Dial

CHICAGO SUN, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1947

Standard Time Brings Changes

By Ulmer Turner.

DIAL carefully, today.

With the return to Standard Time, the semi-annual juxtaposition of programs is taking place this week. Unless you consult the programs carefully, you might miss a few of your dial favorites.

Edward Murrow

Fred Waring's morning show, for example, will be heard an hour earlier. The same station (WMAQ) will radiate it, but we now must dial-in at 9 AM instead of the heretofore later schedule.

Nelson Olmsted's story time quarter hour also is changing schedules and will be heard via WMAQ at 10 AM hereafter. (And for this morning, that excellent narrator—who does his work out of Chicago studios—will relate Will Jenkins' "Fate Doesn't Care.")

* * *

TAKING the place of "The Doctors" series, at 9 p.m. Mondays on ABC-WENR, will be Phillips Lord's rat-tat-tating "Gang Busters" thrillers.

Listening to this, in a broadcast period wherein we formerly enjoyed learning something constructive will be like sitting through Bank Night at the Opera.

But—it's indicative of a trend radio takes, sometimes, despite its self-righteous wails about being a grown-up industry.

* * *

THERE will be at least one distinct, new threat on the early evening dials from now on. Edward R. Murrow, whose fine radio "correspondence" from London was an outstanding sidelight of the war, has resigned as a vice-president of the Columbia network and will return—at his own choice—to newscasting.

Gifted with a pleasing voice, good delivery and excellent background, Murrow is a favorite with millions. He will be heard in Chicago via WBBM weekdays at 6:45 p.m.

Lowell Thomas, another favorite with listeners, will be heard via the same station (WBBM) an hour earlier than Murrow—or at 5:45 p.m. Listeners to Thomas' former 10 p.m. period will miss his objective coverage.

This covers the principal time shifts today. Because the changes involved some popular programs, it seemed only reasonable that today's entire column be devoted to helping readers "find" their Monday favorites on this first weekday of the "old" Standard Time schedule.

Cramer, Marc.

WESTERN UNION

RECEIVED
1947 SEP 30 AM 9:48
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU1 NL PD

CHICAGO ILL SEP 29

EDWARD R MURROW,COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

I AM SURE IDA LOU ANDERSON WOULD AGREE WITH ME THAT YOU TO YOUR OWN SELF ARE TRUE AND DIOGENES CAN NOW THROW AWAY HIS LAMP. CONGRATULATIONS

MARC CRAMER

942A.

Downs, W. R.

WESTERN UNION

RECEIVED
1947 OCT -1 AM 9:43
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WESTERN UNION

WU5 NL PD

KANSASCITY KANS SEP 30

ED MURROW,NEWS DIVN CARE CBS

WESTERN UNION

WE RECEIVED YOUR BROADCAST THIS PM VERY GOOD GLAD YOU ARE BACK ON THE AIR

MR AND MRS W R DOWNS

933A.

WESTERN UNION

Dreier, A.

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

RECEIVED
1947 SEP 29 PM 8:42
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU 34 PD CHICAGO ILL SEP 29 701P

EDWARD R MURROW

NEWS ROOM COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

NYK

ITS MIGHTY GOOD LISTENING TO YOU AGAIN ED BEST OF LUCK

ALEX DREIER.

831P

Foster, Earl V.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

October 16, 1947

Dear Earl:

Thanks for the kind word. I hope the shows continue to be acceptable, but between us, I would damn side rather be out there driving a truck for you.

As ever yours,

COPY

Mr. Earl V. Foster
Goldbeach
Oregon

E. R. M.
F. 1155

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

O

WESTERN UNION

WUF16 DL PD

GOLDBEACH ORG OCT 3 1145A

EDWARD R MURROW, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

WESTERN UNION

TO HEAR YOUR VOICE ON THE AIR AGAIN IS A SPECIAL TREAT TO THE FOSTER HOME OUT ON THE PACIFIC SHORE YOUR NEWS REPORT UNEXELLED CONGRATULATIONS MY FRIEND

EARL V FOSTER

350P

N

RECEIVED

1947 OCT -3 PM 4:21

C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 5658 6/46

Game Mildred

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Miss Game

From Mr. Murrow

Station

August 1, 1947

Thanks. I hope that you will not be too sorely tempted to hang crepe on the microphone, and, incidentally, I am sure that the Education Department will benefit from the change.

E. R. M.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

To Mr. Murrow

From Mildred Game

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

July 16, 1947

They are hanging crepe in the Education Department, and I am merrily pulling it down. Anybody else can be a V.P., nobody else can be an Edward R. Murrow, and it's great news that you will be on the air again.

It's unorthodox for the foot of a department to be so willing to lose the head. It's unusual for a comparative stranger to be so free with personal opinions and jubilations. But we have a one-sided acquaintance, courtesy of radio, and I have missed you since you went "upstairs." Just multiply that by a few million, and hurry it up, will you?

Mildred Game

Gander, Marsland

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

July 25, 1947

Dear Marsland:

Thanks for pouring on the balm. Frankly, I found it difficult, after the long absence, to achieve any sense of intimacy with my old friend "Mike."

Need I tell you how much I am looking forward to that meal with you?

As ever yours,

Mr. Marsland Gander
The Daily Telegraph
Fleet Street
London, E. C. 4, England

COPY

E. R. M.
F. 1155

The Daily Telegraph
and
Morning Post

TELEPHONE:
CENTRAL 4242.

TELEGRAMS:
TELENEWS, LONDON.

FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

July 10th 1947.

Dear Ed,

I liked your broadcast. You will notice from the enclosed cutting that I continue to give you the most valuable publicity over here. I hope it is all one hundred per cent accurate.

When are you coming over?, because if you don't have a meal with me on this side I shall never forgive you.

Salaams.

Sincerely yours,

Gunnar Gander

Mr. Ed. Murrow,
Vice-President and Director of
Public Affairs,
Columbia Broadcasting System of America,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York City,
U.S.

Gerber, Sgt. John W.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

July 29, 1947

Dear Jack:

This is going to be a hasty answer to yours of July 23rd on account of I'm getting away from here for a small holiday.

It's true that I have been liberated and am going back to broadcasting at the end of September. I'm not sure how much foreign reporting will be involved, but it's a fairly free-wheeling assignment which will give me a chance to do some travelling. It's a small matter of one show at 7:45 PM (M-F) and a repeat for the West Coast at 12:45 AM - so I ought to keep busy.

Best of luck to you.

As ever yours,

Sgt. John W. Gerber 42282257
APO 512
c/o Postmaster, N. Y.

COPY

July 23, 1947

Dear Ed,

I hear via the trans-oceanic grapevine that you've decided agin being a vice president. With all due respect to as good a boss as you could hope to have, from the bottom of my heart congratulations. I've rarely seen a guy so uncomfortable with his ears sticking out of a pile of memo paper.

What's next? Are you, praise be, going back to some of that first-rate foreign reporting?

(At any rate, the slightly harried vice-presidential demeanor will disappear.)

At the moment, the worries of the GIs here are confined to the Russians and when the @#&(_?*# will they get around to ratifying the treaties. From the latest activity around here, my guess is that G-2 has heard something indicating that ratification is an awful long way off. That would mean we, including I, will be here for the Autumn and perhaps the Winter, doing nothing whatsoever. Being part of a Symbol and a Formality is particularly unrewarding. Protocol at the GI level means long hours of guard duty, endless paper work, and not much relaxation. The biggest problem is keeping the Occupation Army occupied, which is accomplished by enforcing every rule in the book. Maybe some time I'll write you a long letter describing in detail what it's like.

I'm more than a trifle disappointed at the prospect of being done out of Germany, but it's no sour grapes to say that there couldn't possibly be a pleasanter place than Italy in the Spring and Summer. A couple of weeks ago I spent a few days in Milan, and most of my week-ends I spend in Florence. I make frequent trips to Rome and have a junket to Venice planned; so what with one thing and another I'm not doing too badly. I find that my biggest problem is persuading the Milanese that the Livornese are nice people, talking the Livornese into thinking beautiful thoughts about the Romans, and propagandizing the Romans vis a vis the Neapolitans. This damn place has more intersectional feuds going on than the United States ever thought of. Of course, the peculiar thing about them is that they don't enter into politics at all; they're more in the nature of an after-dinner divertissement.

(Just recently one of them was compounded into law. In milan, a man won a libel suit against another man who called him a Neapolitan.)

All of which meandering is rather beside the point. What I really want is to know whether there's anything in particular, informationwise or other, that I can pick up for you in my peregrinations around Italy? There's not much I know in the way of high politics around here, but I do get around amongst what Henry Wallace calls The Common Man (and I'll spit right in his eye if I ever hear him say it again).

And if they're mimeographing the scripts from your new series of broadcasts, I'd like to get a copy regularly. Other than that, congratulations again, and may God and a wealthy sponsor ride on every word.

Jack

Hayes, John S.

August 1, 1947

Dear John:

Thanks for the kind words.

I think I probably ought to come around and ask one of your producers to teach me how to face a microphone again. After being away from it a year and a half the prospect is rather frightening.

I am hoping to get a couple of weeks off, leaving this week, so I am afraid the lunch date will have to wait until I get back.

As ever yours,

Mr. John S. Hayes
WQXR
730 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

WQXR AND WQXQ
THE RADIO STATIONS OF
The New York Times

730 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK · 19 · CIRCLE 5-5566

JOHN S. HAYES
STATION MANAGER

July 17, 1947

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

May I drop you a note to wish you luck on your new venture. Columbia's loss will be, I think, to the gain of the American listening audience. I, for one, certainly welcome you back to the air.

By the way, how about luncheon some day?

Cordially,

JOHN S. HAYES

JSH:JM

Heffron, Ted

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS & JEWS, INC.

FOUNDED 1928

American Brotherhood

FOR JUSTICE, AMITY, UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION AMONG PROTESTANTS, CATHOLICS AND JEWS

381 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

NATIONAL CO-CHAIRMEN
ARTHUR H. COMPTON
THOMAS E. BRANIFF
ROGER WILLIAMS STRAUS
PRESIDENT
EVERETT R. CLINCHY
TREASURER
HERBERT J. OSBORNE

Ah. in my absence

August 14, 1947

Dear Ed:

Sorry I didn't get to write that brief I talked to you about, and still sorrier that you're leaving the executive offices for greener fields. But I do hope they'll be very green indeed.

I've just come here as Director of Media Relations, and hope I'll get to see you once in awhile.

Cordially,

Ted Heffron

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

August 18, 1947

Dear Mr. Heffron:

Thank you very much for your letter of August 14th; I shall call it to Mr. Murrow's attention when he returns from his vacation.

Sincerely,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary

Mr. Ted Heffron
National Conference of Christians & Jews
381 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

dm

COPY

E. R. M.
F. 1155

Hogan, M & P.

WESTERN UNION

RECEIVED

1947 SEP 29 PM 10:21

C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N Y

WU40 10 PD NEWYORK NY SEP 29 950P

EDWARD R MURROW

CARE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING CO NYK

WE THOUGHT YOU WERE SWELL TONIGHT AND THAT AINT SPAGETTI

MARGE AND PAT HOGAN.

1001P

Holles, E.

WBBM

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
410 No. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 11, ILL.
WHITEHALL 6000

July 22, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Welcome back to the ranks of the spielers.

My first reaction to the news was one of the well-known "mixed emotions." I was happy that you were to be on the air again - for these are times when you need to be heard. But I felt a strange loneliness.

However, I'm very fond of Dave, and I know how closely the two of you have worked, and how thoroughly aligned your ideas have been. And so I'm happy that it's to be a man of his calibre and integrity to head up Public Affairs.

Incidentally, Dave knows of my feelings about the Middle-West, and my desire to get back to New York. He brought the matter up himself when I had dinner with him out here, at the time of the NAB. I hope he hasn't forgotten it.

It will be wonderful, Ed, hearing the peer of them all back on the air.

As ever,

EW HOLLES

erh/ga

Thank you
EM

Holt, Thad

THAD HOLT
701 PROTECTIVE LIFE BUILDING
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

7/17/47

Dear Ed:

Good for you! You're more worth to yourself & radio — & probably CBS — by the air in-stead of in command of an LSD. I think I know what you're been going thru & you've come out with a real contribution already made in the Documentary unit. Also your integrity & sincerity.

Also may be you & Janet & Cracy can now meet — and without an inevitably crisis.

Anyhow, we love the 3 of you!

Sincerely
Thad Holt

Howard

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

O

RECEIVED
1947 SEP 29 PM 12:45
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU12 PD

CHARLESTON K CO WVIR SEP 29 1140A

EDWARD R MURROW,COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM INC

THE VAST WCHS AUDIENCE AWAITS WITH GREAT AVIDITY THE NEW MURROW SHOW TONIGHT. GOOD LUCK. REGARDS

HOWARD

1230P

WCHS.

Huntley, Chet

July 29, 1947

Dear Chet:

Thanks for your note.

I am afraid your ten o'clock is likely to inherit a low rating but for you I will do my best. I still haven't any definite ideas as to either format or content but hope to dream up something in the course of the three week holiday I am taking during August.

As ever yours,

Mr. Chet Huntley
Station KNX
Columbia Square
Los Angeles, Cal.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
PACIFIC NETWORK
COLUMBIA SQUARE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF
CHET HUNTLEY
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

O.K. - F.Y.I.
Thanks
M

Dear Ed,

Thanks for your letter which arrived before I could implement my intentions to the point of getting one off to you.

I wanted to say that I accepted the news of your decision with a mixture of concern and enthusiasm, but certainly with the latter prevailing. I am becoming more and more confirmed in a conviction that anyone with something important to say belongs "on the air" and not behind a desk directing and counselling those who are "on the air." I think, Ed, you're going to find yourself more effective in this new position. Certainly the quotient of your time over effectiveness should be greater, by far.

I deplored your decision from the selfish standpoint that you were the barrage I could employ for my own localized attacks out here. Ed, I don't know.....I have my doubts that radio will ever "grow up"; certainly I can't see it in my lifetime rising to the heights of its own potential. I'm not particularly beaten down nor discouraged, but I am very tired of fighting.....having to struggle for every minute of airtime which admittedly will not produce a Bob Hope rating. I'm getting tired standing at the door of the News Bureau and beating off the sales force which has consistent ideas on how to increase the Hooper of any given show.

But what the Hell! If these challenges were not here and everything were going like I might wish it, then I would be beside myself with sheer boredom.

But, fundamentally, I am beginning to conclude that I would rather publish a GOOD newspaper than manage a GOOD radio station.

I am, of course, delighted that Dave is taking over. To the extent that I know him, I must underwrite all you said about him. I know our relationship shall be a tranquil and effective one.

I suppose this change precludes your visit out here. I was in hopes that on this trip I could get you alone over a wee flagon and we might talk out a few things.

One more thing. I assure you that the announcement of your decision eliminated some concern on my part as to just what in Hell I was going to do with my 10:00 P.M. show. I am sure you will be doing analysis so that greatly reduces the problem. It will be a pleasure to follow you, Suh; although you're a hard man. But for God's sake leave me an item or two and by all means give me an inheritance OF A TEN-POINT HOOPER! You are aware, of course, that on the Coast you are to be billed as the barker for Huntley's Ten O'Clock Wire. You bring 'em in and I'll sell 'em and we'll put this thing over yet.

Regards,

Chet

Chet

Johnstone, G. W.

NAM
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS
14 West 49th Street · New York 20 · New York

July 18, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President in Charge of Public Affairs
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I read in the public prints where you have relinquished your Vice Presidency at CBS to return to the air as a news analyst. In one way I deeply regret this, and in another way, I can well see that you would want to be back before the microphone and perhaps triple your present salary.

My regret in having you give up the direction of news and public affairs is a keen personal one, for from the sidelines, I saw you accomplish what I tried so hard to do during the war years at the Blue - mold news, public affairs, education, talks, religion, etc., into one group operation. You may not realize it but this is the very idea I had in mind when I selected "News and Special Features" as the name of the Department at Blue which I took over in '42. A "special feature" to me encompasses everything aside from regular commercial and sustaining musical programs.

I keenly hope that Davidson Taylor will carry the ball when you toss it to him.

Best of luck on your new program series. The boys and girls on the grand team you have built are going to miss you as will lots of others on the outside, including myself. All of us though will be routing for you to carry on where you last left off when you said "This is London!".

Sincerely,

Johnny

G. W. (Johnny) Johnstone
Director - Radio Department
Public Relations Division

Jones, Merle S.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Sym

July 29, 1947

Dear Merle:

Thanks for the note.

I hope the flat trajectory of the voice and dull copy will not cause your ratings to slump too much.

I look forward to seeing you when you come east again.

As ever yours,

COPY

Mr. Merle S. Jones
Station WCCO
625 Second Avenue So.
Minneapolis 2, Minn.

E. R. M.
F. 1155

WCCO
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
625 SECOND AVENUE, SO., MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINN.
MAIN 1202

July 22, 1947

Dear Ed:

We'll miss you as a V.P. but will certainly welcome you back on the regular broadcasting schedule.

Now that I'm back in the family I would like to drop in and say hello on my next trip east.

Best regards,

Merle

Merle S. Jones

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

MSJ:EB

Jordan, Dr. H. P.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

November 12, 1947

Dear Henry:

Many thanks for yours of the 5th. It was right kind of you to write and I hope the broadcasts will continue to merit your approval. My best salute to Irene.

As ever yours,

COPY

Dr. Henry P. Jordan
186 Pinehurst Avenue
New York 33, New York

E. R. M.
F. 1155

DR. HENRY P. JORDAN
186 PINEHURST AVENUE
NEW YORK 33, N. Y.

Now thank him

November 5, '47

Dear Ed:

You will be getting so much fan mail after tonight's broadcast that you may never see this letter. Nevertheless, we feel urged to send our congratulations. It was a signal service to bring Mr. Wallace to the mike — to question him in your matter-of-fact way, and to get the answers from him, matter-of-fact style; I think he did very well, too. What is more, however, is the civil courage manifested by you in doing such things. This is indeed the time to stand up and be counted. Thinking back over the years one must realize that, had there been such "freedom" + lucidity of expression in Europe during the twenties, history might have taken a different course. You understand that freedom here does not mean merely liberty of action — of which there was plenty — but that inner freedom of man without which all "guarantees" (national and international) would remain vain + hollow.

God bless America!

Irene sends her greetings.

Very sincerely yours

Henry P. J.

Joscelyn, A. E.

August 1, 1947

Dear Jos:

Thanks for the kind word. I am a little frightened at the prospect of going back to broadcasting but must confess that I am much pleased to step from under the load of administrative work in this job.

I hope that your duties will be bringing you east again before long.

As ever yours,

Mr. A. E. Joscelyn
WCCO
Minneapolis, Minn.

Jos

July 29

Dear Ed:

Certainly sorry to read that you too have deserted the "brewyard"

It will be swell however to hear you back on the air again

Best of luck

Jos

Miss Kirkpatrick -
Post.

Excellent show.

Nick Nollet.

Excellent

Larry Luck

Wonderful

ALFRED · A · KNOPF, *Inc.*
501 MADISON AVENUE
New York (22)

Office of the Vice-President

October 2, 1947

Dear Ed:

I listened to you last night and I think the broadcasts are superlative. I am grateful to you and God that you are back on the air. Something occurs to me that I think you and I both care something about, and in connection with it, I want to talk to you. You are too difficult for me to get on the telephone, so will you make it lunch, or I will come into your office as soon as possible, any time you say.

With my love,

Yours,

Blanche

Edward Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

er

Pl 3-4761
12:30
Barbecue Room

Kobak, E.

MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM *Inc.*

1440 Broadway, New York 18, N.Y.

PENNSYLVANIA 6-9600

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

July 24, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

It will be nice to hear your voice regularly. Congratulations!

Sincerely,

Edgar Kobak

Lerch, D.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
EARLE BUILDING, WASHINGTON 4, D.C.

METROPOLITAN 3200

July 29, 1947

Mr. E R Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, NY

Dear Ed:

May you have continued success in your new operation -- I know that you're glad to get back on the air, and we'll be listening for "This is New York".

It's been a pleasure to work for you, and I , personally, am sorry to lose hold of your coat tails. When I can be of any help, please let me know.

Cordially yours,

Don

Don Lerch
Director of Agriculture

jg

WES UN

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

RECEIVED

1947 SEP 30 AM 10:05

C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

McAlester, J. J.

WU7 NL PD

TDW MT RAINIER MD SEP 29

ED MURROW,COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

I JUST HEARD YOUR INITIAL BROADCAST YOU HAVE BEEN AWAY FROM THE AIR TOO LONG I THOUGHT IT WAS SUPERIOR TELL PALEY THAT HE IS TO BE CONGRATULATED BECAUSE COLUMBIA NOW HAS THE FOUR BEST NEWSCASTERS IN THE BUSINESS YOU, LOWELL THOMAS, JOE HARSCH, AND BILL HENRY IT WARMS THE COCKLES OF MY HEART TO LISTEN TO YOU CHARACTERS CAMPBELLS SOUP WAS VERY FOTTUNATE IN GETTING YOU YOU ARE A MUST ON Y MY LISTENING PROGRAM BEST WISHES AND REGARDS

J J MCALESTER

3RD LINE FROM END LAST WORD FORTUNATE

2ND LINE FROM END IN GETTING YOU YOU ARE A MUST ON MY ETC

954A SEP 30.

Malter, N. J.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

December 16, 1947

Dear Mr. Malter:

Many thanks for your kind words of December 11th. I hope the broadcasts will continue to merit your approval.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. N. J. Malter
Radio Station WBEN
Hotel Statler
Buffalo 2, New York

COPY

E. R. M.
F. H.

WBEN INC.

BUFFALO EVENING NEWS RADIO STATION

AFFILIATED WITH THE NBC NETWORK

STUDIOS HOTEL STATLER
BUFFALO 2, N. Y.

December 11 1947

Mr Edward R Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr Murrow:

It was certainly good to hear you again and we were listening right from the outset this autumn. Somehow it strikes me you actually render a much finer public service as a commentator than as vice president of CBS.....this with all due respect to vice presidents and their holy of holies, and my abysmal ignorance of vice presidential functions.

We all know there is a real place on the air for honest interpretation of the news, and your interpretation is both informative and tolerant.

We also heard a lot of fine comments on your Princess Elizabeth broadcast --- so let me say once more, it's good to have you back again.

Very truly yours

N J Malter

N J Malter
Sales Representative

ecm

Manning, Paul

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

[redacted]

October 13, 1947

Dear Paul:

Many thanks. I hope the show continues to merit your approval.

As ever yours,

Mr. Paul Manning
THIS WEEK Magazine
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

COPY

E. R. M.
F. 1155

THIS WEEK MAGAZINE

UNITED NEWSPAPERS
MAGAZINE CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

October 10,1947

Dear Ed:

The broadcasts get better and better. Also, your "Thought For Today" makes a wonderful wrap-up each evening. Listeners I know say it gives them a feeling of completeness like no other news program.

As ever,

Paul

Edward R.Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Manning, Paul

THIS WEEK MAGAZINE

UNITED NEWSPAPERS
MAGAZINE CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

September 30,1947

X

Dear Ed:

The first broadcast last night was good. Really very, very good indeed. Congratulations.

As ever,

Paul

Paul Manning

Edward R.Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Michel-30 W.

TO Ed Murrow

From WERNER MICHEL

Congratulations, sir!
This is — still the "old" Murrow.
My contribution to your Hooper
is assured.

Werner

Michelson, Sig

WCCO

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
625 SECOND AVENUE, SO., MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINN.
MAIN 1202

July 23, 1947

Dave Taylor

Thank you
Ed

Dear Ed:

Your letter arrived here just a few hours after the news of your decision to leave your present job. It helped to ease some of the impact of the announcement, but I still feel a pretty sharp sense of regret that you are not continuing to head up the division of public affairs. As a matter of fact, it's rather hard to explain how sharply the blow did strike and the sense of personal loss that followed it.

While there hasn't been much opportunity for close cooperation, it was still pretty important to know that there was someone at the top of the superstructure in whom you could have complete confidence.

I am glad that you have as high regard as you have for Dave Taylor. You can assure him, that as far as I am concerned, he can count on complete cooperation from WCCO. And I sincerely hope that you will be completely happy in your new venture. In the meantime, I am looking forward to working with you more closely as you suggest in your letter may be possible.

Sincerely,

Sig Michelson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, 22, N.Y.

Morrison, Chet

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

August 5, 1947

Dear Chet:

Thanks for the kind words.

I am just off for a month's leave to recharge the batteries and during that time I hope to figure out what to do with that quarter hour five nights a week. Right now I'm just hanging on by my eyebrows.

Will write again early in September.

As ever yours,

COPY

Mr. Chester Morrison
The Boston Herald
Boston, Mass.

E. R. M.
F. 1155

MORNING AND SUNDAY

THE BOSTON HERALD

BY THE BOSTON HERALD TRAVELER CORPORATION

EVENING

Boston Traveler

IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

August 1 1947

Dear Ed:

A piece in John Crosby's column today reminds me to say that it is good to hear you are going back to work again, and to ask if there is anything--underlined--that I could do to make myself useful to you.

yours,

Chester Morrison

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
WICKERSHAM 2-2000

Dear Ed:

Just a line before I go off on vacation to wish you all luck on your new assignment and to tell you how glad I am that you are back on the air where you belong. At the same time, may I thank you again for the consideration and understanding you have always shown me. Please don't answer. This is just a farewell and hail.

Sincerely,

Chuck

July 22, 1947

Saudek, R.

August 1, 1947

Dear Bob:

Many thanks for the kind words. I am departing this job with what is generally called "mixed feelings" but I am confident that Dave Taylor and Saudek will continue to demonstrate that radio can do something more than amuse and entertain.

I hope that you are getting a full measure of satisfaction from your own accomplishments during the last couple of years. You should be.

As ever yours,

Mr. Robert Saudek
ABC
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N. Y.

American Broadcasting Company, Inc.
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA · CIRCLE 7-5700
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

July 29 1947

Mr Edward R Murrow Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc
485 Madison Avenue
New York New York

Dear Ed:

I have just read your article in BBC's The Listener, and it is the first break in the gloom that surrounds your resignation. One forgets the sterling quality of your own broadcasts, and a piece such as the BBC one renews the faith. Personally, I want to hear you on the air.

As for your relinquishing administrative work, it is a serious blow to public interest broadcasting in our country. This loose fraternity of reformers will miss your integrity, and your way of getting things done.

All the best to you,

Sincerely

Bob Saudek

Ardent Listener

Robert Saudek:jpt

Schechter, A. A.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

October 22, 1947

Dear Abe:

Thanks for yours of October 11th. Things have been pretty rugged around here for the past three weeks, but they are beginning to shape down a little now. Hope all goes well with your own new show.

As ever yours,

COPY

Mr. A. A. Schechter
Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc.
1440 Broadway
New York, 18, New York

MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
1440 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 18, N.Y.
PENNSYLVANIA 6-9600

October 11, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I've been out of the picture for the past two weeks working on our new Kaiser-Frazer show, but wanted to tell you I hadn't forgotten that you have started a new series of your own, and wish you lots of success and high hoopers.

Cordially,

Abe

A. A. Schechter

Segal, D.

WESTERN UNION

RECEIVED
1947 SEP 29 PM 9:02
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU35 PD HARTFORD CONN SEP 29 810P

EDWARD R MORROW

CBS NYK

CONGRATULATIONS NICE HEARING YOU AGAIN WE MISSED YOU

DAVID SEGAL.

844P

Smith, J.C. Jr

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

November 11, 1947

Dear Smithy:

Many thanks for yours of last Friday. I very much appreciate your writing, and hope that the broadcasts will continue to merit your approval. By all means send me any quotations you come across—we are always looking for new ones.

As ever yours,

COPY

Mr. John Caswell Smith, Jr.
Urban League of Greater Boston, Inc.
22 Whittier Street
Boston 20, Massachusetts

MEMBER

GREATER BOSTON
COMMUNITY FUND

GARRISON 2500

Directors

Walter A. Bieringer
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Mrs. John F. Moors
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Matthew W. Bullock
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Richard W. Hale, Jr.
Dr. John B. Hall
T. Mitchell Hastings, Jr.
Miss Marian J. Homans
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Dr. T. E. A. McCurdy
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Affiliate of
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

URBAN LEAGUE OF GREATER BOSTON, Inc.

A Social Work Agency for Inter-racial Cooperation
JOHN CARWELL SMITH, JR.
Executive Secretary

22 WHITTIER STREET, BOSTON 20, MASS.

Dear Ed:

FRIDAY

Just a note to say I've been getting more of your broadcasts and see that you are labeling personal opinion — and this is the point I probably missed on catching one ~~two~~ or two random spots previously. I was especially pleased with the comments on the Hollywood "investigation" stuff and the WORD FOR TODAY is an effective addition. If I see any good quotations you might use for this part of it, I'll clip 'em and send them along — unless you've a good secretary who keeps you supplied already.

Hello to the rest of the family —

Hastily,

Smitty

Spinney, Ann

THE LABORATORY INSTITUTE OF Fashion MERCHANDISING

45 WEST 34TH ST. NEW YORK CITY

July 22, 1947

Mr. Edward Murrow
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Now when the world is mired in the midst of its muddle, it's good to hear the rumor that you will soon be on the air again helping to clear things up. I hope it is true.

Sincerely yours,

Ann Spinney

Ann Spinney
Dean

AS:GL

Stadler, Glen

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

October 24, 1947

Dear Glen:

Thanks for the kind words. The last few weeks have been rugged, but things are beginning to shape down a little now.

My best wishes for good luck to you on your own new show; I hope all goes well with it.

As ever yours,

COPY

Mr. Glen Stadler
Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association
St. Paul 8, Minnesota

E. R. M.
F. 1155

Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association

ST. PAUL 8, MINNESOTA

20 Oct. 1947

Nice note of thanks

Dear Ed:

I just wanted to add my good wishes to you and your new show. I haven't missed a one. Certainly is good to have you back on the air.

Incidentally, I'm doing a noon news show for GTA, which has started a small regional network for the program. (Carried locally on WLOL-Mutual.)

Again, good luck!

73's,

Glen

Stadler

Stephenson, B. S.

(58)

1201

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The fi[illegible] pt in STANDARD TIME at point of destination

N36 PD VIA KY=NORTHTONAWANDA NY 30 858A 1947 SEP 30 AM 10 05

EDWARD R MURROW=

130 EAST 74 ST=

WELCOME BACK FINE START OUR BEST TO JANET AND CASEY=

BERTRAM S STEPHENSON=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Stone, Loren B.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

December 3, 1947

Dear Loren:

'Twas right kind of you to write as you did about the shows. I hope they will continue to meet with your approval.

As ever yours,

Mr. Loren B. Stone
Radio Station KIRO
Cobb Building
Seattle 1, Washington

COPY

E. R. M
F. 11

THE FRIENDLY STATION KIRO 50,000 WATTS—CBS
COBB BUILDING · SEATTLE 1, WASHINGTON

November 21, 1947

Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I decided I should drop you a note after hearing your show last night and tell you how much I enjoy the new series you have been doing, and particularly those from London this past week. I think they have been more than swell.

I was also particularly pleased to hear Janet on the series; she sure does a good job. But of course I don't need to tell you that or you wouldn't have her on..even though she is your wife.

You may know that your taking over the strip at 9:45 pm PST got us out of a rather serious jam we were approaching, because we have a news broadcast on 10-10:15 pm. But so far there has been no conflict between your show and the straight news broadcast that immediately follows. In fact, I am sure now, that the combination of the two is a very desirable thing, particularly with the way you are handling your end of the news.

I know you're terribly busy back there, and you don't often have time to swing out this way, but when you do get out to see your family, be sure and give us a hail.

Best regards,

Loren B. Stone
Station Manager

lbs:aw

E. R. M.
F. 1155

Swope, H. B

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

July 29, 1947

Dear Herb:

Dave Taylor is as good as they come. If I had been given a free hand to select my successor, he would have been it, without question.

I know very little about Robinson other than that he has had a pretty impressive record in commercial radio.

Will see you soon.

As ever yours,

COPY

Mr. Herbert Bayard Swope
745 Fifth Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

E. R. M.
F. 1155

HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE
745 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

28 July 1947

Dear Ed:-

We certainly will have that "set down", as Charlie Murphey used to say, avoiding the more ostentatious "conference".

I am not buying any of your load of humility. There is no need for you to carry it. You will do a good job because you will be intelligent and understanding.

What about your successor? Taylor is a pretty efficient product, isn't he? And what about the one who is taking over his work?

My warm regard,

HBS

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Terry, H.

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

RECEIVED

1947 SEP 29 PM 9:41

C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU38 PD DENVER COLO SEP 29 704P

EDWARD R MURROW

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NYK

CONGRATS ON FLYING START PLUS A HONEY OF A WRAP-UP BEST

REGARDS

HUGH TERRY.

940P

Walker, Sybil

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

October 31, 1947

Dear Miss Walker:

Many thanks for your kind note. I hope the broadcasts will continue to merit your approval.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Sybil Walker
2914 South J Street
Tacoma 3, Washington

COPY

From the Desk of

Sybil Walker

2914 So J St.,
Tacoma 3, Wash.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York City, N. Y.

mar
Pl. ack

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is indeed a pleasure to have you back on the air again. During the long dark years of the War, we listened every night to your broadcast from London. Somehow it seemed if you were there to tell us about how things were, it would be all right with my two relatives who lived in London. Had you failed to broadcast, I am sure we would have been certain they had perished. We have missed you since your return to this country, and hope you will be with us again for a long time.

Sincerely,

S. Walker

Honeywell Printing Co. — Tacoma Journal
MAin 2563

E. R. M.
F. 1155

Warwick, J.

WESTERN UNION

RECEIVED
1947 SEP 29 PM 12:45
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU14 PD

WUX NEWYORK NY SEP 29 1212P

EDWARD MURROW,COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

DESPITE ONLY A BRIEF ACQUAINTANCESHIP AT QUACKER HILL THIS SUMMER I AM WELL AWARE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF YOUR DEBUT IN BEHALF OF CAMPBELL SOUP TONIGHT. PLEASE ACCEPT MY WARMEST AND VERY BEST WISHES FOR A LONG AND MOST SUCCESSFUL SERIES ON THE AIR

JACK WARWICK

1234P.

Wheatley, Parker

Lowell Institute Cooperative Broadcasting Council

28 Newbury Street · Boston 16

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL: BOSTON COLLEGE · BOSTON UNIVERSITY
HARVARD UNIVERSITY · LOWELL INSTITUTE · MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY · TUFTS COLLEGE

PARKER WHEATLEY, *Director* GEORGE W. SLADE, *Assistant Director*

July 18, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

My best in your new efforts. It will be good to hear you again on the air.

Kindest regards.

Yours cordially,

Parker

Parker Wheatley

PW:MP

Wheelock, Ward

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

(57)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
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Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

N4 NL PD=TDS WESTLOSANGELES CALIF SEP 29 1947 SEP 30 AM 8 07

EDWARD R MURROW=

130 EAST 74 ST=

GOOD LAUNCHING LONG AND HAPPY VOYAGE AND MAY THE NEWS IMPROVE OVER THE YEARS IN CONTENT. AS YOUR BROADCAST IMPROVE REPORTING. HALF DOZEN PERSONAL TELEPHONE CALLS CONGRATULATING US AND U.S. ON HAVING YOU BROADCASTING AGAIN=

WARD.

US U.S.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Ziebarth, E. W.

July 29, 1947

Dear Easy:

Thanks for the kind words. You need have no apprehension regarding any change in policy or philosophy so far as our end of the operation is concerned. I am completely confident that Dave Taylor will do a better job than I was ever able to do.

I am hopeful that you will really let fly with the criticism occasionally after I get back on the air.

As ever yours,

Mr. E. W. Ziebarth
Director of Education
Station WCCO
625 2nd Ave. South
Minneapolis 2, Minn.

WCCO
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
625 SECOND AVENUE, SO., MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINN.
MAIN 1202

July 22, 1947

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

You know without my telling you how greatly disturbed I am to lose a Chief for whom I have unqualified respect, admiration and affection. As a listener, I shall be delighted to hear again on the air the man whom I regard as the outstanding broadcaster in America; as a member of your staff I feel that we are losing the guidance of a wise and aggressive leader.

Good luck, Ed, and we'll be listening for you!

Most cordially,

"Zosy"

E. W. Ziebarth
Director of Education
Central Division-CBS

EWZ:bb

SM-11-60-LPC

Murrow, E.R.

ROSENMAN GOLDMARK COLIN & KAYE

MEMORANDUM

Date February 3 19 61

To Messrs. Salant, Seward, Fisher and Green

Subject Ed Murrow

From Mr. Doskow

I hand to each of you herewith a draft of the proposed letter to Ed Murrow.

A.D.

AD:AB(6)
2/3/61
DRAFT

February , 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In connection with your appointment as Director of the United States Information Agency, we shall describe in this letter (1) the status of your employment contract with CBS and (2) the nature of the current business transactions between CBS and the Agency.

I.

Your current employment contract with CBS dated January 1, 1957, as amended, is for a term consisting of two periods. The Initial Period is to terminate on December 31, 1961, and the Second Period runs for ten years from January 1, 1962.

During the Initial Period, the contract provides that you are to perform services, as required by CBS, for radio and television programs to be broadcast over its network. Your compensation is at stated rates per program and is payable only with respect to programs for which you actually render your services. Except for certain permitted guest appearances, you are to render your services exclusively to CBS, and you may not engage in any activity which would inter-

fere with the performance of your obligation to render such services.

During the Second Period, you are not required to perform any services, but there are certain restrictions on your right to perform services in connection with programs broadcast over stations other than those owned by or affiliated with CBS. With respect to each month of the Second Period, CBS is obligated to pay to you a stated sum. The aggregate amount of such payments is the amount of deferred compensation which had accumulated for you on January 1, 1957, under your prior contract with CBS. For this reason, the employment contract provides that neither CBS nor you shall have the right, directly or indirectly, to terminate the contract for any reason whatsoever.

As long as you hold a position with the Government, CBS will, of course, not expect you to perform any services under your employment contract and will release you from the obligation not to engage in any activity which would prevent you from performing services for CBS. You have completed your services in connection with the prerecording of certain programs which are to be broadcast during the current season, and you have received full payment for all such services. Accordingly, on the assumption that you are to be in Government service through the year 1961, your obligation to perform services under the employment contract is discharged

and no further compensation for your services will become payable to you.

During the Second Period of the term of your contract, commencing January 1, 1962, CBS will make the monthly payments to you which are required by the contract. Furthermore, CBS acknowledges that the restrictions imposed by the contract on your right to perform services for others during the Second Period are wholly inapplicable to any services which you may perform on behalf of the United States Government.

Under your employment contract, as well as under certain earlier agreements with the company, CBS has the right to broadcast radio and television programs embodying program ideas and formats which were originated by you. In the event that such programs are broadcast, you are entitled to receive certain royalties. You also have contracts with Columbia Records, a division of CBS, under which you are entitled to receive royalty payments on the sale of phonograph records. The company's obligations to pay such royalties to you will, of course, be unaffected by your Government service.

II.

As far as we have been able to ascertain, the only divisions of CBS which have current contractual relations with the United States Information Agency are CBS Radio and the CBS Television Network Division.

CBS Radio has long operated short-wave radio stations for the U.S.I.A. and its predecessor agencies. Contracts for such operations have been negotiated on a year-to-year basis with Government contracting officers. Since 1942, CBS has been operating stations at Brentwood, New York, and Wayne, New Jersey, and since 1945 a station at Delano, California.

The present contracts for the services of CBS run for a period ending September 30, 1961. In addition, the stations at Brentwood, New York, and Wayne, New Jersey, and the equipment used therein, are leased to the Agency by CBS under leases which are to expire on September 30, 1963, but may be terminated at an earlier date by the Government in the event of the termination of the operating agreements for the respective stations.

In substance, the operating agreements require CBS to broadcast programs furnished by the Agency at its request and in accordance with its instructions. They provide that

CBS is to employ the required personnel, provide executive supervision, maintain and operate the facilities of each station and operate the stations in accordance with the highest standards of the broadcasting industry and in compliance with all applicable Government rules and regulations. In return, CBS receives reimbursement of its costs plus a fixed fee. An estimate of the costs is set forth in each contract and may not be exceeded without written authorization from the Agency's contracting officer.

The CBS Television Network has from time to time furnished to the Agency programs for foreign broadcasts and supplied filmed material to it. Occasionally, it has also done laboratory work in processing prints of programs owned by the Agency. To the best of our knowledge, the only contracts which are presently in effect between the CBS Television Network and the Agency are two contracts granting to the Agency the right to broadcast programs. One of those contracts relates to the debates between the candidates during the presidential campaign and the other to a program in the series called "The Red Skelton Show".

We might also point out that Columbia Records, a division of CBS, has the current contract for the furnishing to

the Government of all sound recording and transcription services, including disc recording and pressing. That contract was awarded by the General Services Administration under competitive bidding. It runs for the period from November 1, 1960 through October 1, 1961.

Since the facts set forth herein may be subjects of inquiry by the Senate Committee which is to consider your nomination, we are furnishing you several copies of this letter which may be filed with the Committee.

Very truly yours,

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: E.R. Murrow

from: John Day

June 17, 1960

Subject: 1960 Political Convention Housing and Transportation

Your flight to Los Angeles departs on July 6 6:45 pm, via TWA Airlines on flight # 1 from Idlewild Airport.

In Los Angeles you (and _____) will occupy a room at the Chateau Marmont.

For those housed in the Hollywood area, a special shuttle service will be activated on Saturday, July 9th and continuing during the entire convention week. These cars will service CBS hotels and motels on a very strict timetable. This schedule will be posted at work areas as well as at the individual hotels and motels. Cabs will be difficult to get during the convention period and as you all know very expensive. This shuttle system is being provided to insure transportation for you from the housing areas to the Biltmore Hotel or Arena. Therefore your fullest cooperation is required to maintain a prompt and workable system. Because of the high cab fares in Los Angeles it is absolutely imperative that you take advantage of the shuttle service.

Upon checking out of your room you will be required to pay for all your incidental expenses charged at the hotels or motels. We will pay for the room charge.

* * *

Your air ticket will reflect return to your home base or continuing flights to Chicago. Because we are committed to pay for reserved spaces, changes in flight plans will not be approved without good reason or justification.

It is planned that tickets will be distributed by department heads a few days prior to your departure.

* * *

Credentials will be distributed in the convention cities several days prior to the opening session.

You will receive in Los Angeles a directory which will include room assignments, phone numbers of the work area, hotels and motels, work area maps, etc.

* * *

The requests for advance salary checks are to be sent to Mr. Abramson as soon as possible. He will make the necessary arrangements with the payroll department.

Per diem advances are to be based on $15.00 per day times the number of days you will be away from New York. These advances should be approved by the respective department heads and processed through our accounting department.

* * *

CBS TELEVISION NETWORK

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Liz Scofield

May 18, 1960

When you have a moment, there are one or two magazine stories I would like to talk over with you.

Both THIS WEEK and TV GUIDE have requested interviews. Will you have some time during the next few weeks to see them?

While Dorothy Leffler is away on vacation, I am "sitting in" for her. The extension is 7373 or 7372.

L.S.

pc

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: MR. SEWARD

from: Mr. Murrow

Attached are expense accounts covering the period August 25, 1959 to December 31, 1960.

A word of explanation is due concerning the period covered during my "leave of absence". It seems to me legitimate to include my hotel expenses while actually working on Small World and other CBS programs, and I have arbitrarily put down the amount of $50.00 for expenses in connection with each show.

I did not retain hotel bills because, in most cases, these involved one or two members of my family in addition to myself. The items listed as "entertainment" expenses are considerably below the cost to me, since wherever I went - I was publicized as an old CBS hand.."the highest paid newsman in the world." This naturally involved a certain amount of reciprocity in the field of entertainment.

You will note that I have listed no travel charges, except when moving from one place to another on specific assignments.

E.R.M.

Oleske, Joseph

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Oleske

from: Kay Campbell

July 14, 1959

During his forthcoming year of travel, Mr. Murrow will be doing certain things for CBS. In order to facilitate his travel arrangements, he would like to have an international air travel card.

I shall be grateful if you will authorize this.

Stanton

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Dr. Stanton, Mr. Paley

from: Edward R. Murrow

February 20, 1959

I should like to record my thanks for the celerity and courtesy with which you granted me my leave of absence. I shall try to put it to good use.

Stanton, Frank
re ED

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

Operating Divisions: CBS-Hytron, CBS International, CBS Laboratories, CBS News, CBS Radio, CBS Television Network, CBS Television Stations, Columbia Records

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

FRANK STANTON
President

February 16, 1959

Dear Ed:

I have your letter of February 11 and understand completely the reasons you give for choosing the twelve months beginning July 1 for the year's leave of absence provided for in your contract. We are happy to grant your request. The suggestions you make for assisting CBS News on occasion and for co-producing and participating in SMALL WORLD are completely satisfactory and much appreciated.

We will all look forward to your return and I hope your sabbatical will be the rewarding experience you so well deserve.

With warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

Frank

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

w

February 11, 1959

Dr. Frank Stanton
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Frank:

As you know, my long-term contract with CBS has for many years contained a clause permitting me to take a year's leave of absence.

I should like to apply for that leave now, effective July 1, 1959. This request stems from a desire to spend a year travelling, listening, reading and trying to learn, without the pressure of deadlines and with no need to look at the red hand on the clock during the twenty seconds before airtime.

Since the television program SMALL WORLD is on film and can originate anywhere in the world, I suggest that Fred Friendly and I continue to co-produce it and that I participate in it as opportunity affords. Should my travels take me to areas where news is breaking, I am hopeful that the radio and television news directors would give me a chance to do a little reporting.

I would propose to return for full-time duty at CBS on July 1, 1960.

There are no reasons for asking for this leave except those I have already mentioned. For more than twenty years, I have contended that, if he can, and if his employers would permit it, any reporter or analyst should take a year off somewhere around the age of fifty to do a little contemplating and a lot of leisurely travelling and reading and listening (and keep silent for a spell). I am fifty and that is what I should like to do.

As ever yours,

Oleske, J.A.

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

File

to: Kay Campbell

from: J.A. Oleske JAO

cc: A. Keeley
October 30, 1958

Re: Mr. Murrow's Office

In 1959 each department or show will be charged $465.00 per year per telephone line. Acording to the records of the Communications Department your unit has the following telephone lines.

7494 and 7495
394
492

At $465.00 per year this represents $1,860.00 of charges made against this unit. If you find the number of lines assigned to your area incorrect or in excess of your needs, you can effect a savings by relinquishing one or more of these lines.

Please return copy of this memo with your approval of the foregoing lines or your suggested changes.

JAO:ic

Photo Lab

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Photo Lab

from: Edward R. Murrow's office

January 2, 1958

Please send us 2 dozen of each.

Thank you.

Photos

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Photo Lab

from: Edward R. Murrow

December 10, 1957

Please make up 2 pictures of each in the 7 x 9 size.

(six pictures all together). Please rush this.

Murrow Operations

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Mr. Paley

from: Mr. Murrow

November 19, 1957

I have scrutinized the turgid screed attached to Mr. Arthur Gray's letter to you. It would be easy enough to analyze his analysis in detail. For example: he complains on Page 5 that "LIFE, as everyone in the industry knows, spent thousands of dollars on a survey and determined that LIFE actually pays a profit to the Post Office." On Page 9 I say "LIFE claims that far from receiving a subsidy of $9,000,000, they actually make money for the Post Office." Also on Page 9 he says, "Mr. Murrow is quoting from Post Office propaganda." Called propaganda or not, I preface my statistics by saying "According to the Post Office." We could also point out that the gentlemen of the Post Office could shoot as many holes in Al Cole's remarks as the magazine publishers have shot at Summerfield, but all of this seems to me to be beside the point.

I would be inclined merely to tell Mr. Gray that our decision to rebroadcast the program was based upon the fact that the first presentation was pretty well blanketed by the World Series -- that before choosing Mr. Cole as a spokesman for the magazines we studied testimony before Congressional Committees and consulted with a number of magazine publishers. And that in dealing with a matter such as this, ~~cmp~~ facts, figures and philosophies are all in contention, and we have no alternative but to present the view and conclusions of responsible spokesmen of the magazine industry, the Post Office, members of Congress and leave it to the viewer to decide who is right. We are obliged to identify our sources to give adequate opportunity for the presentation of contrasting or conflicting points of view and in this case that is what we did.

fc

E.R.M.

Photos

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Izzy Siegal

from: Edward R. Murrow

November 12, 1957

Would you please have these colored negatives blown up for me to the 7 x 9 size, and let me have two prints of each. Many thanks.

E.R.M.

Rec'd 11-17

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Photo

from: Ed Murrow

November 7, 1957

I would like to have made 15 pictures - in 1½ x 1½ of the attached picture. Thank you.

Photos

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Photo Department

from: Miss Cecchini - Ed Murrow's office

November 5, 1957

Please send us 25 of the attached picture. (1½ X 1½). Thank you, and please rush them.

Release

February 16, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Arthur Perles of your Press Info Department tells us that you felt that the terms of the release for the use of your caricature in the "TV Tags & Gags" contest were too broad.

We were wondering, however, whether you would be willing to accept the briefer form of the release that appears below, since Mr. Perles says you have no objection to the caricature itself.

Thanks for giving this your consideration.

Yours,

signed & returned 3/6

J. F. Russell

J. F. Russell
Circulation Promotion Manager

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Releases F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Warner

From Mr. Murrow

Station

February 15, 1956

I have no objection to the caricature, but I am certainly unwilling to sign any such comprehensive release which, as I read it, permits them to use this for anything they might choose. Let's forget it.

E.R.M.

rh

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Hank Warner

February 1, 1956

The New York Daily News has asked us to submit for your consideration their "TV Tags & Gags" contest (galley proof attached).

If you elect to participate, please return the signed release form to me and I will forward it.

The "art" enclosed is yours to keep, compliments of the News, whether or not you participate.

-- HW

HW/pag

50

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Rebe Holder

January 16, 1956

Would you please autograph these four photos with best wishes to: Arthur Calvin
Don Condon
Dick Crist
Jim Keeler

They are four top officials of the Minnesota Hospital Service Association -- they sponsor the 7:45 program on WCCO.

Salberg, Mem

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Salberg

January 10, 1956

Attached are a request from station WCCO and four photographs.

If you would oblige, we would appreciate it.

Thank you.

MS

Returned 1/19

MS:SCS

693

TO: rebe

jz

FROM:

4th floor

The Milwaukee Journal wants to take a color photo of ERM in Izzie Seigel's studio..downstairs.. on December 2,3,4 or 7. When you have a date and time please tell Mike Foster in publicity.

Mr. Murrow: Will Friday December 3 at 3:00 pm be ok with you?

rh

Eng. Part

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Ed Murrow

from: Mike Foster

Nov. 30, 1954

Confirming that you have a 3:00 PM date Friday, December 3, in our fourth floor color studio to be photographed in color by The Milwaukee Journal.

MF

50

Wershba, J.

CBS TELEVISION

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 5-2000

SEE IT NOW
EDWARD R. MURROW
FRED W. FRIENDLY

23 March 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Today, 23 March 54, 3 pm, a man calling himself Ralph Florio called me from the CBS lobby and asked to see me about something "confidential." He had obtained my name as a member of the staff from one of the secretaries, on an earlier call. He showed me a "certificate of Incorporation of Associated Stevenson Clubs of America, Inc.", a photostat of which is attached. Mr. Florio showed me "Stevenson Workers Kits", showed me a picture of a building at 11 East 52 St, NYC which he said he and his group would be renting for $20,000 a year; he said that he would be getting--or was getting--financial and other backing from people he identified as: "Marie Kramer of the Lincoln Hotel", "Roger Stevens, treasurer" "brother of the man who owns the Empire State Building", "Mr. Ganzer and Mr. Lippert who own the Shelton Hotel." He produced a letter with an "Encyclopaedia Brittanica" letterhead, a letter signed by a "Bill Benton", a letter which said the signer agreed with Mr. Florio on the reasons for Mr. Bowles' withdrawal from India, and which went on to wish Mr. Florio best success in his "Stevenson Clubs" venture.

Mr. Florio said the "Stevenson Clubs" project was aimed at 1956. He said Senator McCarthy would try his hardest to defeat Sen. Morse in Oregon. Florio said that if it were not for him--Florio--then Morse would not be in the Senate today.

I asked Mr. Florio what he wanted. Mr. Florio said he wanted a check from Mr. Murrow for the Stevenson Clubs--"not all the money in the world, just a check." I told Mr. Florio that I could not presume to speak for Mr. Murrow but I said that I thought Mr. Florio was wasting his time. I said I didnot know whom Mr. Murrow voted for in 1952. Mr. Florio said he knew Mr. Murrow was a good friend of Mr. Eisenhower's, and also a friend of Mr. Stevenson's. I said I assumed Mr. Murrow knew them both, but just how well, I did not know. I asked Mr. Florio for identification; he gave me a card with his name and address on it--a card that read: "Independent Congressional Voters of New York City." He offered

to show me his passport, but he said he did not have his passport with him. I asked Mr. Florio to leave the incorporation papers with me until Thursday, 25 March 54. I told him that I would pass his request along to Mr. Murrow's immediate staff, inasmuch as I had no concern with such a matter, and that my name had entered the matter merely as one of the reporters who interview numerous people to find out if their proposed stories are worth pursuing.

Mr. Florio said he was well known to Mrs. "Eleanor Traub" of Eastern Sound Studios, 550 Fifth Av, NYC. This is the studio used by "See It Now." Mr. Florio said he had approached Mrs. Traub to use her studios when he--Mr. Florio--and his associates would ~~started~~ turning out television films on behalf of "the Stevenson campaign" in 1956. Mrs. Eleanor Traub told me, after I phoned her, that she knew nothing of Mr. Florio's background, but that he had in fact approached her during the past summer "with some checks" and talked about using her studios. Mr. Florio told me--or implied it very strongly--that he had already made arrangements with Mrs. Traub to use herstudio. She told me no arrangements at all had been made. She said it was just one of those things, that when someone comes around to talk about renting her studio, she tells them--as she told Mr. Florio--to come back when he gets organized and has something definite to propose. Otherwise, she said, "I don't know him from Adam."

The lawyer on the incorporation papers is Sidney G. Madenberg, 545 Fifth Av, NYC. He said he was the lawyer who had represented the incorporators. He said he knew Mr. Florio only slightly, and had little recollection of any of the group which signed the incorporation papers. It was his recollection that Mr. Florio had worked with other political groups, and it was Laywer Madenberg's opinion that Mr. Florio was in the "publicity" field.

I am passing this note to you Mr. Murrow, with the thought that if Mr. Florio represents a legitimate group, then he is guilty of sheer impertinence. And if he and his group are not legitimate, then an investigation should be made of his purpose.

Respectfully,
Joseph Wershba
Joseph Wershba

Independent Congressional Voters
of New York City
Ralph Florio, Chrm. 224 E. 70th St NY 21, NY

C O P Y

(From Ketchum, McLeod & Grove)

Consultative
C S P

December 28, 1951

MEMORANDUM:

To: J. M. McKibbin
Roger Bolin
George Ketchum
Ed Parrack

For your information, following is my understanding of the CBS conventions-campaign-election deal, on which discussion with CBS is to be based toward clarification of all points:

1. Total gross cost is $1,700,000 inclusive of all production, talent, time, facilities, including commercial cut-in fees on the Coast and in Salt Lake if necessary. It should also include cost of kinescopes for Coast use in the event live clearance of the campaign cannot be achieved there. It is exclusive of commercial production, sets and talent.

2. Television package price holds for any number of cleared stations between 39 and 58 (51 on the current interconnected plus Miami, New Orleans, Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Dallas, San Antonio and Houston) with the balance between the television clearance and 100 major markets cleared on radio. Additionally, radio coverage will be given to New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. If the TV clearance falls below 39, pro-rata reduction of the package price will be made, and we need to determine how much this is.

3. Convention coverage starts at least on the Sunday preceding each convention (July 6 and 20) and continues for a minimum of 20 hours each convention. Studios in the Amphitheatre and the Hilton Hotel will be used for interviews, analyses, etc., and one studio is provided for commercials in the Amphitheatre.

4. The campaign program is to start the week of August 11 to run between 9 and 10:30 PM NYT. 12 of the shows are to be scheduled on a night other than Monday to insure maximum clearance, and CBS agrees to make every effort to get them to Salt Lake and the Coast on a live basis. The thirteenth show is to be scheduled on Monday, November 3, election eve.

5. The election returns are a complete, multi-pickup program, running 9 PM to 1 AM NYT at least, with commercials included in the run-over past 1 AM if this is necessary.

6. Edward R. Murrow, Bob Trout and a large cast of newsmen will be provided as outlined in various memoranda by CBS. George Allen is to be a backstage expediter to provide outstanding political talent.

7. CBS will detail a top man to work with us as coordinator on all details.

8. CBS will furnish a speaker of the Murrow-Trout-Allen caliber for each of three Westinghouse district conventions to stimulate distributor interest.

9. Clearance of WDTV is required.

10. CBS Public Affairs Group will control speakers and programs in the campaign series, working with the Agency and with Westinghouse approval, but accepting full responsibility for content of programs. Same is true within practical limits on the conventions and the election.

11. CBS will provide approximately $37,000 worth of paid newspaper space on one of two plans at the client's option: (a) a 500-line promotion ad in every newspaper in every TV city cleared, or (b) a full-page ad in all newspapers in 5 markets: New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Washington and Pittsburgh. These ads are to mention both Westinghouse and CBS.

12. CBS is to develop a plan to sell cooperatively the radio coverage in markets not included in the radio lineup to Westinghouse distributors on a first-option basis. If the Westinghouse distributors (or dealers in small markets) do not elect to buy these coops, they may be sold to any advertiser other than a competitive product line. In addition, CBS is to urge both radio and TV stations carrying the service to sell adjacent spots to Westinghouse distributors.

13. CBS will not preempt Studio One except on the two convention Mondays, July 7 and 21.

14. Westinghouse and the Agency will assist in the clearance of TV stations where possible, but not until CBS asks us to. They want to be sure that a Westinghouse distributor is not given a bad time by one of their affiliates and thus alienate him from CBS. We are to be kept posted on clearances constantly.

15. A meeting is tentatively planned for Friday, January 4 to discuss commercial format, public relations and the like. By this time we should have a preliminary report on clearances.

Lance Lindquist

df

TELEVISION COVERAGE OF
REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTIONS
IN CHICAGO -- 1952

Republican Convention - July 7 through July 10 or 11
Democratic Convention - July 21 through July 24 or 25

Upwards of 50 million people -- more than voted in the 1948 Presidential election -- will see Republicans and Democrats meet in Chicago next July to select their candidates for the 1952 Presidential election. CBS Television plans to pick up a minimum of 30 hours of these history-making events (a minimum of 15 hours from each Convention).

Viewers in 35 major U.S. markets will see and hear prominent party officials speaking -- top public figures that will probably include

Vice President Alben Barkley
Governor Thomas Dewey
General Dwight Eisenhower
General Douglas MacArthur
House Speaker Sam Rayburn
Senator Robert Taft
President Harry Truman
Governor Earl Warren

Add to these TV-wise speakers all the colorful trimmings and behind-the-scenes action that go with the National Conventions and you have what many believe will be the most exciting and spectacular event ever seen on television.

Gallery of 50 Million People

When the last National Conventions were held in Philadelphia (July 1948), there were only 403,000 television sets in 18 market areas. Only 9 of these markets on the Eastern seaboard were able to receive live television coverage...a few other markets received the Convention proceedings 24 hours later by television recordings or filmed newsreels.

But even in these early days of the medium -- when there were less than a half-million sets and before public figures learned the techniques of speaking to television audiences -- interest in the Conventions ran high. Hooper reports showed ratings as high as 60.0 for Convention coverage in New York City.

By July 1, 1952, there will be approximately 17.3 million television sets in the U.S. CBS-TV plans live coverage in 35 major markets. These 35 markets will account for 72.5% of all TV sets in the country -- some 12,542,000 sets.

Public-interest Events Attract Big Audiences

Evidence of tremendous interest in public events and speeches during the past year can be seen from the high television ratings of such events as:

General Eisenhower's Report on his European Trip (2/2/51)..... 43.1 (National ARB)

Kefauver Hearings (3/20/51)..... 34.3 (N.Y. Hooper)*

MacArthur's Speech to Congress (4/19/51)..... 44.0 (N.Y. ARB)

Japanese Peace Conference (9/8/51)..... 28.3 (National ARB)**

President Truman's Speech (11/7/51)..... 47.4 (National ARB)

* 9:30 am to 12 noon
** Highest ¼-hour, 1 to 3 pm

Schedule of Telecasts

For each of the two Conventions, CBS Television plans to broadcast a minimum of 15 hours from the International Amphitheatre and the Conrad Hilton Hotel (Stevens) in Chicago.

Here is the tentative schedule, including many "cream" time periods that will be pre-empted for these important telecasts:

Monday, July 7 & Monday, July 21:	12 noon to 1 pm	Convention call to order and opening business
	9:30 pm to 11 pm	Evening session including keynote speech
Tuesday, July 8 & Tuesday, July 22:	10 pm to 11 pm	Speeches by prominent party officials
Wednesday, July 9 & Wednesday, July 23:	3:30 to 6 pm*	Nominating speeches and demonstrations on behalf of candidates
	9:30 pm to 12 midnight*	
Thursday, July 10 & Thursday, July 24:	3:30 pm to 6 pm*	Balloting for Presidential candidates and acceptance speech
	9:30 pm to 12 midnight*	
Friday, July 11 & Friday, July 25:	11:30 am to 1 pm*	Nominations and balloting for Vice Presidential candidates and acceptance; Convention adjournment

* Estimated times

Top News and Public Affairs Staff

Over the years, CBS has established an outstanding reputation in radio and television for its excellent handling of news and public affairs programs. CBS and its personnel have won more awards in this field than any other network.

The most recent example, SEE IT NOW (produced by the team of Murrow and Friendly) has been acclaimed by critics in all parts of the country as the finest program of its kind in television.

Reviewing the television coverage of the 1948 Democratic National Convention, Jack Gould in the New York Times (July 18, 1948) wrote:

> "...For straight adult reporting, seasoned with real humor, the CBS trio of Ed Murrow, Quincy Howe, and Doug Edwards was very much in a class by itself. Some of Murrow's ad lib quips were far and away the most amusing words heard all week in Philadelphia, reflecting as they did a good-natured yet perceptive sense of detachment that was truly mature journalism. In a town overrun with eager beavers, the Messrs. Murrow, Howe, and Edwards acted as relaxed and seasoned reporters..."

Convention Staff of 85 to 100 People

For each Convention in 1952, CBS-TV will use from 85 to 100 members of its staff, including

commentators	librarians
announcers	technicians
writers	directors
artists	assistant directors
photographers	program assistants
film-cutters	administrative personnel

Five CBS-TV commentators will be used for the Convention coverage. Two of these will be Douglas Edwards and Walter Cronkite.

> Douglas Edwards, the dean of television news commentators, was the first major radio reporter to become a full-scale television news man. His 5-a-week news program sponsored by Oldsmobile was named "favorite TV news program" in Radio-Television Mirror's most recent nation-wide listener-viewer poll.
>
> Walter Cronkite, a veteran news man, is currently discussion chairman of CBS-TV's MAN OF THE WEEK, commentator for the Sunday afternoon UNITED NATIONS programs, and news analyst on UP TO THE MINUTE, a new CBS-TV Saturday news program.

George Allen, author of the recent book, "Presidents Who Have Known Me," and a director of 19 of the largest American companies will serve as consultant and political expert for the Democratic National Convention. Mr. Allen co-operates with CBS-TV in producing MAN OF THE WEEK.

Special Telecasting Facilities for Convention

Special studios and facilities are being built at the International Amphitheatre and the Hilton Hotel. At the International Amphitheatre, the four-network pool will use 6 cameras....four inside the Amphitheatre and two in the corridors or outside the building. All pictures and sound for the Convention proceedings on the floor will be handled by the pool.

In addition, CBS-TV will have its own studios, offices, news rooms, and control rooms at the Amphitheatre and the Hilton Hotel. At each location, CBS-TV will have two special studios -- one large enough for production-type broadcasts and the other suitable for news broadcasts, commentaries, and interviews with small groups.

Proposed 35-Station Lineup

CBS-TV plans to offer the following lineup of 35 markets (covering 72.5% of all TV sets) in the Convention package:

New York	Greensboro	Rock Island
Atlanta	Indianapolis	Binghamton
Baltimore	Jacksonville	Bloomington
Birmingham	Kalamazoo	Erie
Boston	Louisville	Grand Rapids
Charlotte	Philadelphia	Huntington
Chicago	Syracuse	New Haven
Cincinnati	Washington	Pittsburgh
Cleveland	Ames-DesMoines	Providence
Columbus	Kansas City	Toledo
Dayton	Minneapolis	Utica
Detroit	Omaha	

This is the minimum list of stations that may be ordered for the Convention package. While CBS-TV is not in a position to guarantee delivery of these stations this far in advance, we have every reason to believe they can be cleared for an event of such great public interest.

Briefly summing up...

The Republican and Democratic National Conventions on CBS-TV offer an advertiser a once-in-four-years opportunity to reach millions of people with his sales message, while at the same time creating goodwill for the company name by performing a great public service.

With such headliners as General Eisenhower, General MacArthur and President Truman in the spotlight...with colorful demonstrations and behind-the-scenes action...with the CBS-TV News and Public Affairs staff (numbering 85 to 100 people) presenting the highlights...the 1952 Conventions promise to be the most exciting and spectacular event ever seen on television.

Contents of Package and Price

Contents of the Convention package include everything (except cost of the commercials):

Services of personnel
Construction costs
Living expenses for personnel
Minimum of 15 hours air time for each Convention
Pick-up costs, including lines, links, cameras
Time costs for 35 stations (subject to clearance)

The all-inclusive gross price, subject to 15% agency commission, is:

$1,055,000

NOTES:

1. While 30 hours of time are included in the package price, we expect that special interviews at the Hilton Hotel and the Amphitheatre will run the final total over this figure. The extra hours represent a bonus to the sponsor.

2. Only one advertiser can sponsor the Convention package. It cannot be split among several sponsors.

3. The type of sponsor must be approved by both political parties.

4. The sponsor of the Convention package will have first refusal of the Election Package which will be offered by CBS-TV for broadcast in November 1952.

5. Contents of package and price are subject to revision upon change in format, and/or salary scales, and/or Rate Card rehearsal and theater charges, and/or CBS Production Manual charges. Rehearsal, theater and production charges guaranteed for six months only.

December 10, 1951

F. 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Stanton cc: Messrs. Knight, Sarnoff, Bunnen, Reeve

From Mr. Gunzenhauser

Station

Ratings

September 14, 1951

Herewith the requested Edward R. Murrow research analysis.

While the analysis is not as 100% clean-cut as Mr. Reeve and myself wish we could make it, we have given considerable thought to methods, validity, etc., and in our opinion the conclusions indicated come quite close to the actual truth of the situation.

H.C.

sk

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 553-2/50

To Mr. Carraine

From Mr. Reeve

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

August 31, 1951

EDWARD R. MURROW ANALYSIS

Superficial examination of Edward R. Murrow's program-rating history in the National Nielsen service would indicate some loss in his popularity in the past season. Contrary to these surface indications, a more detailed analysis of the data reveals that Mr. Murrow has not suffered any significant loss in popularity. In some respects, actually, he may have improved his position relative to other news commentators and to the program which precedes him on the air.

Any evaluation of the Murrow program based on Nielsen program rating data is greatly complicated by the fact of his multiple sponsorship by regional advertisers and by the rather rapid changes in sponsorship which have occurred in the past year. This situation is shown in the notes on sponsor and program changes in the attached table III. The effect of this factor on Nielsen program ratings is this:

> In the Nielsen rating for a program (as distinct from a time period), listeners are credited only to stations carrying the show on a sponsored basis. These listeners, however, are expressed as a percent of all U.S. radio homes to produce the program rating and to compute program share of audience.
>
> The Murrow commercial network, with varying sponsors, has ranged from 181 stations to 123 in the past season, and has had as few as 72 stations in July, 1950. The program rating, and to some extent the program share, has varied accordingly.
>
> At the same time, the total number of stations — commercial and sustaining — which have carried the program at the 7:45 - 8:00 PM time period have remained fairly constant at about 150 stations since one sponsor using 30 stations cancelled in January.
>
> A network of this size approaches closely the full network potential of CBS. In evaluating the true Murrow popularity, therefore, the time period or full-network NRI data provide a more logical and justifiable research basis.

On the basis of time period data, and using share of audience as a means of eliminating factors influencing radio set usage, Murrow's popularity may be analyzed in three ways:

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

To ~~Mr. Carraine~~

From ~~Mr. Reeve~~

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

August 31, 1951

a. Murrow's seasonal average over three years. (Tables I, II, III).
b. Murrow's record compared with that of Club 15, the preceding program in the CBS schedule. (Talbes I, II).
c. Murrow's record compared with the record of two other news commentators. (Tables I, II).

National NRI Data

October - April national NRI data for Edward R. Murrow over the past three seasons show a gain in share of audience of 9.6% for 1950 - 51 over 1949 - 50, and 8.7% over 1948 - 49. (Table I).

Club 15, preceding Murrow in the schedule and having no sustaining acceptance beyond its 153 station sponsorship, has shown a decline in share -- 4.3% from 1949 - 50 and 4.7% from 1948 - 49 (Table I).

Compared with Lowell Thomas, Murrow has shown a greater gain in share of audience this season over past seasons, and the margin of gain is still greater when compared with the record of Walter Winchell. (Table I).

During the 1950 - 51 October - April season, the Murrow share of audience has been greater than that of Club 15, whereas in the preceding season it had been lower. And, in spite of an addition of 25 stations to the Lowell Thomas network, Murrow with 28.6% share has a slight lead over Thomas with 26.7% share of audience in 1950 - 1951 at their respective broadcast times. (Table I).

New York Pulse Data

In a single radio market like New York, the problems of network and sponsorship changes are not present in an evaluation of the Murrow program.

New York Pulse, October - April averages show that Edward R. Murrow's share during the 1950 - 51 season was 10.9 percent below 1949 - 50 and 7.2 percent below 1948 - 49. Against this moderate decrease for Murrow should be placed the marked decline in share for Club 15 -- 23.2 percent from 1949 - 50 and 19.9 percent from 1948 - 49. (Table III).

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

To Mr. Carraine

From Mr. Reeve

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

August 31, 1951

New York Pulse Data - (continued)

Of the two other news commentators analyzed, Lowell Thomas has shown a substantial increase in audience share, but Walter Winchell has declined in relative position to about the same degree as Murrow. (Table II).

NRI National Trend, by Report Periods

In Table III are shown both the time period and program rating history of Edward R. Murrow by NRI report periods, August 1948 through July 1950.

This detailed record, with the accompanying notes on program and sponsor changes, shows the extremely complicated picture of the shifting sponsorship and network size over the past three seasons. The marked drop in program rating and share becomes evident when Campbell Soup cancelled its sponsorship in June 1950, leaving a commercial network of 75 stations, and the effect of other shifts in the sponsorship are shown.

On a time period basis, the Murrow share of audience in more recent weeks has been below the peak of the past season, but the share figures are not at a historical low. Results in July, 1951 may be influenced by the substitution of another commentator for Murrow, since the same decline in share seems to have occurred in the Summer of 1950 when a substitution was made.

Conclusion

The evidence seems to indicate a fairly stable popularity for Edward R. Murrow when all conflicting factors are considered. His return to broadcasting in the Fall season should place him again at about the same position he has held during the Spring and in line with his previous seasonal history.

E. G. R.

Att.
EGR:msg

TABLE I

EDWARD R. MURROW ANALYSIS

Nielsen Radio Index, October-April Averages

Comparison with Preceding Program, and with Two News Commentators

	October-April Averages			Percent Change, 1950-51 over:	
	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1948-49	1949-50
EDWARD R. MURROW					
Time Period Sets In Use	38.4	35.4	29.6		
AA Rating	10.1	9.2	8.5		
Share	26.3	26.1	28.6	+ 8.7%	+ 9.6%
Preceding Program:					
CLUB FIFTEEN					
Program Sets In Use	36.7	34.7	29.6		
AA Rating	10.2	9.6	7.8		
Share	27.8	27.7	26.5	- 4.7%	-4.3%
News Commentators:					
LOWELL THOMAS					
Program Sets In Use	35.0	33.2	28.6		
AA Rating	9.2	8.7	7.6		
Share	26.3	26.2	26.7	+ 1.5%	+ 1.9%
WALTER WINCHELL					
Program Sets In Use	47.4	38.8	31.8		
AA Rating	20.8	15.4	13.2		
Share	43.8	39.6	41.6	- 5.0%	+ 5.1%

TABLE II

EDWARD R. MURROW ANALYSIS

New York Pulse, October-April Averages

Comparison with Preceding Program, and with Two News Commentators

	October-April Averages			Percent Change: 1950-51 over:	
	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1948-49	1949-50
EDWARD R. MURROW					
Homes Using Radio	33.7	30.8	30.6		
Rating	5.6	5.3	4.8		
Share	16.7	17.4	15.5	- 7.2%	-10.9%
Preceding Program:					
CLUB FIFTEEN					
Homes Using Radio	34.5	32.3	31.9		
Rating	5.5	5.4	4.1		
Share	16.1	16.8	12.9	-19.9%	-23.2%
News Commentators:					
LOWELL THOMAS					
Homes Using Radio	30.4	26.5	26.7		
Rating	4.9	4.7	5.2		
Share	16.1	17.8	19.4	+20.5%	+ 9.0%
WALTER WINCHELL					
Homes Using Radio	49.4	37.7	33.1		
Rating	21.3	16.7	13.6		
Share	43.2	44.2	41.0	- 5.1%	- 7.2%

TABLE III

EDWARD R. MURROW ANALYSIS

CBS, Monday-Friday, 7:45 - 8:00 PM

Nielsen Radio Index, By Report Periods

August 1948 - July 1951

NRI Report		Full Network Time Period Data			Program Data					Notes On Sp Program C
		Sets In Use	Ave. Aud.	Share	No. of Stas.	Nielsen Rating	Sets In Use	Ave. Aud.	Share	
1948										
Aug.	2- 6	22.6	4.5	19.9	152	N.A.	22.6	4.5	19.9	Campbell Soup - no 8/2
	16-20	21.5	4.2	19.5	152	N.A.	21.5	4.3	20.0	
Sept.	6-10	23.3	5.3	22.7	152	N.A.	23.4	5.9	25.2	
	20-24	27.8	6.4	23.0	152	N.A.	27.8	7.0	25.2	
Oct.	4- 8	35.0	8.4	24.0	152	N.A.	34.9	8.3	23.8	
	18-22	34.3	9.5	27.7	152	N.A.	34.4	9.3	27.0	
Nov.	8-12	38.3	10.6	27.7	152	N.A.	38.2	10.5	27.5	
	22-26	35.8	10.5	29.3	152	N.A.	35.9	10.4	29.0	
Dec.	6-10	37.9	10.0	26.4	152	N.A.	37.9	9.9	26.1	
	20-24	38.1	10.7	28.1	152	N.A.	38.1	10.4	27.3	
1949										
Jan.	3- 7	40.9	11.0	26.9	153	N.A.	40.9	10.9	26.7	
	17-21	42.9	10.8	25.2	153	N.A.	43.0	10.7	24.9	
Feb.	7-11	41.8	10.6	25.4	153	N.A.	41.8	10.5	25.1	
	21-25	41.8	9.8	23.4	153	N.A.	41.9	9.8	23.4	
Mar.	7-11	41.5	11.3	27.2	152	11.3	41.5	11.1	26.7	
	21-25	38.7	10.3	26.6	152	10.2	38.7	10.1	26.1	

arch Department
31, 1951

n Sponsor And
m Changes

no TRB's - hiatus ends
8/2/48

NRI Report		Ful Time Sets In Use
1949		
Apr.	4- 8	35.7
	18-22	34.4
May	2- 6	23.7
	16-20	24.9
June	6-10	24.0
	20-24	19.7
July	4- 8	18.6
	18-22	19.4
Aug.	8-12	18.3
	22-26	20.5
Sept.	5- 9	24.3
	19-23	27.8
Oct.	3- 7	33.6
	17-21	32.8
Nov.	7-11	35.9
	21-25	35.1
Dec.	5- 9	35.8
	19-23	34.7
1950		
Jan.	2- 6	39.0
	16-20	39.4
Feb.	6-10	38.1
	20-24	39.1
Mar.	6-10	35.7
	20-24	34.3
Apr.	3- 7	31.9
	17-21	30.2
May	8-12	24.4
	22-26	21.9

Full Network Time Period Data			Program Data					Notes On Sponsor And Program Changes
ets In se	Ave. Aud.	Share	No. of Stns.	Nielsen Rating	Sets In Use	Ave. Aud.	Share	
5.7	9.3	26.1	152	9.4	35.7	9.2	25.8	
.4	8.7	25.3	152	8.8	34.4	8.6	25.0	
.7	5.6	23.6	152	5.6	23.7	5.6	23.6	
.9	5.8	23.3	152	5.9	24.9	5.8	23.3	
.0	5.9	24.6	152	6.4	24.0	6.1	25.4	
.7	4.7	23.9	152	4.6	19.7	4.5	22.8	Campbell Soup hiatus begins 7/1/49
.6	4.3	23.1		off	the	air		
.4	4.3	22.2		off	the	air		
.3	3.8	20.8		off	the	air		
.5	4.1	20.0		off	the	air		
.3	5.7	23.5	152	6.4	24.3	6.3	25.9	Campbell Soup hiatus ends 8/29/49
.8	6.8	24.5	152	7.0	27.8	6.9	24.8	
.6	8.1	24.1	153	7.9	33.6	7.9	23.5	
.8	8.2	25.0	153	8.2	32.8	8.0	24.4	
.9	9.0	25.1	153	9.1	36.0	8.8	24.4	
.1	9.3	26.5	153	9.2	35.1	9.0	25.6	
.8	9.3	26.0	153	9.3	35.8	9.2	25.7	
.7	9.1	26.2	153	9.2	34.7	8.9	25.6	
.0	10.2	26.2	153	10.2	39.0	10.0	25.6	
.4	10.3	26.1	153	10.2	39.4	10.0	25.4	
.1	9.2	24.1	153	9.3	38.1	9.1	23.9	
.1	10.5	26.9	153	10.8	40.9	10.6	25.9	Transcription on KCBS, KNX and KFRE 8:45-9:00 NYT Starts Feb. 13.
.7	9.7	27.2	153	10.1	37.4	9.8	26.2	
.3	9.4	27.4	153	9.6	35.8	9.4	26.3	
.9	8.9	27.9	153	9.3	33.4	9.0	26.9	
.2	8.3	27.5	153	8.5	31.7	8.3	26.2	
.4	6.1	25.0	153	6.4	25.5	6.3	24.7	
.9	5.6	25.6	153	5.7	23.1	5.5	23.8	

NRI Report		Full Network Time Period Data			Program Data				
		Sets In Use	Ave. Aud.	Share	No. of Stats.	Nielsen Rating	Sets In Use	Ave. Aud.	Share
1950 June	5- 9	20.7	5.0	24.2	153	5.2	21.8	5.1	23.4
	19-23	20.1	4.9	24.4	153	5.0	20.1	4.9	24.4
July	3- 7	19.4	4.1	21.1	72	1.4	19.4	1.4	7.2
	17-21	21.6	4.3	19.9	75	1.4	21.6	1.3	6.0
Aug.	7-11	20.7	4.7	22.7	75	1.5	20.7	1.4	6.8
	21-25	20.6	4.5	21.8	116	3.8	20.6	3.6	17.5
Sept.	4- 8	24.4	6.2	25.4	145	5.3	24.7	5.2	21.1
	18-22	24.6	6.6	26.8	147	6.1	24.9	6.0	24.1
Oct.	2- 6	27.1	7.5	27.7	146	6.7	27.3	6.4	23.4
	16-20	27.0	7.3	27.0	175	7.2	27.3	7.0	25.6
Nov.	6-10	30.6	7.9	25.8	179	7.4	30.8	7.2	23.4
	20-24	29.7	8.6	29.0	179	8.0	29.7	7.8	26.3
Dec.	4- 8	33.0	9.6	29.1	181	9.3	33.3	9.2	27.6
	18-22	31.7	9.1	28.7	181	9.1	31.6	8.8	27.8

Notes On Sp
Program C

Campbell Soup drop
broadcast of 6/30/
Amoco - first brea
no TRB; Quaker Sta
on Tues., Thurs.,
not included in pr
Le Sueur substitut
Peter Paul - first
TRB, Mon., Wed., F
not included in pr
P & G - first brea
TRB. All sponsors
program rating.
Murrow returns. R
broadcast 9/4/50,

Quaker State drope
of 9/28/50. Plant
broadcast 10/3/50,
8:00-8:15 NYT.
Pan-Am Southern -
10/16/50, no TRB.

earch Department
st 31, 1951

n Spenser And
am Changes

drops program with
/30/50.
broadcast 7/3/50,
State, 7/4/50, TRB
s., 8:00-8:15 NYT
n program rating.
itutes, 7/10/50-9/1/50.
irst broadcast 8/7/50,
., Fri., 8:00-8:15 NYT,
n program rating.
broadcast 8/14/50, no
eers now included in
.
. Hamm Brewing, first
50, no TRB.

rops program, broadcast
lanter's Co., first
/50, TRB on Tues., Thurs.,

n - first broadcast
RB.

NRI Report		F Tim Sets In Use
1951		
Jan.	8-12	31.0
	22-26	31.8
Feb.	5- 9	32.7
	19-23	29.3
Mar.	5- 9	29.0
	19-23	28.8
April	2- 6	26.2
	16-20	27.1
May	7-11	22.3
	21-25	20.0
June	4- 8	20.4
	18-22	17.1
July	2- 6	17.0
	16-20	16.8

* Advance rating da

Full Network Time Period Data			Program Data					Notes On Sponsor And Program Changes
Sets In Use	Ave. Aud.	Share	No. of Stats.	Nielsen Rating	Sets In Use	Ave. Aud.	Share	
31.0	8.6	27.7	150	5.6	31.1	5.4	17.4	Peter Paul drops program, broadcast of 12/29/50. P & G drops program, broadcast of 12/29/50.
31.8	9.6	30.2	150	7.1	32.1	6.8	21.2	
32.7	9.7	29.7	151	6.8	32.8	6.6	20.1	
29.3	8.1	27.6	151	5.5	29.5	5.2	17.6	
29.0	8.8	30.3	152	5.9	29.2	5.8	19.9	
28.8	8.1	28.1	152	5.8	29.2	5.6	19.2	
26.2	7.4	28.2	123	4.7	26.5	4.6	17.4	Pan-Am Southern drops program, broadcast of 3/30/51. Household Finance, first broadcast 3/28/51 - TRB, Mon., Wed., Fri., 8:00-8:15 NYT
27.1	8.2	30.3	123	5.5	27.5	5.4	19.6	
22.3	6.3	28.3	122	4.2	22.5	4.1	18.2	
20.0	5.6	28.0	122	4.0	20.1	3.8	18.9	
20.4	4.9	24.0	123	3.2	20.7	3.1	15.0	
17.1	3.9	22.8	123	2.7	17.0	2.6	15.3	
17.0	3.6	21.2	129	2.4	16.9	2.3	13.6	Don Hollenbeck substitutes, 7/2/51-8/24/51.
16.8*	3.4*	20.2*	129	2.8*	16.8*	2.7*	16.1*	

; data.

RATINGS

Hooper Jan 15-21

Bill 13.7
Murrow 7.8
Thomas 7.2
Sevareid 4.7

Nielson. Dec 21-27

Henry	15.3	11.9	9.5	7.6	8.9
Murrow	8.9	9.0	8.8	6.3	9.8
Thomas	5.6	7.2	6.2	6.2	8.2

Kay Campbell
4/12/48

AARON NEW YORK NEWS

HEREWITH MURROW SCRIPT. SIGNAL EXCELLENT. TIME APPROX 8.15
HAVE EXACT FIGURE WHEN YOU CALL

THIS IS TOKYO. THIS IS A MOST DIFFICULT BROADCAST TO DO I HAVE NEVER BELIEVED THAT CORRESPONDENTS WHO MOVE IN AND OUT OF THE BATTLE AREA, ENGAGE WITH PRIVILEGED CONVERSATIONS WITH COMMANDERS AND WITH TROOPS AND WHO HAVE ACCESS TO PUBLIC PLATFORM SHOULD ENGAGE IN CRITICISM OF COMMAND DECISIONS OR OF COMMANDERS WHILE THE BATTLE IS IN PROGRESS. HOWEVER IT IS NOT TIME TO CAST UP AN ACCOUNT OF THE PAST TEN DAYS. FOR THE QUESTION NOW ARISES WHETHER SERIOUS MISTAKES HAVE BEEN MADE.

THE MARINE BRIGADE ARRIVED... WE HAD THE FIFTH REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM, AND THE REINFORCED 35TH REGIMENT. THEY WERE COMMITTED TO THAT PUSH ALONG THE SOUTHERN END OF THE PENINSULA, TO SECURE THE HIGH GROUND EAST OF CHINJU.

EXPERIENCED OFFICERS, SOME OF THEM WEARING STARS, CALLED IT FOLLY. THEY WERENT GOING ANYWHERE. THAT HIGH GROUND WAS NO MORE DEFENSIBLE ~~WHICH THEY TOOK OFF.~~ THIS WAS NOT A DECISION THAT WAS FORCED UPON US BY THE ENEMY. OUR HIGH COMMAND TOOK IT, BECAUSE, IN THE WORDS OF ONE OFFICER WHO WAS IN A POSITION TO KNOW... "WE DECIDED WE NEEDED A VICTORY"

MEANWHILE, THE BATTERED AND WEARY 24TH DIVISION WAS TRYING TO HOLD BETTER THAN 30 MILES OF THE NAKTONG RIVER LINE. AND THE FIRST CAVALRY, ALSO UNDER-STRENGTH WAS HOLDING ABOUT THE SAME DISTANCE. NORTH OF THEM, CAME THE FIRST SOUTH KOREAN DIVISION, AND THEN THE LIN WAS VERY THIN FROM THERE TO THE EAST COAST.

FOR THE FIRST TIME WE HAD POWER, COULD HOLD IT IN RESERVE, STRENGTHEN THE RIVER LINE, OR PLUG THE GAPS IN THE NORTH ALONG THE EAST COAST.

THE SOUTHERN OFFENSIVE WAS UNDERTAKEN. ON THURSDAY MORNING OF LAST WEEK, THE GENERAL COMMANDING THE RIGHT END OF THE LINE UP ON THE EAST COAST WAS ASKED IF HE NEEDED HELP OR REINFORCEMENTS.

HE REPLIED THAT THE SITUATION WAS WELL IN HAND. HE DIDNT NEED ANY HELP. FOR DAYS, THERE HAD BEEN REPORTS THAT THE NORTH KOREANS WERE COMING DOWN ON SECONDARY ROADS BEHIND THE HILLS, SAFE FROM NAVAL GUNFIRE. ABOUT 12 HOURS AFTER THE GENERAL SAID ALL WAS WELL, WE STARTED A POWERFUL RELIEF COLUNM UP TO TRY TO SAVE THE AIRFIELD AT POHANG--- THE LAST OPERATIONAL AIRSTRIP WE HAD LEFT. IT WAS BEING THREATENED. THE COLUMN, MOVING AT NIGHT, WAS AMBUSHED... ARRIVED TOO LATE TO HOLD THE HIGH GROUND. AND WITHIN LESS THAN 24 HOURS, THE FIELD WAS EVACUATED. FROM THAT FIELD, BETWEEN ONE THIRD AND ONE FOURTH OF OUR CLOSE SUPPORT MISSIONS HAD BEEN FLOWN.

WE ARENT FLYING ANYTHING FROM THERE NOW. ONE AIRFORCE COLONEL REMARKED " THE ENEMY, EVEN WITHOUT AIR POWER, WEEMS TO PLACE A HIGHER VALUE ON THIS FIELD THAN WE DO". THAT WAS ONE PRICE WE PAID FOR THE SOUTHERN OFFENSIVE.

TODAY, A SPOKESMAN AT GENERAL HEADQUARTERS DENIED THAT WE HAD UNDER-ESTIMATED THE ENEMY STRENGTH IN THE NORTH.

LATEST REPORTS INDICATE THAT THE ENEMY HAS AT LEAST ONE DIVISION ACROSS THE NAKTONG RIVER, ABOUT 30 MILES SOUTH OF WAEGWAN. FIVE MORE ENEMY DIVISIONS PLUS ONE IN RESERVE HV VEEN IDENTIFIED ON THAT CENTRAL FRONT. THE PRESSURE IS BUILDING AGAINST THE WAEGWAN-TAEGU AXIS.

OUR FORCE TO MEET THIS THREAT IS, OR AT LEAST IT WAS, DOWN ON THAT SOUTHERN OFFENSIVE. WHEN OUR FRESH FORCES ARRIVED ABOUT TEN DAYS AGO, WE LAY LIKE A HAND ON THE SOUTHEAST PART OF KOREA. THE WRIST AND THE ARTERIES WERE AT THE PORT OF PUSAN--THE FINGERS SPREAD OUT FROM YONGDOCK, ON THE EAST COAST, TO MASAN ON THE SOUTHERN END OF THE PENINSULA. THE END OF EACH FINGER WAS BEING STEPPED ON BY THE ENEMY. OUR HIGH COMMAND HERE CHOSE TO EXTEND THE THUMB ALONG THE SOUTH COAST--USING OUR MAJOR STRENGTH TO DO IT.

ONE FLANK ON THE SEA.. THE OTHER OPENED TO HARASSING ATTACKS BY THE ENEMY. AND HE STRUCK AT OUR LITTLE FINGER, AND TOOK POHANG AND THAT VITAL AIRFIELD, AND BEGAN TO MASS AGAINST OUR MIDDLE FINGER ON THE NAKTONG RIVER LINE.

THIS MEANS THAT THE THUMB WILL HV TO BE PULLED BACK-- THE LITTLE FINGER HVING BEEN AMPUTATED. AND THE OTHER FINGERS PROBABLY WILL HV TO BE DOUBLED BACK INTO ONE FIST.

1 YOU WILL FIND BATTLE- WISE MEN OUT IN KOREA-- SOME WITH STARS--- AND OTHERS WITH SERGEANTS STRIPES---WHO HV FOUGHT GERMANS, JAPANESE, ITALIANS AND NORTH KOREANS WHO MAINTAIN THAT WE GAINED NOTHING BY THIS SOUTHERN OFFENSIVE.
AND MEANWHILE HV LOST THAT VITAL AIRSTRIP, AND ENDANGERED THE CENTER OF THE LINE. THEY MAINTAIN THAT THE FIST MUST BE BUNCHED A SHORTER PERIMETER THAT CAN BE WIRED AND MINED, AND HELD, FROM WHICH REFUGEES CAN BE EXCLUDED, WHERE FIELDS OF FIRE CAN BE LAID DOWN FOR HEAVY MACHINE GUNS, WHERE THE GROUND IN FRONT CAN BE SURVEYED AND PLOTTED FOR ARTILLERY FIRE, AND BEGIND WHICH WE CAN BUILD UP FOR A REAL OFFENSIVE LATER ON.

2 WHILE THAT IS GOING ON, WE CAN KILL NORTH KOREANS AS FAST AS THEY DECIDE TO COME ON TO THAT PERIMETER. I MET NO OFFICER IN SOUTH KOREAN WHO BELIEVES WE CAN MOUNT AN EFFECTIVE OFFENSIVE WITH OUR PRESENT STRENGTH. THE MOST REASONED AND EXPERIENCED OPINION IS THAT IT WILL REQUIRE EIGHT DIVISIONS AT FULL STRENGTH, AND AFTER THAT ABOUT SIX MONTHS OF HARD FIGHTING TO SEE THIS THING DONE. ASSUMING THAT THE CHINESE COMMUNIST TROOPS AND RUSSIAN AIR DO NOT JOIN THE BATTLE.

AND YET, CORRESPONDENTS HERE HV RECEIVED CABLES FROM THEIR HOME OFFICES INDICATING THAT AIR-CONDITIONED SOURCES IN WASHINGTON THINK THE THING CAN BE WOUND UP THIS FALL. TO PARAPHRASE THE GI,S IN KOREA, THAT AINT THE WAY IT LOOKS FROM HERE.

SO FAR AS THIS REPORTER IS CONCERNED, HE DOESNT SEE WHERE OR WHEN THIS CONFLICT WILL END. FOR THIS IS NOT AN ISOLATED WAR EXCEPT IN THE PURELY GEOGRAPHIC SENSE. IT IS ISOLATED ONLY FOR THE MEN WHO ARE FIGHTING IT.

THE OTHER DAY I ASKED A CAPTAIN WHAT DAY IT WAS, AND HE LOOKED AT HIS WATCH, INSTINCTIVELY, AND THEN HE LAUGHED AND SAID, "I HAVENT THE LEAST IDEA. ONLY MINUTES AND HOURS COUNT OUT HERE".

(3) I AM AWARE THAT SOME OF THE THINGS I HV SAID MAY HV VIOLATED DIRECTIVES FROM GENERAL HEADQUARTERS---- PARTICULARLY IN QUOTING OFFICERS WHO BELIEVE THAT WE PAID TOO HIGH A PRICE FOR THAT SOUTHERN OFFENSIVE

I HV NOT IDENTIFIED THEM BECAUSE NO REPORTER KNOWINGLY EMBARRASSES GENERALS OR SERGEANTS WITH THEIR SUPERIOR. IT IS MY PERSONAL OPINION, FOR WHAT IT IS WORTH, THAT WE SHALL STAY ON THAT PENINSULA. THE STUFF IS THERE AND THE TROOPS HV THE HEART. BUT WHEN WE START MOVING UP, THRU DEAD VALLEYS, THRU VILLAGES TO WHICH WE HV PUT THE TORCH BY RETREATING, WHAT THEN OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE THERE/Q/

THEY HV LIVED ON THE KNIFE-EDGE OF DESPAIR AND DISASTER FOR CENTURIES. THEIR PITIFUL POSSISSIONS HV BEEN CONSUMED IN THE FLAMES OF WAR. WILL OUR RE-OCCUPATION OF THAT FLEA-BITTEN LAND LESSEN, OR INCREASE THE ATTRACTION OF COMMUNISM/Q/ THE OTHER DAY IN KOREA I HEARD A PSYCOLOGICAL WARFARE OFFICER TELL HOW THE COMMUNISTS HV MADE HEADWAY WITH THEIR PROPAGANDA IN SOUTHERN KOREA. HE SAID-- ONE THING WE MUST DO IS TO WRITE OUT OUR WAR AIMS. TELL THEM WHAT THEY CAN LOOK FORWARD TO WHEN WE HV WON THE WAR. AND THEN DROP THAT STATEMENT IN LEAFLET FORM ON TOP OF THEM. AND A CORRESPONDENT WHO SHALL BE NAMELESS, SAID, THAT WILL TAKE QUITE A BIT OF WRITING, AND WHEN THE PAMPHLET IS DONE, MAYBE WE SHOULD DROP SOME ON THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TOO.

THIS IS ED MURROW RECORDING IN TOKYO. GOOD NIGHT AND GOOD LUCK.

Thursday, July 13 - Chester ordered "kill" on Downs cable dealing with Mac Arthur's censorship

Friday, July 14 - Chester ordered "kill" on Costello cable dealing with correspondent's request for official briefings

Monday, August 14 - Chester ordered "kill" on Murrow piece dealing with the Southern offensive

Monday, August 14 - Chester ordered "kill" on previous Friday(August 11th) Costello cable dealing with intelligence reports

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This is background to Murrow "kill order":

Church got copy of transcript filed on teletype in news room...took it to Chester...Chester said he taking it to Ream because of "legal aspects"...said Ream took it to "2oth Floor Conference which included Paley and Stanton"...came back and said it's killed...these were points he mentioned: (1) questions reliability of officers quoted (2) they may not know what's really happening (3) piece gives comfort to enemy (4) could be used as "propaganda by Moscow radio" (5) "unfair criticism of those quoted as being in air-conditioned offices (6) unwarranted criticism of Americans by suggesting we drop some leaflets on them (7) Murrow is probably tired, probably wouldn't have written same piece if back home to reflect...These were my arguments:(1) it's not reliability of officers to judge, but reliability of man doing interviewing to decide who knows who is talking sense (2) piece can't help enemy as he already knows what's going on (3) as for legal aspects, who will sue - the North Koreans (4) on leaftlets argument, same thing said same day in Congress to effect "people should wake up to gravity situation." Even Republican Bridges went further, said people will be "appalled when they know truth."...Chester said reconsider, if we cut portions piece...I said no...He then went upstairs, came down said kill order stands...said not to get in touch with you or anyone else in Tokyo despite fact had 8 minutes hole in show with hour and half before air ...suggested then substitute Costello intelligence cable...Chester read firs line, said no, its killed...next day he said Paley told him to tell you... he said he thought Paley ought to do it...I said I would...they agreed.

E.R. Murrow

Recorded August 14th
but not broadcast.

This is Tokyo. This is a most difficult broadcast to do. I have never believed that correspondents who move in and out of the battle area, engage in privileged conversations with commanders and with troops, and who have access to public platform should engage in criticism of command decisions or of commanders while the battle is in progress. However, it is now time to cast up an account of the past ten days. For the question now arises whether serious mistakes have been made.

The marine brigade arrived...we had the fifth regimental combat team, and the reinforced 35th regiment. They were committed to that push along the southern end of the peninsula, to secure the high ground east of Chinju.

Experienced officers, some of them wearing stars, called it folly. They weren't going anywhere. This was not a decision that was forced upon us by the enemy. Our high command took it, because, in the words of one officer who was in a position to know..."We decided we needed a victory."

Meanwhile, the battered and weary 24th Division was trying to hold better than 30 miles of the Naktong River line. And the first cavalry, also under strength, was holding about the same distance. North of them came the first South Korean division, and then the line was very thin from there to the east coast.

For the first time we had power--could hold it in reserve, strengthen the river line, or plug the gaps in the north along the east coast.

The southern offensive was undertaken. On Thursday morning of last week, the General commanding the right end of the line up on the east coast was asked if he needed help or reinforcements. He replied that the situation was well in hand. He didn't need any help. For days, there had been reports that the North Koreans were coming down on secondary roads behind the hills,

safe from naval gunfire. About 12 hours after the General said all was well, we started a powerful relief column up to try to save the airfield at Pohang — the last operational airstrip we had left. It was being threatened. The column, moving at night, was ambushed.... arrived too late to hold the high ground. And within less than 24 hours, the field was evacuated. From that field, between one thrid and one fourth of our close support missions had been flown. We aren't flying anything from there now. One Air Force Colonel remarked "The enemy, even without air power, seems to place a higher value on this field than we do." That was one price we paid for the southern offensive.

Today, a spokesman at general headquarters denied that we had underestimated the enemy strength in the north.

Latest reports indicate that the enemy has at least one division across the Naktong River, about 30 miles south of Waegwan. Five more enemy divisions plus one in reserve have been identified on that contral front. The pressure is building against the Waegwan - Taegu axis.

Our force to meet this threat is, or at least it was, down on that southern offensive. When our fresh forces arrived about ten days ago, we lay like a hand on the southeast part of Korea. The wrist and the arteries were at the port of Pusan — the fingers spread out from Yongdok on the east coast, to Masan on the southern end of the peninsula. The end of each finger was being stepped on by the enemy. Our high command here chose to extend the thumb along the south coast — using our major strength to do it.....one flank on the sea.....the others opened to harrassing attacks by the enemy. And he struck at our little finger, and took Pohang and that vital airfield, and began to mass against our middle finger on the Naktong River line. This means that the thumb will have to be pulled back — the little finger having been amputated. And the other fingers probably will have to be doubled back into one fist.

You will find battle-wise men out in Korea — some with starts — and others with Sergeant's stripes — who have fought Germans, Japanese, Italians and North Koreans, who maintain that we gained nothing by this southern offensive.....and meanwhile have lost that vital airstrip, and

endangered the center of the line. They maintain that the fist must be bunched a shorter perimeter that can be wired and mined - and held - from which refugees can be excluded, where fields of fire can be laid down for heavy machine guns, where the ground in front can be surveyed and plotted for artillery fire, and behind which we can build up for a real offensive later on.

While that is going on, we can kill North Koreans as fast as they decide to come on to that perimeter. I met no officer in South Korea who believes we can mount an effective offensive with our present strength. The most reasoned and experienced opinion is that it will require eight divisions at full strength, and after that about six months of hard fighting to see this thing done, (Assuming that the Chinese Communist troops and Russian air do not join the battle.) And yet, correspondents here have received cables from their home offices indicating that air-conditioned sources in Washington think the thing can be wound up this fall. To paraphrase the GI's in Korea — that ain't the way it looks from here.

So far as this reporter is concerned, he doesn't see where or when this conflict will end. For this is not an isolated war, except in the purely geographic sense. It is isolated only for the men who are fighting it.

The other day I asked a Captain what day it was, and he looked at his watch, instinctively, and then he laughed and said: "I haven't the least idea. Only minutes and hours count out here."

I am aware that some of the things I have said may have violated directives from general headquarters — particularly in quoting officers who believe that we paid too high a price for that southern offensive. I have not identified them because no reporter knowingly embarrasses Generals or Sergeants with their superiors. It is my personal opinion, for what it is worth, that we shall stay on that peninsula. The stuff is there and the troops have the heart. But when we start moving up, through dead valleys, through villages to which we have put the torch by retreating, what then of the people who live there? They have lived on

the knife-edge of despair and disaster for centuries. Their pitiful possessions have been consumed in the flames of war. Will our re-occupation of that flea-bitten land lessen, or increase, the attraction of Communism? The other day in Korea I heard a Psychological Warfare officer tell how the Communists have made headway with their propaganda in Southern Korea. He said: "One thing we must do is to write out our war aims. Tell them what they can look forward to when we have won the war. And then drop that statement in leaflet form on top of them." And a correspondent who shall be nameless, said: "That will take quite a bit of writing; and when the pamphlet is done, maybe we should drop some on the American people too."

This is Ed Murrow recording in Tokyo. Good night and good luck.

Thursday, July 13 - Chester ordered "kill" on Downs cable dealing with Mac Arthur's censorship

Friday, July 14 - Chester ordered "kill" on Costello cable dealing with correspondent's request for official briefings

Monday, August 14 - Chester ordered "kill" on Murrow piece dealing with the Southern offensive

Monday, August 14 - Chester ordered "kill" on previous Friday(August 11th) Costello cable dealing with intelligence reports

---

This is background to Murrow "kill order":

Church got copy of transcript filed on teletype in news room...took it to Chester...Chester said he taking it to Ream because of "legal aspects"...said Ream took it to "20th Floor Conference which included Paley and Stanton"...came back and said it's killed...these were points he mentioned: (1) questions reliability of officers quoted (2) they may not know what's really happening (3) piece gives comfort to enemy (4) could be used as "propaganda by Moscow radio" (5) "unfair criticism of those quoted as being in air-conditioned offices (6) unwarranted criticism of Americans by suggesting we drop some leaflets on them (7) Murrow is probably tired, probably wouldn't have written same piece if back home to reflect...These were my arguments:(1) it's not reliability of officers to judge, but reliability of man doing interviewing to decide who knows who is talking sense (2) piece can't help enemy as he already knows what's going on (3) as for legal aspects, who will sue - the North Koreans (4) on leaftlets argument, same thing said same day in Congress to effect "people should wake up to gravity situation." Even Republican Bridges went further, said people will be "appalled when they know truth."...Chester said reconsider, if we cut portions piece...I said no...He then went upstairs, came down said kill order stands...said not to get in touch with you or anyone else in Tokyo despite fact had 8 minutes hole in show with hour and half before air ...suggested then substitute Costello intelligence cable...Chester read firs line, said no, its killed...next day he said Paley told him to tell you... he said he thought Paley ought to do it...I said I would...they agreed.

London Office

RECEIVED

1958 FEB 15 PM 1:30

C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

TCBSINC NY

CBS ACR2/CCX555

TD400

LONDON 42 15 614P

PSS CBSINC

NY

BURKE MURROW FROM NIVEN BBC TELEVISION AND INDEPENDENTS GEOFFREY COX WANT INTERVIEW YOU MONDAY NIGHT 1805 AND 2245 GMT RESPECTIVELY STOP SMITH SAYS LONDON OFFICE WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR OBLIGING COX WITH WHOM CLOSE RELATIONS STOP CHERWELL CONSIDERING REGARDS

SMITH

EB 125P FEB 15 1957

1805 2245

FEBRUARY 15, 1957

NIVEN
COLUMBIA
LONDON

MURROW SAYS WILL DO BBC AND COX INTERVIEWS IF

SMITH THINKS ADVISEABLE. REGARDS.

BURKE

414-710-43

London Office

17

RECEIVED
1958 FEB -7 PM 7:53
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

CBS ACR1/WEC2683 TD1(

LONDON 64 8 Q

1206A

PRESSK CBSINC

NEWYX NEWYORK

BUGKE PROMURROW EXNIVEN THANKS MACMILLAN DOPE STOP DOES SMITH KENDRICK SESSION REPLACE OR SUPPLIMENT FLEET STREET ROUND TABLE QUERY FOR LATTER SUGGEST GUARDIAN EDITOR ALLISTAIR HETHERINGTON COMMA MIRROR EDITOR HUGH CUDLIPP COMMA TELEGRAPH EDITOR COLIN COUTE OR DEPUTY DONALD MACLOCHLIN AND SUNDAY EXPRESS EDITOR JOHN JUNOR STOP THESE UNYET APPROACHED IN CASE YOUVE

OTHER PREFERENCES STOP BEAVERBROOK CURRENTLY NASSAU REGARDS

SMITH

RCD CBS TKUD

London Office

CBS MEWS GA PLS

ACR NY CLG

TWX-D ACR17/WEA119

LONDON 128 4 102PM

PSS CBSINC

NY

BURKE FRIENDLY MURROW FOREIGN OFFICE REQUESTED BY NUMBER TEN TO PUT FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BEFORE DECISION ON INTERVIEW REQUEST STOP FIRST WHAT DOES REST OF PROGRAMME CONSIST OF QUERY APPEARANCE OF GAITSKEL FOR INSTANCE NOT CONSIDERED APPROPRIATE NOR ARE BYE ELECTIONS IN LEWISHAM WARWICK REGARDED QUOTE SUITABLE TOPICS UNQUOTE STOP SECOND HOW WOULD XNXXY INTERVIEW BE CONDUCTED QUERY ITS ASSUMED BY PREARRANGED XXXXXX QUESTION AND ANSWER STOP THIRD HOW MUCH TIME LAG BETWEEN INTERVIEW AND PROGRAMME SHOWING QUERY FOURTH WOULD IT BE POSSIBLE FOR NUMBER TEN TO EDIT BEFORE FINAL SHOWING QUERY THIS CONSIDERED IMPORTANT AND NECESSARY PARA FOREIGN OFFICE BLOKE SAYS HE JUST PASSING ON NUMBER TEN REQUESTS AND AINT RESPONSIBLE FOR THEM STOP SAYS HE TRANSMITTING THROUGH US NSTEAD BRITEMBASSY ONLY TO SAVE TIME REGARDS

SMITH

SENT 812A FEB 4TH END...

RCD THANX

B B C

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

630 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C. NEWS OFFICE
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
TELEPHONE EXECUTIVE 3-1465
CABLES: NEWSCASTS, WASHINGTON

NEW YORK OFFICE
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 7-0656
CABLES: BROADCASTS, NEW YORK

June 29th, 1957.

Mr. Ed. Murrow,
CBS
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22.

Dear Ed:

Thank you very much indeed for your contribution yesterday to the B.B.C's salute to CBS. We were all most appreciative, particularly since you had only just returned from Yugoslavia. It was most kind.

Yours sincerely,

Barrie

(Barrie Thorne)
North American Representative

London Office

MAY 2, 1957

SMITH
COLUMBIA
LONDON

MURROW SAYS APOLOGETICALLY COULDST REQUEST CONNAUGHT HOTEL ONE ~~[illegible]~~ DOUBLE AND ONE ~~[illegible]~~ SINGLE ROOM FOR HOWARD LINDSAY ARRIVING JUNE FOURTH THROUGH JUNE FIFTEENTH AND JUNE TWENTY NINTH THROUGH JULY ELEVENTH. THANKS.

BURKE

414-43

London Office

FYC

RCVD CBW CBS NEWS

GA

TWX ACR D1 WFD416 TD18

LONDON 17 19 1145AM

PRESS CBSINC NY

BURKE FOR SKEDGELL OKAY MAYFLOWER PIECE FOR MURROW

PLEASE BOOK CIRCUIT 1600 GMT

SMITH

done JS

WG S 623A APL 19 1957 ,

RCVD CBS NEWS

London Office

APRIL 2, 1957

URGENT

SMITH
COLUMBIA
LONDON

MURROW SAYS THANKS BUT CANNOT REPEAT NOT USE REPORT

ON CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS BILL. REGARDS.

BURKE

414-710-43

London Office

February 26, 1957

HOWARD K. SMITH
COLUMBIA
LONDON

MR MURROW SAYS SORRY TO BOTHER YOU BUT WOULDST ASK PUBLISHERS AIRMAIL TWO COPIES ALLENBROOK DIARY STOP THANKS YOU AND STAFF FOR ALL YOUR HELP. REGARDS.

BURKE

414-43
fc

CBS R$89 CBS RADIO NEWS GA PLS

London office

AMN CABLE AND RADIO CALLING

TWX/ACRD54 WEC3128/TD445

LONDON 29 15 1147P

PRESS CBSINC NY

BURKE PROMURROW EXNIVEN WILL MAKE CHURCHILL MACMILLAN REQUESTS STOP CHARWELL ANSWERING SUNDAY STOP THINK OXFORD EXCELLENT BUT MUST MAKE ESTABLISHING SHOTS NEXT THURSDAYS DEBATE REGARDS

SMITH

UX 716P EST FEB 15 1957

RECD OK TU

London office

FEBRUARY 14, 1957

COLUMBIA
LONDON

KINDURROW PROMIVEN PLEASE TELL LADY SALISBURY ALREADY HAVE DINNER ENGAGEMENT SUNDAY NITE STOP SEX GREATLY REGRET THEREFORE CANNOT ACCEPT HER INVITATION. REGARDS,

BURKE

414-43

fc

London Office

Copy

FEBRUARY 12, 1957

COLUMBIA

LONDON

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ PROMIVEN EDMURROW WOULD LIKE BRIEF INTERVIEW WITH LORD SALISBURY NEXT WEEK IF YOU CAN ARRANGE. REGARDS.

BURKE

414-43

fc

London Office

2/7/57

PRESS

COLUMBIA LONDON

PROMIVEN EDMURROW WANT SMITH KENDRICK IN ADDITION FLEET STREET STOP

ASSUME SUGGESTIONS ROUNDTABLE REPRESENT CONCENSUS SMITH YOU WHICH

CASE ENTIRELY ACCEPTABLE REGARDS

BURKE

CHARGE TO SIN

London Office

February 6, 1957

URGENT

PAUL NIVEN
CBS
LONDON

MURROW SAYS HOLD EVERYTHING STOP BRITISH OFFICIALS HERE INSIST UPON TELEPHONING LONDON TOMORROW MORNING IN FINAL EFFORT UNSCRAMBLE STOP WILL GIVE YOU DEFINITE WORD TELEPHONICALLY TOMORROW REGARDS.

BURKE

414-43
fe

London Office

FEBRUARY 4, 1957

PRESS

COLUMBIA

LONDON

SMITH EXMURROW FOLLOWING ANSWERS FOR FOREIGN OFFICE FIRST GENERAL CONTENT OF PROGRAM WILL BE REFLECTIVE BRITISH ATTITUDE REGARDING ANGLOAMERICAN RELATIONS STOP UNPLAN USE ~~XXXXXXXX~~ GAITSKEL DO PLAN USE LEWISHAM AND OXFORD ~~XXXX~~ UNION DEBATE ALSO PROBABLY ROUND TABLE LOBBY CORRESPONDENTS PLUS INTERVIEWS EDITORS SECOND PREARRANGED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS AGREEABLE ~~XXX~~ THIRD TIME LAG APPROXIMATELY TEN DAYS ~~OR~~ four NO REPEAT NO POSSIBILITY NUMBER TEN EDITING ALTHOUGH WE PREPARED AS USUAL ELIMINATE COMPLETELY ANY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS WHICH THEY REGARD IMPROPERLY OR INADEQUATELY STATED STOP THIS APPLIES COURSELY ONLY TO NUMBER TEN INTERVIEW STOP PERSONAL FOR YOU THESE CONDITIONS TOUGHER THAN NASSER OR CHOUENLAI WHAT GIVES REGARDS AND THANKS

BURKE

SEE IT NOW

202-550-43

London office

JUNE 25, 1956

PRESS

KENDRICK
COLUMBIA
LONDON

MURROW SAYS X 7:45 HIATUS STARTS MONDAY JULY 2

WITH COLLINGWOOD SUBBING. REGARDS

BURKE

414-43

A

RECEIVED
1956 JUN 25 PM 12:00
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

L

PL ACKCBSINC NY

R 1 CBSNY

O

CBS ACR2/NM224/TD267

LONDON 16/15 25 441P

PRESS CBSINC

NEWYORK

BURKE PROMURROW PLEASE ADVISE WHEN 745 HIATUSING AND WHO SUBBING

REGARDS

KENDRICK

745

London Office

T

CBSINC NY

RECEIVED
1956 JUN 15 PM 1:42
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

CBS ACR3/NM2535 TD328

LONDON 37 15 512P

PRESS CBSINC

NYK

BURKE PROMURROW HEADLINE IN LOCAL PRESS OTHER DAY SAYING QUOTE IKE WALKS UNQUOTE HAS PROVOKED GOOD BRITISH SOURCE INTO SAYING QUOTE THATS FINE BUT WE WANT TO KNOW WILL HE RUN QUERY UNQUOTE

KENDRICK

KR 1124A JUNE 15/56

From — A. Woolhead. S.C.R.E. Baldrey

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Broadcasting House, London, W.1

TELEPHONE: WELBECK 4468 CABLES: BROADCASTS, LONDON
INLAND TELEGRAMS: BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

26. 4. 1956

Dear Mr Ed Munroe.

The enclosed letters of introduction for my Nephew Dr J.A. BALDREY Bsc Hons. on his arrival in New York arrived just too late for him to collect before departure on S.S. Ryndham yesterday, due to late request for same. Perhaps your secretary would be so kind as to see he receives same on his arrival in New York on 5th May st.

John is 26 years of age, single and taking up an appointment with Dupont's in Memphis Tennessee He leaves behind a rather anxious widowed Mother, being an only Son. He was educated at Bedford Modern School where he saw many American Airmen during the war. He has done his own National Service in R.A.F. and built his Mother a T/V set when he returned home. He is seen in snap next to empty chair (sitting). The person standing near porch you may possibly recall as one of the SCRE's (self) who had

much pleasure in assisting you with your wartime despatches, which were sent with such uncertainty as to whether the next one would go.

I would like to take this opportunity of letting you know that we still take great pleasure in recalling the sunnier aspects of 'those days' and that farewell party when the unprecedented, and never to be repeated happened, — A Ribbon Mic. was signed out from B.B.C. on an indefinite tenure. I'm sure it must still recall many 'a moment' of high tension.

With happiest memories and every good wish from

'An Sciré'

A. Woolhead

106 Spur Road. Orpington Kent. Eng.

A gay colourful procession with Beauty Queen etc provides its regular Whitsuntide fun for Kiddies and collection for those in hospitals.

Known as the "Fifteens Association" it has raised thousands of pounds.

An Air raid Warden at Post 15 during the war had an idea it might be possible to arrange for some local amusement to Kiddies while Air raid watch was still kept during the Blitz, little thinking what the eventual out come of a kindly thought would be.

CBS NEWS
26 Hallam Street, London W1 Langham 1166-1167

LONDON BUREAU

25th April, 1956.

Dear Bob,

This is to introduce Mr. J.A. Baldrey, a nephew of one of the Senior Control Room Engineers at Broadcasting House, without whose help CBS would not be able to perform in London.

We shall be very grateful indeed if you could arrange for Mr. Baldrey to be shown round the CBS studios and anything else in which he is interested.

With many thanks and best wishes,

London Office Manager.

Mr. R.C. Rheineck,
Chief Engineer,
CBS News,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

CBS NEWS
26 Hallam Street, London W1 Langham 1166-1167

LONDON BUREAU

25th April, 1956.

Dear Mr. Tall,

This is to introduce Mr. J.A. Baldrey, a nephew of one of the Senior Control Room Engineers at Broadcasting House, without whose help CBS would not be able to perform in London.

We shall be very grateful indeed if you could arrange for Mr. Baldrey to be shown round the CBS studios and anything else in which he is interested.

With many thanks,

Yours sincerely,

Elizabeth Andrews

London Office Manager.

Mr. Joe Tall,
Radio Engineering Division,
CBS News,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

f. On Same Ship. - SS Ryndham - as John Baldrey

COLONIAL SCHEMES CLIMB OU

For the First Time in Eight Years

"Evening News" Political Correspondent

FOR the first time in its eight years' history, the Colonial Development Corporation has made a profit. There was a surplus in 1955 of £409,233, after £307,000 had been paid in Colonial Office interest. The peak loss was in 1952, when the deficit reached £3,805,000. In 1953 the loss was £1,303,000 and in 1954 £511,000.

But Lord Reith, chairman of the corporation, reporting to the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, to-day, foresees trouble due to the Government's higher loan charges. Colonial Office interest rates increased four times in 1955.

COMMITMENTS They Were Rash

The report comments: "Henceforth annual interest charge on present capital advances will build up steeply to over £1 million in 1960, and will get near £2 million in 1964.

"Having struggled out of the red, the Colonial Development Corporation must go on raising its net revenue each year to stay there. Until it has built up its own reserve there can be no let-up, it would seem, on a strict profitability criterion for new jobs, however desirable."

The report condemns pre-1951 commitments "rashly undertaken or badly managed, abandoned wholly (some 20) or in part." It says that losses before the corporation spread into world-wide operations were last year provisionally assessed at £6,269,468.

At the end of 1955, special losses were assessed at £8,020,441 which, in the corporation's view, should be converted into an equity capital of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the new International Finance Corporation.

£1 MILLION GEMS IN LUGGAGE

MAN IS QUESTIONED

DAKAR, French West Africa, Wednesday.

DIAMONDS valued at more than £1,000,000 were found hidden in an Austrian traveller's luggage, Customs officials reported here.

The man—identified only as "Schreibber"—was detained for questioning. He was reported to be on his way from Monrovia to Paris.—A.P.

They're Off to the Top of the 'Empire State'

"Evening News" Reporter

PUTTING the last-minute touches to their packing this afternoon in a house in Wembley were Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Isaacs who sail in the liner Ryndam to-night for New York to pick up a rolling pin at the top of the Empire State Building.

This trip is a prize from the Michael Miles "Take Your Pick" programme on independent television. Mr. and Mrs. Isaacs had to discover the whereabouts of several portions of their ticket to America in order to collect the rolling pin.

Clues were given and viewers were invited to write in and help them. Some 33,000 postcards were received as a result.

Mrs. Janice Isaacs, who is 20 and has been married for only six months, said to-day that she has been on a "clothes buying spree."

The prize covers the cost of the boat trip and gives the Isaacs £100 to spend. However, Mr. Isaacs, 33-year-old engineering company director, said they have extended their trip to include a visit to Chicago, where they have friends.

They will also visit Washington and the Niagara Falls.

BEAUTY GIRL HANGED

Eighteen-year-old Heidi Heerman, runner-up in a recent "Miss Hamburg" beauty contest, hanged herself in her room in Hamburg.—B.U.P.

EDWARD G's SON IN HOSPITAL

HE TAKES OVERDOSE OF SLEEPING PILLS

From JOHN GOLD

NEW YORK, Wednesday.

EDWARD G. ROBINSON, JNR., 23-year-old son of the film tough guy, is in a Los Angeles hospital after swallowing an overdose of sleeping tablets.

Before he collapsed Robinson telephoned a friend, who called the police. They found the actor's son unconscious with an empty bottle and 114 sleeping pills scattered beside him. He was taken to hospital, where his condition is described as fair.

In New York, where he is appearing in a play, his father said he had spoken to him a few days ago "and I had no inkling he felt like this."

GRONCHI VISITS PARIS

Signor Gronchi, the Italian President, arrived in Paris to-day for a four-day State visit.—A.P.

Everywhere Franzella And Ros

Rosalind (left) and Franzella Hill take Louise the lamb for a walk.

Louise loves a bottle.

LOUISE T GOES FOR

FRANZELLA AND ROSALI . . . a lamb just like Ma zella and Rosalind go, the

Franzella, aged six, and Rosalind, who is four, were given the lamb to look after when they stayed at a farm near Folkestone at Easter. They became so attached to it that their parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Hill, allowed them to take it back to their home at Northumberland-road, New Barnet.

Now the lamb named Louise by the children, drinks two pints of milk a day, and sleeps in the garden-shed.

ON A LEAD

During the day it goes for walks with Franzella and Rosalind. It trots happily along the streets with a collar around its neck and a lead attached.

When the weather is bad, Louise the lamb spends her days in Mr and Mrs. Hill's hairdressing shop in Church Hill-road, East Barnet.

"Doesn't that poodle look like a lamb!" say the customers. Then they find how right they are.

Said Mrs. Hill: "The children are so fond of Louise that they would like to keep her for good, but she'll have to go back to the farm in a few months' time. When she does, we'll all be going to see her often."

OFF THE SCENT

The Eastern Region has had to cancel Sunday's scheduled rail and road excursion to the Lincolnshire bulb fields as the flowers are not yet in bloom.

£3,000,000 TUNNEL

Estimate Now £8,000,000

Urging support for Greenwich Council's plea for more publicity on the need for a duplicate Blackwall Tunnel the General Purposes Committee will report to Bethnal Green Council to-morrow. "The estimated cost of this scheme in 1937-38 was £3,000,000 and is to-day nearly £8,000,000. With steadily rising costs this estimate will be greatly exceeded the longer the scheme is delayed."

OUT OF THE RED

Rosalind Go . . . .

THE LAMB OR A WALK

SALIND HILL have a little lamb
e Mary's. For everywhere Fran-
the lamb is sure to go too.

LABOUR 'NO' TO EXPELLED 12

THE Labour group controlling Camberwell Council have refused to reinstate 12 expelled councillors who won their appeal to the Labour Party National Executive against expulsion.

The councillors were expelled for opposing a rents scheme and a committee of inquiry set up by the Labour Party National Executive recommended they should be reinstated.

But the Group claim that the councillors before winning their appeal, were planning to contest eight key wards where a split Labour vote might have given the seats to the Conservatives. Alderman G. Burden, leader of Camberwell Council, said: "We felt the matter should be reported back to the National Executive."

BOTTLED BEER

It's Going Up

There will be no general increase in the price of draught beer, the London Brewers' Council says, but London brewery companies will take individual action in raising the prices of certain of their lower price bottled beers. The wholesale price will be adjusted so as to allow the retailers a substantial share of the increase.

THIEF BEATS UP MAN IN BEDROOM

He is Taken To Hospital

A WALTHAMSTOW fruiterer who jumped out of bed to struggle with an intruder, at his shop and home at Warwick-road, Highham Hill, early to-day was injured in the fight.

The fruiterer, 25-year-old Mr. Eric Jones, was awakened by the light of a torch flashing across his face. He struggled with a man who broke free and struck him two blows on the head with a brick.

Mr. Jones was taken to the Connaught Hospital for treatment and allowed to go home later.

Gravesend Has A Place In U.S. History

WHEN celebrations are held next year to mark the 350th anniversary of the founding of the State of Virginia, U.S.A., the Kent borough of Gravesend, with which it has a close link, will be represented.

The Rector and Rural Dean of Gravesend (the Rev. Selwyn Gummer) has accepted an invitation.

Gravesend is tied with Virginia through Pocahontas, the Red Indian princess who saved John Smith, father of the colony, which Sir Walter Raleigh founded in Virginia, from being killed by Indian braves.

Later she came to England with John Rolfe, one of the English settlers, was received at the Court of James I and died on May 2, 1617, on the eve of leaving Gravesend for home.

She is buried in St. George's Chapel of Unity, Gravesend, formerly the parish church.

In the church, now a shrine to Pocahontas, are two memorial windows given by the Dames of Virginia.

60 FIREMEN FIGHT CITY OFFICE BLAZE

Sixty firemen from City and Central London stations rushed to Aldersgate-street, City, last night where a policeman had found the offices of a number of firms, including a furrier's and an education film strip manufacturer's, ablaze.

Some firemen dragged hoses up the stairs and others fought the outbreak from ladders. Traffic was held up. Considerable damage was caused to the three upper floors of the four-storey building.

Don't Try To Bluff The British People

AMERICANS TELL B AND K

From JOHN GOLD

NEW YORK, Wednesday.

THE activities of Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Kruschev are getting considerable attention in the U.S. Press, which is clearly impressed by Britain's icy treatment of the visiting Russians.

Commenting on Kruschev's decision to wave the hydrogen bomb in his Birmingham speech, the *New York Times* says: "They have got tough and they seem rattled.

Speculating on the reasons for their bewilderment, the *Times* says: "Eyes that are not used to the light of freedom are understandably taken aback by its glare. It is a harsh, merciless light. There is no protection against it.

"A well-bred Briton has the best manners in the world, but he is no flatterer. He is not afraid to say what he thinks or to ask blunt questions. He is not frightened by threats even of hydrogen bombs."

The tabloid *New York Daily News* says: "We would like to remark that if the Kremlin is trying to run a bluff on Britain it has cut out quite a job for itself.

ATTACK On Chaplin

Other sections of the Press accused Charlie Chaplin of entering into a "mutual admiration society" with B and K.

T hecomedian, a favourite target of American reporters, was singled out for attack after he chatted with the two Russians at Claridges last night.

"Chaplin, Krush exchange rave notices," said the Hearst tabloid *New York Daily Mirror* in heavy black headlines.

Frank Conniff, an American news agency reporter, claimed to have eavesdropped on their talk when he was mistaken for a British security officer. He said that in addition to B and K and the comedian, the only other persons in the room beside himself were Mrs Chaplin and a Russian translator.

Conniff said Chaplin told Kruschev: "Your noble words will live in history . . . if they will only listen to your words everything will be well."

In reply, Kruschev is alleged to have made such remarks as "You are a genius' and "We love your pictures even though they repudiated you."

She Will Crown a Queen

A Swedish model, Miss Zsasa Brandon-Cox, will crown this year's Carnival Queen of Clacton-on-Sea. She is married to an Englishman and they live in Blaxhall, Suffolk.

Now The Army Attacks Stalin

Moscow, Wednesday.

THE official publication of the Soviet Ministry of Defence accuses Stalin of leaving Russia wide open to German attack, despite warnings of Soviet intelligence.

The publication, *Military Messenger*, publicly accuses Stalin for the first time of failure to keep Russian alert against German attacks.

It says he was responsible for the industrial unpreparedness which deprived Russia of the necessary weapons and munitions.

Diplomatic observers said the *Military Messenger* is the most authoritative medium for destroying myths of Stalin's invincible military genius, because the Ministry of Defence is headed by Marshal Zhukov considered in Moscow Russia's greatest military hero of the last war.

They believe the criticism of Stalin reflects personal experiences of Zhukov, who led the Russian armies' victory march from Moscow to Berlin.

London Office

APRIL 17, 1956

PRESS

SMITH
COLUMBIA
LONDON

MURROW SAYS COULDST AIRMAIL APRIL ISSUE

LLOYDS BANK PUBLICATION. REGARDS.

BURKE

414-43

London Office

HOWARD K. SMITH, *Chief European Correspondent*

7th March 1956

No Ans.

Dear Ed,

It occurs to me that if you want a brilliant and articulate British M.P. for any kind of interview on present stresses, the future Labour Foreign Minister is now in New York. He is Dennis Healey, M.P. for Leeds, who has been on a SIN transatlantic parliament show before. He can be reached at British Information Services, 30 Rockefeller Plaza. Just an idea.

Best wishes,

Howard

Howard K. Smith.

Mr. Edward Murrow,
CBS News,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Burke
London Office

FEBRUARY 13, 1956

HOWARD K. SMITH
HOTEL SAMIRAMIS
CAIRO, EGYPT

MURROW SAYS HAVE SEEN ENTIRE NASSER INTERVIEW

WHICH IS SUPERB THANKS REGARDS.

BURKE

Burke
London Office

January 24, 1956.

PRESS

COLUMBIA, LONDON

BURDETT MURROW SAYS SOMETIME DURING PAST TWO WEEKS BBCS WOODROW

WYATT CONDUCTED INTERVIEWS WITH BENGURION AND NASSER PLEASE

OBTAIN SCRIPTS AND CABLE ME SUBSTANCE OF QUESTIONS ONLY DO NOT
REQUIRE THEIR ANSWERS THANKS

BURKE

414-43

London Office Burke

NOVEMBER 18, 1955

HOWARD K. SMITH
COLUMBIA
LONDON

MURROW SAYS INFORMATIVELY HAVE SHIPPED

FIVE CHURCHILL ALBUMS IN CARE LONDON OFFICE

STOP AIRMAILING LETTER OF INTENDED RECIPIENTS

AND WOULD BE GRATEFUL IF YOU COULD ARRANGE

FOR DUE DELIVERY.

BURKE

52-043

London Burke Office

SEPTEMBER 30, 1955

COLBROSYS
LONDON

PRO VAN OCUR MURROW SAYS THANKS EGYPTIAN BACKGROUNDER WHICH USING TONIGHT. REGARDS. ~~BURKE~~

BURKE

444-43
fe

Burke
London Office

SEPTEMBER 21, 1955

MCCLURE
COLUMBIA
LONDON

MURROW SAYS BROOKS PETERS NEW YORK OFFICE

SAYS PETERS IS AT HOTEL GEORGE CINQ IN PARIS

TODAY OR EXCELSIOR HOTEL IN ROME TOMORROW.

BURKE

414-43

RECEIVED
1935 SEP 21 PM 12:01
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

M

Paris or on way to Rome
George V - Paris
Excelsior - Rome
Athens - amy hours.

CBS ACR 4 NM1207
U
LONDON 33 21 515P
PSS COLUMBIA NEWYORK

BURKE FOR MURROW EXMCCLURE ETHIOPIAN PUBLIC RELATIONS MAN BROOKS PETERS UNCONTACTED US STOP APPREICATE ANY INFORMATION WHERE HE REACHABLE SINCE ETHIOPIAN LONDON EMBASSY HAS NO VISAS FOR US REGARDS

SMITH

Burke
London Office

AUGUST 23, 1955

HOWARD K. SMITH
COLUMBIA
LONDON

KNOW NOTHING ABOUT WALSINGHAM TOMB OPENING

AND NOT AGREED TO COVER IT STOP ASSUME DAY

ADVISE YOU REGARDING POSSIBILITY JOINT BBC

VENTURE STOP REGARDS MURROW

BURKE

cc: Mr. Day

London Office
Smith, H.K

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
EUROPEAN OFFICES
26 HALLAM STREET, LONDON, W.1

OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN DIRECTOR
HOWARD K. SMITH

TELEPHONE LANGHAM 1166 & 1167
TELEGRAMS COLBROSYS LONDON

June 9. '55

Dear Ed:

The picture looks more like John C. Daley, but in case you haven't got this yet, here it is.

Had lunch with R.T. yesterday. He seems to like you, for some reason.

Hope to see you at the Big Four -- providing I get there.

Love to Jess and John.

Alex -

Press Clippings

COLUMBIA RECORDS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

799 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK · CIRCLE 5-7300

GODDARD LIEBERSON
Executive Vice-President

June 20, 1955

Dear Ed:

It seems unlikely to me that you could have missed this, but just in case, this old subscriber to the Statesman and Nation sends it on to you with his compliments.

All best.

Sincerely,

God

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Enc:

GL/fp

Burke
London Office

JUNE 1, 1955

COLUMBIA
LONDON

MURROW ASKS PLEASE ADVISE CYRIL MADDEN THAT

TRUMAN KINE IS BEST WE HAVE DUE TECHNICAL

DIFFICULTIES TRANSMISSION FROM INDEPENDENCE.

BURKE

52-032

Smith, H K
London Office

RECEIVED
1955 MAY 19 PM 12:33
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

T

CBS ACR3 NJ1569 TD443

LONDON 31/30 19 516PM

PRESS COLUMBIA

NEWYORK

BURKE MURROW BUTLER INVITES YOU LUNCH STANSTEAD HALL MONDAY 1.45 STOP MORRISON APPOINTMENT 1030AM MONDAY STOP MY OPINION IT WISER NOT GIVE BROADCAST DAILY MAIL REGARDS

SMITH

CJ 1130AM MAY 19

London office Burke

MAY 17, 1955

PRESS

SMITH
COLUMBIA
LONDON

MURROW SAYS IF YOU RECOMMEND AGREE IN

PRINCIPLE MUGGRIDGE INTERVIEW. REGARDS

BURKE

RECEIVED
1955 MAY 16 PM 5:09
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

V

CBS/ACR6 NJ268/TD344

LONDON 30 16 426PM

COLUMBIA

NEWYORK

BURKE PROMURROW MUGGRIDGE REQUEST 15 MIN TELEVISION INTERVIEW YOU WHICH FILMED IN ADVANCE ON SUBJECT ART OF TELEVISION INTERVIEWING STOP IS THERE AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE QUERY REGARDS SMITH

S6ACR JP/355P-EST

London Office Burke

5/27/55

PRESS

COLUMBIA, LONDON

SMITH EXMURROW UNLESS YOU COUNSEL OTHERWISE WOULD PREFER DAILY MAIL NOT REPRINT DAILY BROADCASTS FROM LONDON ELECTION PERIOD SINCE DIFFICULT WRITE TWO AUDIENCES SIMULTANEOUSLY

BURKE

414-710-43

RECEIVED
1955 MAY 16 AM 10:38
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

M

CBS ACR1/NJ221/TD262

LONDON 23 16 316P

PRESS COLUMBIA

NEWYORK

BURKE MURROW DAILY MAIL ANXIOUS REPRINT MURROWS DAILY BROADCASTS FROM LONDON IN ELECTION PERIOD WOULD LIKE ANSWER XXXXXXXX SWEEK HOW

SMITH

Smith, Howard K.

MAY 16, 1955

HOWARD K. SMITH
COLUMBIA
LONDON

MURROW WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR SETTING UP APPOINTMENTS FOR HIM RECORD INTERVIEWS BUTLER AND MORRISON MONDAY MAY 23, TUESDAY MAY 24 RESPECTIVELY. THANKS.

BURKE

414-710-43
fe

Burke
London Office

APRIL 28, 1955

Columbia
~~[illegible]~~
LONDON

MURROW ASKS FIVE MINUTE RECORDING MACMILLAN TINGE OPTIMISM REACTION WASHINGTON ATTITUDES FAR EASTERN DEVELOPMENTS STOP CONFIRM AND ORDER LINES WHEN READY.

~~BAT~~ BURKE

414-710-43

Smith Howard K.

MARCH 31, 1955

HOWARD K. SMITH
CBS
LONDON

MURROW ASKS YOU ORDER SELF UP FOR 7:45 RECORDING IF CHURCHILL STORY CONFIRMED.

REGARDS,

BURKE

411-710-43
fo

Smith, Howard K

RECEIVED
1955 MAR 10 AM 10:53
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

CBS ACR3 CCX355 TD295

LONDON 77 10 338PM

PS COLUMBIA

NEWYORK

BURKE FOR MURROW THIS BEEN REPORTED WRONGLY SO OFTEN IM CHARY OF IT BUT INFORMATIVELY ANYHOW SOURCE IN TEN DOWNING STREET ADVISES BE SURE REMAIN LONDON NEXT MONTH AS CHURCHILL DECIDING RESIGN THEN OR NEVER STOP SOURCE REMARKED WHAT I NOTED IN PRIVATE SESSION WITH CHURCHILL FEW WEEKS BACK THAT HE NEVER BEEN GLOOMIER BUT SAYS THAT NOT DUE WORLD SITUATION BUT DUE FACING THIS DECISION QUOTE FOR GOOD OF PARTY UNQUOTE ENDIT

SMITH

CJ 1052AM MARCH 10 1955

Smith, Howard

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
EUROPEAN OFFICES
26 HALLAM STREET, LONDON, W.1

OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN DIRECTOR
HOWARD K. SMITH

TELEPHONE LANGHAM 1166 & 1167
TELEGRAMS COLBROSYS LONDON

8th March, 1955.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS News,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Dear Ed,

I add to your heavy mail only because I have promised a couple of people I would do so.

First, David Astor, whose contribution to the show you may have seen by now, begged that I express his gratitude for letting him be on it. I told him our gratitude exceeded his. I thought he did well. He hopes to see you next time you are here.

Second, Steve Laird says to remember him if you have a job abroad going. He would like to be a stringer, but would want a guarantee. I told him I did not think CBS was guarantee-minded at present, but that Kendrick had made himself so much as stringer in Vienna that CBS had to hire him to save money. Steve's next letter did not tumble to that hint; he did not suggest trying Vienna, so I have no suggestion to make. Anyhow, I promised I would tell you.

Best wishes,

Howard

Howard K. Smith.

Smith, Howard
London Office

March 8, 1955

Dear Howard:

This is in answer to yours of February 23rd. As you know, and I assume the BBC boys may know; I have no control or influence when it comes to official relations between CBS and BBC. So far as SEE IT NOW and PERSON TO PERSON are concerned the position is this:

1. We know about the deal with the BBC for the PERSON TO PERSON kines.
2. We have made a deal with Bernstein for the cinema showing of your South African piece.
3. I have had informal conversations with Bernstein about possible use of PERSON TO PERSON, but there is no deal nor any agreement, nor none will be made without your approval.
4. The BBC can certainly see the kines we send you and their boys here in New York can see them all at any time.

I am entirely at one with you when it comes to over-all relations with the BBC. I know from experience that you lean more heavily on them than most people here realize, and I think you may safely count upon Fred, Johnny, Jesse, and myself not to do anything in relation with these two shows which will in any way embarrass your relations with the boys at Broadcasting House.

I have heard via the grapevine that you may be coming over to labor in the TV vineyard this summer. I hope this is true.

My best thanks to you and your crew for all the help when we were over on the Nehru job.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Howard K. Smith
Columbia Broadcasting System
26 Hallam Street
London, W.1
England
rh
cc: Messrs. Friendly, Zousmer

P.S. You ought to know that various people, Bernstein, Howard Marshall, and others who plan to engage in commercial television have been sending people to us to observe how we operate. In such cases where time permits we are extending to them the same courtesies we have to BBC people.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
EUROPEAN OFFICES
26 HALLAM STREET, LONDON, W.1

OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN DIRECTOR
HOWARD K. SMITH

TELEPHONE LANGHAM 1166 & 1167
TELEGRAMS COLBROSYS LONDON

23rd February, 1955.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS News,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Dear Ed,

Five department heads of BBC-TV have just had me to lunch. They are worried about worsened relations with CBS. Specifically, they would like to do more business with Murrow. They want to see all SIN kinescopes and would like to use at least one SIN per quarter year. I tentatively gave them permission to see the kines of SIN we receive here. Is this all right?

Another point, there is confusion as to your relations with Bernstein. The papers here recently gave the impression that Bernstein has a kind of option on all SINs for his theater chain. On the other hand, the BBC has a note from its man in New York quoting you as saying there is no overall arrangement, and the BBC can use any SIN it asks for and you agree to. Which is true?

Frankly, Ed, I am anxious to encourage all the intercourse (commercial, that is) with BBC possible. Cast your thoughts back and you will recall how much we lean on them for services now taken for granted. On the other hand, I have met many of the private TV people, and- except for Bob Heller- I am not favorably impressed. I would like to keep on leaning on the BBC a lot and on the private people little.

Continued:

Edward R. Murrow. 23.2.55.

I promised to ask the above questions, and to convey their general sentiments of goodwill towards CBS, whom they say with all appearance of honesty, they much prefer dealing with to NBC.

All the best,

Howard

Howard K. Smith.

cc: Mr. Fred W. Friendly.

Smith
London Office

RECEIVED
1955 FEB 18 PM 5:38
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

1

V

CBS/ACR5/NO2821/TD568/

LONDON 29/27 18 1011P

EX

COLUMBIA

NYK

BURKE PROFRIENDLY EXKENDRICK BBC TONIGHT USED LAST 8-1/2 MINUTES OF MURROW NEHRU ON QUOTE HOME AND ABROAD UNQUOTE PROGRAM STOP SOUNDED PRETTY GOOD REGARDS

SMITH

KW 531P FEB 18, 1955

Smith, Howard
London Office

FEBRUARY 4, 1955

SMITH
COLUMBIA
LONDON

EX MURROW THANKS CANNOT DINE SUNDAY BUT

MONDAY WOULD BE SWELL.

REGARDS

BURKE

SEE IT NOW
202-550-43

RECEIVED
1955 FEB -4 PM 12:38
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

CT

CBS ACR2 CCB2074 TD435

LONDON 59 4 510PM

PS COLUMBIA

NEWYORK

BURKE FOR MURROW HILLS CAR WITH CHAUFFEUR WHO KNOWS YOU WILL MEET YOU LONDON AIRPORT SUNDAY STOP REGRET I CANNOT BE THERE AS KENDRICK STILL AWAY AND MY SUNDAY OVERLOADED WITH ASSIGNMENTS LATELY STOP IF FREE COULD YOU HAVE VERY INFORMAL DINNER WITH BENNIE ME AND ALEX SUNDAY EVENING WHEN KENDRICK WILL BE BACK QUERY

SMITH

CJ 1235PM FEB 4 1955

P2 CBS

Smith, Howard
London Office

FEBRUARY 4, 1955

PRESS

SMITH
COLUMBIA
LONDON

EX MURROW
WILL NOT REPEAT NOT APPEAR PERSONALLY

OPPENHEIMER PIECE STOP OKAY INFORM

INQUIRERS I AM COMING INTERVIEW NEHRU

FOR SEE IT NOW STOP WOULD LIKE INTERVIEW

YOU FOR MONDAYS SEVEN FORTY*FIVE IF

CONVENIENT STOP PRINCIPALLY WOULD LIKE

SPEND TIME YOU AND KENDRICK STOP

REGARDS AND THANKS

BURKE

SEE IT NOW
~~XXXXX~~
202-550-43

FDCBS NY GA PLS

TWX ACRD8/NO2064/TD8

LONDON 34 1028A FEB 4TH 1955

PRESS COLUMBIA

NEWYORK

BURKE FOR MURROW ISNT THERE SOMETHING WE CAN PREARRANGE TO EASE YOUR TIME QUERY INCIDENTALLY VERA BARRY PHONED TO REVEAL SHE AND HALF BBC KNEW ALL ABOUT YOUR PLANS REGARDS

SMITH

MR S552A FEB 4TH 1955

RECD CBS NY TU AND END

T

RECEIVED
1952 FEB -4 AM 10:49
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

CBS ACR1 NO2276 TD295

LONDON 21 4 329PM

PRESS COLUMBIA

NEWYORK

BURKE FOR MURROW BBC SCREENING OPPENHEIMER MONDAY NIGHT AND BEG YOU PERSONALLY APPEAR INTRODUCE FILM HOW REGARDS

SMITH.

CJ 1044AM FEB 4 1955

PSE ACK...

MR S656A FEB 4TH 1955

TWX ACRD10/NO2115/TD39

LONDON 25 1127A FEB 4TH 1955

PRESS COLUMBIA

NEWYORK

BURKE FOR MURROW INFORMATIVELY LONDON SUNDAY PAPER KNOWS YOUR PLAN AND PHONED TO ASK YOUR PURPOSE STOP WE PLEADED IGNORANCE REGARDS

SMITH

MR S658A FEB 4TH

SENT 2 CABLE PLS ACK

CBZ CBS NY RECD OK

Smith, Howard K.
Burke
London Office

FEBRUARY 1, 1955

HOWARD K. SMITH
COLUMBIA, LONDON

EXMURROW PROSMITH CONFIDENTIALLY AM ARRIVING LONDON SUNDAY FEBRUARY 6 PAN AMERICAN FLIGHT 100 FOR INTERVIEW WITH NEHRU WEDNESDAY MORNING THE NINTH STOP WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR RESERVING SMALL SUITE AT CONNAUGHT STOP PLANNING LEAVE FOR NEW YORK AGAIN NIGHT OF NINTH.

REGARDS,

BURKE

414-710-43

Smith, Howard K.
London Office

November 16, 1954

Dear Howard:

I thought you might be interested in the general reaction to the excellent interview you did with Sir Anthony Eden for SEE IT NOW.

A number of people have praised the item in the highest terms and the general feeling is that it was a considerable contribution to better understanding.

As you know, I have had an opportunity to talk with Sir Anthony on several occasions, but I never saw him to better advantage. This was the best interview of its type that we have ever done.

With best regards,

As ever yours,

Mr. Howard K. Smith
Columbia Broadcasting System
26 Hallam Street
London W1, England

fe

cc: Fred Friendly

Smith, Howard K.
London Office

5

November 10, 1954

Dear Howard:

As you know, we are building a one or two hour radio program for Churchill's birthday with his consent. Having had a little experience in producing "talking" albums and not being totally insensitive to the ethics involved, I hardly think it necessary to reassure you that we will not produce for commercial use an album without the consent of the parties involved.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Howard K. Smith
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
26 Hallam Street
London, W.1
England

rh
cc: Mr. Friendly

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
EUROPEAN OFFICES
26 HALLAM STREET, LONDON, W.1

OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN DIRECTOR
HOWARD K. SMITH

TELEPHONE LANGHAM 1166 & 1167
TELEGRAMS COLBROSYS LONDON

27th. October, 1954.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
"See It Now",
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Dear Ed,

There is a persistent rumor here to the effect that the Churchill recordings Fred has requested some people here to dig out and have dubbed are to be used in an album to be commercially sold. As Fred has never said anything to me at all about this, I have kept out of it. But now we are all getting worried by this rumor.

If this is so, I hope he has a clearance from the BBC and Churchill. For it seems to me we could be sued for this. In any case it would very badly affect our relations.

If this is not so, I apologize for being suspicious. But it is an important matter. Could you let me have a line on this.

Best wishes,

Howard

Howard K. Smith.

Smith Howard
London Office

TO SEND A REPLY
CALL
PLAZA 9-6189
551 MADISON AVENUE

RECEIVED AT
MG

1954 OCT 21 PM 12:50

7

ACR29/CCX302/TD482

LONDON 50 21 507P

EDWARD MURROW 580 PARK AVENUE NY

ANSWERING FRIENDLY STOP OPERATION FIREMAN FINE BY ME STOP

BUT IF FIRE CHIEF DOESNT SETTLE BEFORE HAND COUPLE OF LONDON

STAFF SALARY PROBLEMS AND PARIS STAFFING PROBLEM I WRITTEN HIM

ABOUT I WONT EVEN HAVE AN OFFICE TO SAY FAREWELL TO REGARDS

HOWARD SMITH

London office

July 30, 1954

Dear Howard:

I am now on vacation which gives me time to acknowledge your letter of June 8.

This is just a note to say that so far as I know, the re-integration of the news operation is not yet taking place. I have every reason to hope that it will do so at some future date.

Janet and Casey join me in sending greetings to you, Bennie and the kids.

As ever yours,

Mr. Howard K. Smith
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
26 Hallam Street
London, W.1, England

fc

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
EUROPEAN OFFICES
26 HALLAM STREET, LONDON, W.1

OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN DIRECTOR
HOWARD K. SMITH

TELEPHONE LANGHAM 1166 & 1167
TELEGRAMS COLBROSYS LONDON

Mr. Murrow
F-11,
Ted

8th June 1954.

Dear Ted,

I beg to announce to you a change in personal policy, for what it is worth.

Due to pressure of population in my little apartment, I am going to buy a house here, with some garden space for the kids to grow up in. That means that where I have been open to proposals for coming home for several years past, I am no longer so anxious to do so, at least for a couple of years hence. Naturally, I will obey orders on any such matter, but if my personal preference were to have been asked last year it would have been in favor of going home, and now it would be in favour of staying here.

May success bless all your efforts.

Yours,

Howard
Howard K. Smith.

Mr. T. Wells Church,
Director of News,
CBS Radio,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
EUROPEAN OFFICES
26 HALLAM STREET, LONDON, W.1

OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN DIRECTOR
HOWARD K. SMITH

TELEPHONE LANGHAM 1166 & 1167
TELEGRAMS COLBROSYS LONDON

8th June 1954.

Dear Ed,

Our conversation on the phone to-day did me a world of good. I didn't realize how deep a pall Stanton had thrown over us until you lifted it.

On second thought I am for Mickelson. When I think of the kind of individual that might have been put up for the job, the image of Ed Chester forms itself and I think Mickelson would be fine, for what my opinion is worth.

I am not congratulating you on each of your citations as they are announced; we do not have that much stationery in the office. Accept this as a blanket assurance that each of us here takes a personal pride in your accolades.

Love to Janet and Casey whom we hope to see here this summer, maybe?

Best wishes,

Howard

Howard K. Smith.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS Radio,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
EUROPEAN OFFICES
26 HALLAM STREET, LONDON, W.1

OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN DIRECTOR
HOWARD K. SMITH

TELEPHONE LANGHAM 1166 & 1167
TELEGRAMS COLBROSYS LONDON

8th June 1954.

Dear Ed,

Here is a letter from a BBC producer. It explains itself. If you have any plans to come over could you let me know whether you will consider this or not. If you have no plans don't bother to answer, as I have indicated there would be no response in that case.

Best wishes,

Howard

Howard K. Smith.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS Radio,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22 N.Y

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1

TELEVISION CENTRE: WOOD LANE, LONDON, W.12

TELEPHONE: SHEPHERDS BUSH 8030 * TELEGRAMS & CABLES: BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

25th May 1954

Dear Howard,

We are planning our Autumn/Winter series of 'Special Enquiry' programmes, which you may know of, and which has Robert Reid as its usual Commentator. The idea is to take 4 particular social themes - Housing, Illiteracy, Old Age, etc. - and do a tough and honest T.V. Report on them.

In the future the series is to be edited by Sir Gerald Barry, and we had the idea of asking whether Ed Murrow would be interested in taking over from Robert Reid for one particular issue - typing up such an assignment with any trip which he might be making here for C.B.S. between October and March: 'Special Enquiry' is monthly.

Clearly, for very obvious reasons, this is a highly tentative approach, as the unknown factors are so great. But I wondered if you could possibly 'sound' him when next you are writing or speaking - I take it that if anything came of the idea we would ask him to submit some possible subjects. I believe he knows both Sir Gerald Barry and Robert Reid very well.

If you could mention that we had this idea at the back of our minds, and let me know even if it is remotely within the bounds of possibility, I would be most grateful.

In any case it is time we met again. Regards as ever.

Yours sincerely,

Norman

(Norman Swallow)
Television Service

Howard K. Smith, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
26 Hallam Street,
London, W.1.
NS/PJS

HOTEL CORNAVIN
Genève
TÉLÉPHONE : (022) 2 04 30 · TÉLÉGRAMMES : CORNAVINOTEL
DIRECTION

May 5, 1954.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow.

Dear Ed,

The time is approaching when you will make a decision about my returning to the States or not. In the rich prose of our president, I thought you might like to know what is in my heart and on my mind on this occasion.

Frankly, Ed, I am worried about two aspects of moving into a part of your time on the radio.

The first aspect is-- what happens to this staff over here. I talked to Alex about your show the other night and he made me fully aware for the first time what your show means to all the staffers. It is their only real outlet. Sending cables to you is really the only thing they do that gives them genuine journalistic satisfaction. Alex in fact called it the only thing that made the job worth while, and I understand what he means.

Now, I would not use them as you do. In the first place, I do not think I will have a sponsor (or if I have one, I will not have him long), so could not afford it. In the second place, every reporter has his own methods and mine would probably be different. That would, I sincerely fear, cause a considerable demoralizing effect on these boys, and it is something to think about.

Secondly, I am beginning to wonder if you can get away with it. If you were in the autumn of life, I think you might- as Elmer Davis has- get away with dropping some of your burden. But you are still approaching your best years and I do not think anybody is going to let you ease up now-- not the sponsor, not CBS, and after awhile not even the inner voice of E.R.Murrow will permit it.

I strongly suspect that (if a sponsor accepted me) a sponsor would drop me after the minimum period, and would threaten to drop the whole five nights unless he got you back for all five nights. I suspect that CBS would go to work on you, too. And I suspect that after a rest you might feel a yen to be back on full time again yourself.

As to myself, I am not concerned with a sponsor, but with what a sponsor means. I want to be useful and feel it. I have a gnawing fear that there is no real use for me at home at present, while I do feel useful here. Yet I am anxious to come home whenever there is some genuine need for me.

This is all veryindecisive and vacillating, but it is after all a step of some moment to be taking, and I might as well let you know what doubts assail me. None the less, I shall adjust myself to whatever decision you make. If it does not completely satisfy I shall ever be aware that it was I who brought the topic up and forced a decision on you.

I look forward toseeingyou at the Paris meeting on May 17, as I have been told you will be there. All the best,

Howard

Smith, Howard
London Office

PRESS

FEBRUARY 23, 1954

MR. HOWARD K. SMITH
COLBROSYS
LONDON

MURROW REQUESTS THREE HUNDRED WORD CABLER

FOR USE WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 24 ON JOE

MCCARTHY IMPACT INFLUENCE YOUR AREA EUROPE

REQUESTING SAME OTHER POINTS.

ZOUSMER REGARDS.

CHURCH

1-43-

Sent also to Schoenbrun, Kendrick, Downs.

London Office

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
EUROPEAN OFFICES
26 HALLAM STREET, LONDON, W.1

OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN DIRECTOR
HOWARD K. SMITH

TELEPHONE LANGHAM 1166 & 1167
TELEGRAMS COLBROSYS LONDON

12th February 1954.

Dear Ed,

I was interested to learn, in confidence, about a certain honorary degree that has been offered you. This is just to say that Longfellow, Hawthorne, Owen Brewster and myself will be proud to have you amongst us if you decide to accept.

Ted Church may have told you that the 7.45 has been audible in London pretty regularly of late.

With best regards,

Paul Niven

Paul K. Niven.

Mr. Ed Murrow,
CBS Radio,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Smith, Howard K
London Office

November 27, 1953

Dear Howard and Dave:

Fred Painton is going to Paris about the first of the year to do feature pieces for INS. I knew him in Korea where he was working for the United Press. I have never heard Fred on the air and believe that he is without microphone experience but he is a first-class reporter and a solid citizen, and I think you fellows ought to get to know him. He might be useful as a Stringer some day. There probably would not be too much difficulty getting permission to use him from INS.

Cordially,

Mr. Howard K. Smith
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
26 Hallam Street
London, W.1

rh
cc: Mr. Fred Painton

London office

OCTOBER 23, 1952

SP

COLUMBIA, LONDON

NIVAN FROM MURROW I WON'T MAKE A HABIT OF THIS BUT COULDST GET TWO BEST AVAILABLE GRAND STAND TICKETS FOR RALPH COLIN CBS COUNSEL AND MEMBER BOARD OF DIRECTORS. REGARDS.

CHURCH

London Office

SEPTEMBER 8, 1952 SP

COLBROSYS, LONDON

SMITH MURROW SAYS AGREE ENTIRELY YOUR SUGGESTIONS RE FILES REGARDS

CHURCH

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
EUROPEAN OFFICES
26 HALLAM STREET, LONDON, W.1

OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN DIRECTOR
HOWARD K. SMITH

TELEPHONE LANGHAM 1166 & 1167
TELEGRAMS COLBROSYS LONDON

4th September 1952,

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS News,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

Can you give me a word of advice? In moving the office, we find we have filing space too limited for all past files. Do you think it is safe to throw away some of the past stuff involving negotiations for the broadcasts of concerts, etc. which seem closed matters now? Also, I am thinking of sending scripts of daily broadcasts up to 1945 back to the correspondents who did them, letting them decide whether to keep them or not. What do you think of this? These two procedures seem the only way to fit our files into our office. Tell me what you think?

I hope you are rehabilitated after your slight holiday. I am coming on September 15th, to do exactly what I know not, but hope Ted does. If there is a vacancy open I am a hot fetcher of coffee and hamburgers.

Let me have your opinion on the files before I leave if you can.

All the best,

Yours,

Howard

London office

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
EUROPEAN OFFICES
FLAT 71, 49 HALLAM STREET, LONDON, W.1

OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN DIRECTOR
HOWARD K. SMITH

TELEPHONE LANGHAM 1166 & 1167
TELEGRAMS COLBROSYS LONDON

22nd May, 1952.

Dear Ed,

Just got a cable saying you thought highly of our Lancashire work. That's the best news I've heard in a long time and I think McClure will think the same. It was my first shot at a story, as distinct from a one-man interview, and we were both concerned about the result.

Paul thinks one small adventure might make a publicity angle: to get the Wuthering Heights shot, we piled equipment on our backs and walked two miles through the heather, shot the scenes and carried the whole circus the two miles back. It was a labor of love for both of us, as it turns out McClure is as much a Bronte fan as I.

By the way, Bill is putting body and soul into this job as I have seen few people so completely devote themselves to anything. I don't see how he can keep it up indefinitely. If somebody doesn't order him to take a few days off with his family from time to time, I predict his brightly burning candle will also burn but briefly.

Best wishes,

Howard

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
EUROPEAN OFFICES
FLAT 71, 49 HALLAM STREET, LONDON, W.1

OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN DIRECTOR
HOWARD K. SMITH

TELEPHONE: LANGHAM 1166 & 1167
TELEGRAMS COLBROSYS LONDON

London Office

9th January, 1952.

Dear Ed,

Many though belated thanks for your telephone call on the New Year. I must say, though, you scared the stuff out of me when you said you were before a camera as you talked to me; I was on the verge of going into biological details about my operation and pulled up short at that. In any case, I am now okay, except for occasional attacks. The stones are apparently still in me somewhere but are less obstreperous.

Paul relates with concern your schedule of work. I hope you will be able to rationalize your 8-day week before long so that it will fit conveniently into 6. My own condition reminds me that none of us is getting younger -- though you show that fact less than anybody I know.

Love to Janet and Casey, and regards to the boys in the shop.

Howard

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22.

London office

JUNE 7, 1951

[redacted]

COLUMBIA LONDON

SMITH MURROW SAYS PLEASE SEND FLOWERS FROM JANET AND ME

FOR JORDAN FUNERAL REGARDS

CHESTER

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
EUROPEAN OFFICES
FLAT 71, 49 HALLAM STREET, LONDON, W.1

OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN DIRECTOR
HOWARD K. SMITH

TELEPHONE LANGHAM 1166 & 1167
TELEGRAMS COLBROSYS LONDON

J. no answer

30th January, 1951.

London Office
SP.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.
U.S.A.

Dear Ed,

Many thanks for your letter. It will be heartening to Bennie - who suspects me of all kinds of things - to hear that I don't even know the difference between a slip and a negligee. Anyhow, said article is duly delivered to specified recipient --who by the way is in bed with measles and probably won't write Janet til she is well.

I am very glad to hear you are going to take a breather. That was the recommendation I wanted urgently to make. You really seemed to be carrying too much work for one man; you are a powerful and resilient fellow, but a year or so of that and the strongest man would find his bolt shot. You may not consider that is any of my business, but I think we all have more than an altruistic interest in your condition. Things being what they are in CBS and generally, you are- you may not realize- the anchor on which many CBS reporters depend. So if you can't think of yourself think of us and take it easier.

I hope you do make it over here soon. Against previous predictions, it begins to look as though we may have another election for you before long. The old Labor Party - which remains my favourite body of politicians - is so obviously suffering from battle fatigue. It needs a period in the wilderness to restore its tissues and also to find out exactly what it stands for, for it does not quite know right now.

Well, our best wishes until we meet.

Yours,

Howard

gp

London Office

January 25, 1951

Dear Howard:

Janet says it ain't a negligee, it's a black slip and it's for Miss Dunk.

I am deeply chagrined and have a real sense of personal loss that we didn't have an opportunity for a long evening together while you were here. This Friday night show is sort of like a weekly crucifixion, but we are beginning to get an audience for it. I am beaten down to the point where I am taking off the end of this week for a week in the South. This is the first time in 15 years that I have taken time off in the Winter.

There are many things I would discuss with you and I am determined to find an excuse to come over for at least a week during the Spring.

Your stuff out of London continues to be the most distinguished reporting I hear on the electric radio. You were particularly good last Sunday.

As ever yours,

Mr. Howard K. Smith
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
Flat 71, 49 Hallam Street
London, W.1, England

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
EUROPEAN OFFICES
FLAT 71, 49 HALLAM STREET, LONDON, W.1

OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN DIRECTOR
HOWARD K. SMITH

TELEPHONE LANGHAM 1166 & 1167
TELEGRAMS COLBROSYS LONDON

9th January, 1951.

Dear Ed,

I phoned you Sunday before leaving to say goodbye, but you were out.

I am sorry I did not get a chance to have a talk with you alone. There are some things I wanted to ask you about the state of CBS and other things about the state of E.R. Murrow. They are pretty hard to say in a letter, so I will wait until I see you next time, which I hope will be soon. Meanwhile, many thanks for your hospitality and friendship.

Please ask Janet to whom the black negligee is to be sent; there is no name on the parcel. (I know it's a black negligee because the customs officer opened it and held it up in view of all the passengers on the airplane before my reddened face).

Best wishes to you.

Howard

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue, New York 22.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
EUROPEAN OFFICES
FLAT 71, 49 HALLAM STREET, LONDON, W.1

OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN DIRECTOR
HOWARD K. SMITH

TELEPHONE LANGHAM 1166 & 1167
TELEGRAMS COLBROSYS LONDON

25th October, 1950.

London Office

Dear Ed,

Thank you very much for your letter about Bennie. She is getting along very well now. After six weeks of treatment we have just had some new x-rays taken and the shadow on her lung, which was always slight, has now become much slighter. She will be in London one month more, and then I shall send her to Switzerland for four months.

I am grateful to you for suggestion that we could park Jackie at your place, but he is at last organised in a school here and I would hate to interrupt it.

Having been disappointed by your inability to come over after the Korean war, I am hoping that the year-end show materialises so I can have a chat with you.

All the best to everybody.

Howard

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22.

50

London Office

October 16, 1950

Dear Howard:

I have been meaning to write you daily since Bill Shirer told me of Bennie's illness. You know, I am sure, that if there is anything we can do you need only command us. If later on you decide to come home for a bit we will be very glad to have Jackie with us either here or up in the country for whatever period of time might be convenient for you.

I have no skill at writing letters of this sort, but between us I think words are not required.

I have just read your piece at Chatham House and as usual find myself in complete agreement. It is both lucid and brief.

Please instruct me if there is anything I can do either inside the company or out.

As ever yours,

Mr. Howard K. Smith
Columbia Broadcasting System
49 Hallam Street
London, W.1, England

AN AMERICAN LOOKS AT EUROPE

HOWARD K. SMITH

Reprinted from
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
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Mr. Howard K. Smith.

European Director,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
49, Hallam Street,
London, W.1. Langham 1166.

AN AMERICAN LOOKS AT EUROPE

HOWARD K. SMITH

FOR the first time since the war, Europe shows signs of catching up with that phantom, Normality. The latest quarterly trade-balance figures announced by Sir Stafford Cripps showed a very substantial influx of gold and dollars after almost five years of steady efflux. In France, the currency black market, which had become, with Notre Dame and the Eiffel Tower, almost a characteristic feature of French life, has died an ignominious death. That volatile symbol of all French life, the franc, suddenly hardened, and there is no longer an advantage in dealing on the unofficial kerb exchange. Everywhere I have been, even in crushed Germany, the shop windows are filling up, life is perceptibly brighter, a certain abundance is beginning to grow evident.

In that context, it would seem very hard for a reporter asked to give his impressions of Europe to be pessimistic. However, with some exercise of ingenuity, I believe I have in preparing these notes succeeded.

Without wanting to denigrate in any way the progress that has been made, I do not believe Europe is nearly out of the wood. I would go so far as to say that I see many more urgent danger signs about than indications of economic and political safety. The progress that has been made towards recovery is impressive. But it is well to remember that it has occurred from the most artificial impulses: an egregious free grant of dollars from the United States, amounting to several times a pre-war federal American budget; a post-war industrial replacements boom, now ending as it had to; and, now, an armaments boom which, God helping us, must come to an end some time.

When these tremendous artificial stimulants of economy disappear, when Germany and Japan re-enter the world-market as full-blown competitors, when the United States, with her productivity multiplied since before the war, resumes competition for markets for the vast amount of produce we are today giving away, I expect we shall all receive a rather severe economic jolt. What is more disturbing is the fact that I can see few strongly-based political bastions of democracy in Europe able to withstand such a jolt. Let us not deceive ourselves and take democracy for granted in Europe. In the nineteen-thirties one Continental nation after another voluntarily shed the forms of democracy in favour of right-wing totalitarianisms. Since the war, in many countries great numbers of free people have voted in favour of left-wing totalitarianism. The Governments now sustaining democracy in Europe are for the most part very tender and delicate shoots indeed.

The democratic parties appear to me to be caught in a kind of crisis of

philosophy, an uncertainty and, occasionally, a bewilderment before the problems of the time. The crisis is severe in Europe, but not even the more solidly based parties of the United Kingdom have entirely escaped the crisis of philosophy. Until it won its first clear majority in Parliament, the British Socialist movement was a kind of oracle of Socialist ideas for all countries, a very fountain-head of philosophy. But in the past five years the fountain-head seems to be drying up. Nothing new has been written or said about Socialism, bringing it up to date, since the war.

The Labour Party has derived its inspiration and drive from its historic mission of protecting the poor and the under-privileged, championing the Common Man. What has happened to that Common Man in the eyes of British Socialism's most vivid exponent, Mr David Low, is therefore I think indicative. Before the war, the Common Man was a heroic figure in Mr Low's cartoons, a man with a drawn, but intelligent face, standing in queues of unemployed, or serving as a kind of unheeded national conscience behind the antics of the diplomats of Munich. Today, after five years of Socialism Mr Low's Common Man is a bewildered, oafish little figure who wanders aimlessly about Low's sets, barefoot and draped in a mackintosh, seeming to understand little and care less about what is going on. I may be reading too much into Mr Low's cartoons, but I do not think so. I think I detect a pang of disillusion, born of uncertainty—a reflection of the crisis of philosophy in the face of present problems.

The Conservatives are in no better state, but are just as vaguely wandering around the forest of ideas in pursuit of a rationale. In five years of reporting on the House of Commons, I have heard from the crusaders against State control not one resolute, throaty defence of free enterprise. Another caricaturist, Mr Cummings of the *Daily Express*, graphically expressed the situation by showing Herbert Morrison feverishly thumbing the works of Adam Smith in search of a new policy for Socialism, while Mr R. A. Butler pored over works of Karl Marx in search of a new policy for the Conservatives. However, the crisis is mild in the United Kingdom; democracy is in no great danger. It is in observing the democratic parties of the Continent that I become afraid.

It was not very long ago that it seemed inevitable that democratic Socialism was about to inherit the Continent of Europe. But since the Second World War, the decline of Continental Socialism has been nearly epic in its proportions. Either it has—as in Italy—suffered fission, one splinter darting off to the Communists, another to right-wing coalition Governments, leaving other splinters hanging like particles of star-dust in between, or it has—as in France—maintained unity by a process of rapid oscillation into right-wing Cabinets, then out of them in pursuit of left-wing policies with disastrous effects on French politics, but more disastrous effects on French Socialism itself. The great French Socialist newspaper *Le Populaire* would long since have closed up in bankruptcy, but for the charity of the British Labour Party. The French Socialist Party, ten years

ago the mightiest party in France, is today in third or fourth position and exercises negligible influence.

The Conservative parties of the Continent—the Liberals in Italy, the Radicals in France—have suffered an even greater decline. Discredited by their monumental failure to meet either the inter-war depression or the menace of Hitlerism, these once great parties came out of the war as minor splinter parties.

Some of my compatriots and colleagues, particularly the Luce publications, *Time*, *Life*, and *Fortune*, have seen great hope in and given widespread publicity to one other general group, the Catholic-Democratic movement. It was either insignificant or non-existent before the war, but at the end of the war it burgeoned. At one point since the war ten out of fourteen West European countries were governed by the Catholic parties. I cannot share the faith, widespread in the United States, in the future of these parties. They are too heterogeneous, and have no philosophy with which to face our problems. They have been 'catch-alls' for people without a haven. They consist of left-wingers, near-Socialists, of moderate Conservatives disillusioned by the old Conservative parties, and of outright reactionaries who supported the Nazis and Fascists who joined the Christian parties for sheer protection at the end of the war. As the situation in Europe has normalized, they have tended to disperse to other parties. In France, the M.R.P. has already suffered that fate, its right wing trickling steadily over to De Gaulle; I think it will become a minor party in the next elections. In Italy, the Sardinian elections of last year were instructive. The Christian Democrats lost their solid majority on that island, their followers splitting away to join other groups, mainly the neo-Fascist M.S.I.

In Germany, the Christian Democrats are still the dominant party. But as allied controls are relaxed, I believe the Germans will follow their natural bent rightwards into the more nationalistic parties. Nothing has been altered in Germany to prevent this occurring. In fact, the inducements to nationalist totalitarianism are rather greater, with 12 million Eastern refugees stoking the fires of xenophobism and nearly 2 million unemployed, the same figure as in the great depression which created Hitler. I can thus see no strong carrier of the democratic idea outside Britain and Scandinavia that could safely withstand the shock of a new crisis.

I have asserted that the democratic parties are not facing the problems of our time. It is incumbent on me to state what I think those problems are. This requires an analysis of the condition of Europe, on which I do not anticipate widespread agreement.

My basic proposition is that Europe, and indeed European civilization which is the dominant culture of most of the world beyond, is in a state of general crisis, which set in some time after the turn of the century. The individual crises that have taken place, the circumstances that led to the First World War, the between-the-wars depression, the rise of Hitlerism, the Second World War, the near economic collapse of Western Europe in

1947 and 1948, the expansion of Communism, are all but episodes, instances of the general crisis. That general crisis is not yet resolved and, until it is, it will supply more occasions for war, for depression, and for extreme political aberrations.

The crisis takes the form, I believe, of an out-of-jointness between our social institutions and thinking, which are geared to a day that is past, and radically changed objective circumstances. We need to make a rather far-reaching revision of our institutions and psychology, to fit changed circumstances, before the out-of-jointness and all its many painful consequences can be eliminated.

The general crisis of Europe has many facets, but three basic problems stand out. The first facet of the general crisis lies in the fact that we have not yet drawn the full implications of the industrial revolution. Scientific advance in the last hundred years has vastly increased our industrial production. But most Western nations still attempt to distribute wealth by the old commercial means of the mechanism of the market and the incentive of private profit. Those means are too narrow for production and cause a limitation of production, with unemployment, maldistribution of incomes and, occasionally, total breakdowns of economy in depression. Since the late war, the inadequacy of capitalism as an economic structure has not been so obvious. One reason for that is that Britain and some other nations have corrected the capitalist structure by means of a compromise with Socialism called, for lack of a better name, the Welfare State. But the main reason why the defects of free enterprise are less evident is, I believe, the artificial stimulants to trade already mentioned: huge gifts from the United States and an artificial boom.

The problem, however, has not disappeared. It is worth taking note that those European nations who have reverted to free enterprise are even now, in a time of boom, suffering the dangerous old ailments of unemployment and social strife. Germany has 2 million unemployed, Italy has more. In Belgium, one in six registered workers is unemployed. When the stimulants end, as end they must, I fear we shall have to recognize this problem of economic organization to be a critical one.

The second facet of the general European crisis is, unlike that just mentioned, very much in evidence today. It consists in the fact that life has outgrown the old framework of the nation-State. Nowhere is the need for a larger organizational framework for life so urgent as in Western Europe. In an area half the size of the United States, we see fourteen or fifteen airtight, high-walled national compartments, all choking one another economically to death, on the excuse that only by mutual strangulation can they keep alive. Western Europe is the second most productive area on the entire globe. If its resources and skills were pooled in a single economy, it would be perhaps the richest and strongest social unit on earth. Yet, three years ago, with its resources and skills blocked off in national compartments, it was on the very verge of collapse. That is the

difference that federation means to Europe: the difference between massive strength and health and, it is no exaggeration to say, the extinction of civilization as we know it.

This aspect of Europe's general crisis has been widely recognized. It has been the subject of innumerable memorable speeches. Mr Attlee created the phrase that Europe must 'federate or perish'. Mr Bevin coined the term, 'Western Union'. It has been the subject of numberless international conferences, and beautifully conceived integration plans—Benelux, Danorsve, the Franco-Italian customs union, the European movement, the Council of Europe, Uniscan, Fritalux, and on and on as far as human ingenuity and the alphabet permit. But with all the attention given to it, these efforts are today stagnant, and up to the present no single step towards a surrender of any phase of national sovereignty has been undertaken. A transatlantic observer may in the circumstances be forgiven for looking on the latest project, the Schuman Plan, with a slightly jaundiced and somewhat incredulous eye.

In seeking explanations for the lack of progress on this question, British statesmen sometimes say that no one knows what integration means. The definition is vague. Well, I suggest that the definition is quite simple and very clear. It is what Mr Hoffmann has repeatedly defined it to be, namely, the creation of a single market of 200 million West European buyers. That is not the correct definition of integration because Mr Hoffmann has made it; he has no divine or dictatorial powers in this matter. That is the correct definition because it is the only one that will serve the job that must be done if Western Europe is to survive.

The difficulties of fulfilling this definition are, admittedly, tremendous. A single market means no more economic frontiers, no more protection of home industries by tariffs. It means, therefore, that less efficient factories in, say, Wales must shut down because factories in, say, the French Midi can produce a particular commodity more efficiently and cheaply for the whole European unit, and vice-versa. Inevitably, there must be a central policy body, which involves the difficult problem of matching vastly different traditions. For example, it means co-ordinating the volatile traditions of French politics, with a shoal of small parties and proportional representation, with the solid traditions of the British Parliament and its bi-party, simple-majority system.

Britain's special problem is especially difficult. In a time when the world may face a shortage of markets, she has a vast guaranteed market in the Commonwealth countries protected by imperial preferences. If she joins a customs unit with Europe, then preference automatically dissolves, with Germany, France, Italy and all the others sharing in the total and reducing the British share of those markets. Britain must naturally be very reluctant to take such a step. The difficulties are gigantic, but when they are all recognized, the issue remains: Europe must federate or perish. However great, the difficulties must be overcome, or Europe will not sur-

vive a new crisis of the dimensions of that in the nineteen-thirties. It is my regret that I see the statesmen of Europe meeting it with words only, and not very well thought out words—not with action.

The third of the three key problems of our civilization is of a different order, but I think it is no less urgent than the other two. In its latest expression, in Korea, it is in fact at the moment rather more urgent; it is the uneven development of civilization on our globe. The problem is to discover an amicable viable relationship between the backward peoples of the earth, and the progressive peoples. At the moment the most urgent need is to find that relationship with the peoples of Asia, but I have no doubt that very soon the same problem will occur with respect to the peoples of Africa too.

The West has not, I think, completely recognized this problem for what it is. For centuries our relationship with the backward peoples has been imperial, maintained by force. Now, those peoples have achieved the point of grasping that same instrument themselves and are using it against us. The rise of Asiatic nationalist discontent coincides by accident with the rise of Soviet imperialism—and Communism is able to ride the wave. We must inevitably oppose expanding Communism, but I am convinced that the crux of the problem does not lie there but in the problem of establishing the relationship mentioned above. A lot of feverish thought is being given, belatedly, to this problem. Some of the ideas being broached are promising, i.e. projects like President Truman's Point Four programme for backward lands, and the Sydney conference plan of the British Commonwealth. Britain has made one golden active contribution: the free uncoerced grant of independence to India, Pakistan, and Burma was an example to the Western world. But the constructive approach is not universal. France has acted with considerable short-sightedness in Indo-China as did Holland in Indonesia, much to the damage of Western prestige in Asia, and to the aggravation of the general problem.

Even the constructive approaches that are being made, threaten to come too late. As a consequence nowhere is the Communist menace to Western civilization so acute as it is in Asia. The warnings that we are not solving this problem swiftly enough and with adequate measures have been too numerous. In China we have seen the very instructive fate of the Chiang Kai-shek regime which was sponsored by my own country. Chiang had everything in his favour: complete control of the country, a victorious war behind him, marvellous American military equipment and instructors for his army, very large investments of American capital. And Chiang was defeated, routed from the country, by a peasant army with none of these advantages. In Indo-China, the French-sponsored regimes of Emperor Bao Dai control only as far as foreign, French, bayonets can reach.

Now come the events in Korea. Mr Walter Lippmann has been provoked to ask the obvious questions: why is it that the Western Powers always have to intervene directly with their own forces in these Asiatic

conflicts, while the protagonist, the Russians, are never anywhere near? How is it that the Russians always get the local natives to fight their battles for them? Why is it always our Asiatic States, modelled so far as possible in our image, that collapse in these frays, and not those of the Red-sponsored States? We cannot wait much longer to correct this situation. Most of Asia was on our side just five years ago. Today, most of Asia is against us and lost to us. There can be no more eloquent testimony than that fact of the truth that statesmen and parties of the West are suffering a poverty of social philosophy.

From the standpoint of military security, the problem in Asia is principally an American problem. However, from the standpoint of economics the problem of finding the relationship is essentially one for Europe. Europe is, in present circumstances, greatly over-populated. It has for a long time sustained its tremendous home population by a vast increment of wealth from the backward territories; Malaya is still Britain's biggest single dollar-earner, and Indo-China is that of France. The winning of Europe's essential increment of wealth will depend on finding this new relationship.

To sum up my argument: my chief impression is that European civilization in general, but Europe itself in particular, is suffering from a menacing general crisis. Outside the United Kingdom, and to a great extent there too, I see few strong movements to sustain it. Those parties and Governments now maintaining democracy in Europe are for the most part weak, and may not withstand future severe jolts.

As I see it, jolts are coming. For the key problems of the general crisis are not being faced. The problem of substituting more adequate distributive mechanisms for capitalism in our domestic economies is being attempted only by Britain. The problem of creating a larger, more viable frame of life than the nation-State is not being met by anyone: nor is the problem of establishing a mutually beneficial and co-operative relationship with the backward peoples.

I am aware that this has been neither a happy nor a satisfactory talk. I would prefer to have said entirely different things. But I believe sincerely, after spending thirteen years in studying and reporting on Europe, that my analysis is correct. And believing it, I feel it a duty to distribute little shock actions wherever possible. There is too much self-congratulation by the Western nations on this present interlude of artificially induced prosperity. The crisis is severe. It is not too much to say, I believe, that a struggle for naked survival is at hand. And though we are all in it up to our ears, it is not America, or Asia, but Europe which is at the centre of it. Guns may play a part: unfortunately it looks more and more as though they will. But in the end it will be won or lost by ideas and not guns.

Address at Chatham House
18 July 1950

London Office SP

May 26, 1950

PERSONAL

Dear Howard:

This is a most belated reply to a letter which Miss Dunk wrote to Ed Murrow concerning payment of her salary in pounds rather than dollars.

The fact is that our records indicate that Miss Dunk was employed at a starting salary payable in pounds sterling. (See attached.) Frankly, later records indicate considerable confusion concerning the currency involved, perhaps due to the fact that it is much more convenient for our personnel to think in terms of dollars when dealing with financial matters. However, it has been and is our practice in New York to consider the job as one in which payment is made in pounds. Our records now indicate that she is paid £14/10/0 weekly, and that this amount reflects an increase of £2/-/- weekly which was effective as of October 31, 1949.

For your information, the London job was recently analysed, and it was determined that, relative to classification and job level information available here, the salary (in pounds) is probably out of line on the high side. Nevertheless, in view of the fact that both length of service and merit justify paying more than an academic analysis might indicate, it was decided to do nothing about this point.

I am troubled by the fact that this matter has not been explained to Miss Dunk. So many people have been involved that each probably assumed the other would do something. Would you, as the man on the spot in charge

of the office, please explain the above to her and apologise for the fact that this has not been explained until now.

I state above that the present salary as paid in pounds appears to be out of line. This is the opinion of the job classification people in the Personnel Department, based upon review of information supplied by several concerns such as American Overseas Airlines, The New York Times, BOAC, etc. You, of course, are in a much better position to judge the validity of such comparisons, and I believe that it would be most desirable for all concerned if you were to verify this fact for your own satisfaction and then communicate the facts to Miss Dunk.

On examining the file showing salaries paid in the London area as of this date, I find a recent entry to the effect that Ted Cook of American Airlines (who is now at their London office, 15 Hill Street) believes that their executive secretaries' classification is quite similar to Miss Dunk's, and that he has suggested a range for the job which is far below that which we now pay. I'm not particularly interested in this fact, but I do want you to know that he has made a complete study of pay scales in the London area and has offered to let you make use of this information.

I apologise for suggesting that you undertake this chore, but I believe that both you and Miss Dunk, as well as many of us here, will feel much happier after you have convinced yourself of the proper course which CBS should follow with reference to Miss Dunk's salary.

With very best personal regards,

Yours,

Ed Sage

Mr. Howard K. Smith
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
49 Hallam Street
London W1, England

cc: Messrs. Murrow, H. Hausman, Chester, Becker

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

559-2/45

To Mr. Becker

From Mr. Murrow

Station WTOP

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

530

London office

April 14, 1950

I continue to pursue, quite unofficially, what I regard as an injustice what has been done to a gal I hired.

Since I am in Washington, I haven't got our previous exchange of memos on this subject, but it seems to me the attached from Miss Dunk which she wrote at my request, is pretty persuasive.

E.R.M.

London Office

Columbia Broadcasting System
Warner Building
Washington, D.C.

March 21, 1950

Dear Howard:

I am now stumbling around in a fog in Washington. One week of it has been enough to convince me that you would profit greatly by a tour of duty here if you could survive it. The present McCarthy smear has really reached an all-time low.

I have had one brief chat with Collingwood who showed me your letter to him. He appears interested and indeed anxious to make a shift.

I pursued the matter of Miss Dunk and have just received the enclosed memo from Zac Becker. I can't quite follow this whole business, but if Miss Dunk was, in fact, paid in dollars up to the time of devaluation, please tell her to send me a brief on the whole business and I will do my best.

Again, my heartiest thanks for your hospitality and assistance during the election. Tell Niven I, at least, think he is improving.

As ever yours,

Mr. Howard K. Smith
Columbia Broadcasting System
Flat 71, 49 Hallam Street
London, W.1, England

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 563-7/49

To Mr. Seward cc: Mr. Chester

From Mr. Murrow

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

London Office

March 8, 1950

This is entirely outside my bailiwick, but I feel obligated to report that while I was in London, Miss Dunk, the efficient and hard-working secretary, raised with me the question of whether or no her salary could continue to be paid in dollars as it has in the past. I attach the relevant piece of paper.

And I express the personal opinion that she is more than worth the fifty bucks a week in dollars.

E.R.M.

London

FEBRUARY 9, 1950

PRESS

COLUMBIA LONDON

MURROW SAYS RESPONSE YOUR LETTER FEBRUARY SIXTH LET'S IGNORE SPECTRES UNTIL ELECTIONS OVER STOP MAYBE COCKTAIL PARTY FOLLOWING WEEK WOULD SOLVE WHOLE THING STOP JANET ARRIVING LONDON TOMORROW XXX WILL TELEPHONE YOU STOP PERSONALLY I PRIMARILY ANXIOUS NOT ADD YOUR PRESENT COMMITMENTS AND HEAVY SCHEDULE STOP PERSONALLY SEEMS ME ELECTION COVERAGE EXBRITAIN SO FAR SUPERB REGARDS

CHESTER

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
EUROPEAN OFFICES
FLAT 71, 49 HALLAM STREET, LONDON, W.1

OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN DIRECTOR
HOWARD K. SMITH

TELEPHONE LANGHAM 1166 & 1167
TELEGRAMS COLBROSYS LONDON

6th February, 1950.

Dear Ed,

A spectre is haunting London. It appears to be the spectre of E.R. Murrow. A new Penguin Book on the history of Parliament -- much in demand -- appeared this week and inside the frontispiece there is a long quotation from one of your post-war broadcasts as an introduction to the book. We interviewed Harry Pollitt in his Communist headquarters here the other day and on the wall, big as life, a reprint of your Buchenwald broadcast was framed. Pollitt explained that every time he begins to lose his fervour, he goes up to that document and re-reads it and comes out fighting.

What I am writing you about actually is the growing problem of what to do about your large number of friends here. They are already writing and telephoning us suggesting appointments. Is there anything we can arrange before you come. I was thinking of a cocktail party or a reception to clean them all up at once, but the problem is that these elections are going to monopolise nearly all our time. Could you let me have your thoughts on this, because it is growing into a question of some dimensions?

We are looking forward to seeing you and Janet and will take good care of her until you arrive.

All the best,

Howard

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22.

London Office
SP

February 1st, 1950

Dear Howard:

Representative Walter K. Granger of Utah inserted the MID-CENTURY piece in the Congressional Record, and asked that I send a copy of it to you. Here it is. I have read worse stories in the Record.

As ever yours,

Mr. Howard K. Smith
Columbia Broadcasting System
Flat 71, 49 Mallam Street
London, W. 1, England

Same letter to: Winston Burdette - London ✓
David Schoenbrun - Paris ✓
Bill Downs - Berlin ✓
Bill Costello - Tokyo
Eric Sevareid - Washington

S London Office

JAN. 17, 1950

COLUMBIA LONDON

BURDETTE CONFIDENTIAL MURROW SAYS RE PREVIOUS CABLE ABOUT WHITE'S APPOINTMENTS IN VIEW IMMINENCE GENERAL ELECTION THINK UNNECESSARY ATTEMPT TO ARRANGE CHURCHILL FOR HIM REGARDS

CHESTER

London Office

Schoenried, Switz.
January 9, 1950.

Dear Ed:

This is to thank you for cementing our potentially scatterbrained visit home into an event of integrity and meaning (Where I got that phrase I don't know; maybe it is the majestic aspect of the mountains outside the window. Anyhow, pomposity aside, that is the purpose you served. When I think what a godawful mess that show, which was the purpose of our visit, could have become if you had not been there to weld the sleepy, confused brains of at least four of us into a whole, I shudder). It was awfully tough on the physique but it was far and away the most useful and pleasant visit home I have had.

Re British elections, Ted asked me for some ideas for coverage. I have sent him some tentative ones, but it occurs to me, he would do better to confer with you who was there for the last vote. Do you think we should repeat the Italian performance with men scattered in various regions, or do you feel life is so centralized that we might as well keep everybody in London? By the way, though it is probably common knowledge bynow, on passing through London, I was told that February is now the favored date. The stockjobbers were doing a sidebusiness on the exchange the day I was there offering 5=4 for a Labor victory.

Well, thanks again. I hope that when you come over, I can contribute to making your visit partially as pleasant as ours was toyour side. (Forgive the stationery: I am miles from anywhere and have no other). Love to Janet and to Chas Casey, whose acquaintance I have still to make.

yours,

Howard

London Office

JANUARY 9, 1950

CBS LONDON

HURDETTE MURROW SAYS WOULD APPRECIATE ASKING DUNN ARRANGE APPOINTMENTS FOR PAUL WHITE WHO'S SPENDING FIRST WEEK FEBRUARY LONDON WITH FOLLOWING STOP HERBERT MORRISON, LORD WOOLTON, JOHN STRAICHEY, CHRISTIAN AT DAILY EXPRESS R.A.BUTLER WINSTON CHURCHILL STOP AGREEABLE SHE EXPLAIN CHURCHILL'S SECRETARY REQUEST FOR BRIEF APPOINTMENT WOULD BE PERSONAL FAVOR MEWARD SINCE HE GATHERING PREELECTION DOPE MY SHOW REGARDS.

CHESTER

London O.

October 14, 1949

Dear Howard:

I think you are right in cancelling your letter about the movie cameras. It is, by all odds, one of the screwiest propositions I have ever encountered. If I were in your position, I would acquire a lot of color film and just turn this gadget over to Bennie and let her shoot a lot of stuff of Jackie and anything else that might interest her.

The picture of Smith turning up at a peace conference with a notebook, a tape recorder and a movie camera is something that I expect to see only on Mars.

I haven't yet read the actual printed version of the book, but Knopf has, as usual, done a first-class production of the job. And when the critics' blows begin to fall, I shall stoutly assert that you ain't no communist, you're just a deviationist from free enterprising capitalism which ain't been either free or enterprising for the last few decades.

As ever yours,

Mr. Howard K. Smith
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
Flat 71, 49 Hallam Street
London, W.1, England

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
EUROPEAN OFFICES
FLAT 71, 49 HALLAM STREET, LONDON, W.1

OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN DIRECTOR
HOWARD K. SMITH

TELEPHONE LANGHAM 1166 & 1167
TELEGRAMS COLBROSYS LONDON

attached

Dear Ed:

This is by way of cancelling my frantic letter of yesterday. Without a blow being struck I find myself constrained to yield to the goddam cameras.

I talked the matter over a long time with Bennie and others of sober judgment. We decided it was a noble effort by Ted to integrate the foreign staff into television and should be tried. I am still very doubtful it will succeed, but the problem of fitting reporters into the new third dimension of visual journalism is so thorny that at least the effort should be made.

Sorry to have burdened your post. But I imagine you could see my thoughts on the prospects of appearing at new events with a recorder strapped on one shoulder, a camera on the other while both hands are occupied jotting on a notebook. We shall see what we shall see.

To you, sir, the best,

Howard

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
EUROPEAN OFFICES
FLAT 71, 49 HALLAM STREET, LONDON, W.1

OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN DIRECTOR
HOWARD K. SMITH

TELEPHONE LANGHAM 1166 & 1167
TELEGRAMS COLBROSYS LONDON

Dear Ed:

This is to beg most urgently your aid in rescuing a noble profession. You have doubtless heard of Ted's plan of equipping the foreign staff with movie cameras. With all my respect for Ted, I frankly think it is about the goddamdest idea I ever heard of. Please have a fraternal word with him and try to prevent a failure before it happens.

I think I express the opinions of the whole foreign staff when I say photography is a very special science and art. It takes years to learn it properly even when one is interested in it, and I am definitely not interested. Reporting, for which I am trained, takes up all my hours seven days a week, and in addition to lakk of interest, I haven't got the time.

Forgive me for blowing my top, but I think it is about as absurd as asking a surgeon to fill a few of his victim's teeth after an appendectomy--medicine and dentistry being about the same thing (they both involve punching holes in people's bodies, don't they?) Anything you can do to prevent this will increase my already large debt of gratitude to you.

Forgive me for not sending more copy while I was in Belgrade. I had a very inconclusive promise of an interview with Tito and I didn't want to do anything that would get it called off. The interview turned out to be rather un=sensational, so I could have sent a good deal without fear, it seems.

I am still betting on an election this year, and hoping we will see you over here. But don't count on me coming over there; when that book comes out I want to be as far away as possible. Publishing a book gives me the same sensation as one of those awful nightmares in which you walk Main Street naked. When it blows over, however, I am very anxious to come back for a visit, and if Eric can arrange his affairs, to trade jobs with him for six months.

Please try and do something about those goddam cameras; I've knocked all the porcelain off my teeth from gnashing them about that matter.

yours,

Howard

March 22, 1968

COLUMBIA LONDON

PROJACKSON KIMBERROW THANKS/YOUR LETTER MARCH 15 TIS FINE ASSIGNMENT
DITTO ATTITUDE CONFIDENT YOUR SUCCESS REGARDS

CHURCH.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
EUROPEAN OFFICES
FLAT 71, 49 HALLAM STREET, LONDON, W.1

OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN DIRECTOR
HOWARD K. SMITH

TELEPHONE LANGHAM 1166 & 1167
TELEGRAMS COLBROSYS LONDON

March 15, 1948.

Dear Ed:

As you know, I am shortly to trade posts with Steve and take over the Berlin assignment. And, as we also know, the approval of such a transfer was hardly unanimous; there was an element of doubt which even I cannot say is entirely unjustified. This, then, is to say how very grateful I am for the opportunity; an opportunity which, from over there, must loom as chance-taking. I quite realize that my personal risk is great as far as remaining a correspondent is concerned. That risk I am not only willing but anxious to take.

Fundamentally, Ed, mine is a somewhat lazy soul and being junior man in a two-man bureau it has been too easy to sit back and wait for assignments rather than to dig in on my own. For a long time now I've wanted to get out from under such protection and hang out my sign as correspondent for good -- or take it in. This I will now do and I ask no favors; they would do neither of us any good. At any time, however, I should greatly value your criticisms and suggestions, the "pungenter" the better. Other than that all I ask is work -- and more work.

Thanks again and my best to you and Mrs. Murrow.

Sincerely,

Allan

Allan Jackson.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

xxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

October 1, 1947

Mr. Howard K. Smith
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
Flat 71, 49 Hallam Street
London, W.1

Dear Howard:

First of all, my thanks for yours of September 29th. The night before last I uttered for the first time in a year and a half, and it was a fairly dreary performance. Maybe matters will improve. I think we have just got to feel our way on cable copy from abroad. As a matter of fact, I missed the boat not asking you for a situationer on the Cripps appointment yesterday.

I will let you know as soon as possible about Wheelock's reservation for November. Believe me, I am sorry to burden you with this, but advertising agencies, being what they are, I had no choice.

Naturally, I will be glad to do exactly anything you want me to do in connection with the wedding. I shall have to do one piece each night which we can record about midnight or one in the morning, your time. Other than that, I am your boy. I would like to record an interview with Cripps, Bevin and Woolton (if he is still chairman of the Conservatives) and one with Lord Louis Mountbatten. I realize this is a formidable list, and if it can't be done, never mind. I can assure you that Paley enjoyed the evening enormously. I lunched with him on

COPY

Sunday and he gave me practically a blow by blow description of the entire evening.

I appreciate entirely your feelings about Shirer. The whole incident pained me deeply, but there was no alternative. We will have a long talk about this and many other matters when I come over in November. As a matter of fact, I have a personal hunch that I may be able to stay for two weeks rather than one.

I hope you let me know if there is anything I can bring or send you.

As ever yours,

London.
Sept. 24. 47.

Dear Ed:

Having caught up on work neglected during my trip on the continent, leave me write you at long last these few lines to express my pleasure at your resumption of broadcasting. I take a certain pride of prediction therein; I think I even told you that I did not believe your broadcasting fast could last. Many of your friends over here agreed with me that it was an unnatural economy-- something like as if Collingwood would enter the priesthood-- for you to abandon it, and all are gratified that you have seen the error of your ways.

We are now almost ready to receive you in Nov. I regret forcing you into a rather sizeable cocktail party, but such a multitude of citizenry have asked to see you that I figured it would be easier for you to take them all in one big dose than to be pestered by phone-calls from them individually..Despite conscientious pruning, we have found no means of keeping the invitation list under 15o. However it is probably safe to expect that only a little over a hundred will show up due to previous engagements, etc. etc. That is, I hope...

You will find little change in things here, except that the office has a replaced carpet, rather faded but all in one piece, which is rather luxurious in peace-torn London. Otherwise, the furniture is a little shabbier. Maureen has now left us to get married. We have two new girls who work with Audrey. Tried to get along on just two after Kay left, but it was impossible. Allan Jackson is growing into a good reporter. New man Hepner works his head off, but I'm a little doubtful about his voice & personality.

Before I forget about it, we are wondering hopefully if you will handle part of the royal wedding broadcasts. It would improve the job CBS does roughly loo %. Also, are there any interviews you'd like lined up before you arrive. It would help to have them soon, for your Labor cabinet friends are working an 18-hr a day schedule and have become terribly inaccessible.

I hope Paley enjoyed his brief stay here. The dinner, I thought, was as good as a barrel of monkeys. All our guests save Vansittart (Bevan, Strachey, Laski, Crossman, K.Martin, Strabolgi) acted like a bunch of bad little boys intent on insulting everybody present with perfect democracy. Of course, they ripped America up and down & sideways, overrode Bill's protest that he was an American and didn't want war, and pre-determined our national course towards Fascism. I was a little afraid Bill might have been a mite irritated at the fine selection...

...of ill-mannered radicals I invited. However he seemed rather pleased. His new missus is charming. Much handsomer than the photos of her I saw in Life.

I don't think we have been in communication since the Shirer affair. Frankly, it broke my heart. I am very fond of old Bill, lascivious and pontifical though he is. I feel, though, that I understand what happened. Though we got along perfectly, he was already becoming a little difficult at the Nuremberg trials, raised hell because the army didn't provide him with special transportation, grumbled constantly at meals and accomodations, and always managed to be ailing whenever I asked him to help me with the load of daily shows. Still, the outfit seems incomplete without the gaffer, and I am sure the incident must have pained you.

Oddly, I have no particular complaints about personal life . I am very pleased with the new time allotted my Sunday piece, and only hope I can live up to the implied expectations. Only the political situation makes me miserable at intervals, but that it does to everyone.

In this benevolent mood, let me take my leave. Our best to Janet and Charles. And do let me know if I can arrange anything else for you before your arrival. (Oh, yes-- we are having a deuce of a time getting rooms for Mr. & Mrs. Wheelock. Everything's booked up for the week of the royal wedding. We've got them a room in the Savoy for a week, but after that apparently they will have to move elsewhere, to a smaller hotel we are in process of bribing. Just thought they had better be pre-warned.)

yours,

Howard

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

8

May 19, 1947

Dear Howard:

Thank you for sending me the copy of your letter of May 8th to Ted Church. I, too, am sorry you felt that you had to write it, but I understand entirely the reasons that impelled you to do so. The chapter is now closed, and I thought that on the whole your tone was temperate. I have been myself remiss in not writing and cabling you more often, but when you come back on your next visit, if you will come and sit in my office for a few days you will get some idea as to why I have not been able to maintain any reasonable flow of correspondence.

I have been much disturbed recently at reports that your health has not been good, and I do hope that by this time you have made definite plans for a real holiday.

You will be pleased to know that your Sunday pieces have consistently created favorable comment amongst the people who know anything at all about news, and I have personally derived enormous satisfaction from it. As I told you before leaving London, I am disposed to be arrogant about my ability to put the right people in the right places, and I am more than a little proud of the crew we collected before and during the war. Even as Mr. Churchill, I have not always been right, but in saddling you with the London job, I made no mistake.

I have some tentative plans to get over for a few weeks sometime in the late fall and will let you know as soon as anything is definite.

As ever yours,

Mr. Howard K. Smith
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
Flat 71, 49 Hallam Street
London, W. 1

dm

E. R. M.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
EUROPEAN OFFICES
FLAT 71, 49 HALLAM STREET, LONDON, W.1

OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN DIRECTOR
HOWARD K. SMITH

TELEPHONE LANGHAM 1166 & 1167
TELEGRAMS COLBROSYS LONDON

10th May, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Vice President in Charge of
Public Affairs,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK CITY, U.S.A.

Dear Ed,

I think I have been sufficiently blunt and frequent in my letters of complaint not to be accused of flattering the boss if I write one of praise.

Convalescence is giving me my first days "off" in a couple of years, and time to notice that the bigger picture of CBS effort is terrific. I was heartened to see around the turn of the year that talking programs have doubled since your ascension --- and am jubilant on returning from Moscow to see the overflow has reached us abroad. I think we must be doing a job equal in quantity to the war-time load. When I get a sorely needed rest, I am going to do my goddamdest to see that the quality matches or exceeds war-time, too. There are some corkers among the new shows that really give the boys over here the idea they are in a business that is a public educative service: As Others See Us and Report from Overseas to mention a couple. I assure you the boys are taking them extremely seriously and working overtime re-writing and polishing to make their contributions worthy of the assignment.

I recall that once when I complained to you that we weren't getting enough to do over here, you threatened that eventually you would give me so much to do I would cry Uncle. Perhaps the best compliment I can pay your effort is to cry it. Uncle. But don't slack off brother; it's wonderful.

If I have been occasionally overbearing in my criticism, I hope I have your understanding for my situation. I don't re-nig on the validity of specific complaints. But I do admit

the mood was also compounded of large parts of the raw sensitivity of a new man trying too hard to do a good job, and just plain physical and spiritual weariness.

My compliments to all who have assisted you in this splendid effort, and my love to Janet and Charles.

Yours,

Howard

hks:mh

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
EUROPEAN OFFICES
FLAT 71, 49 HALLAM STREET, LONDON, W.1

OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN DIRECTOR
HOWARD K. SMITH

TELEPHONE LANGHAM 1166 & 1167
TELEGRAMS COLBROSYS LONDON

7th January, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City, U.S.A.

Dear Ed,

Thanks immensely for your letter and your criticism of my Sunday shows. If you have had occasion to listen since, I think you will see that I took your remarks to heart and am still trying to improve on my job. As you doubtless know, it is awfully difficult to keep entirely on the beam all the time when one is geographically cut off from one's public and its trends. Any time you have the time I would appreciate further frank remarks. I am getting in touch with some friends in New York and asking them to send me some criticism from time to time to keep me straightened out.

There are several matters I would ask your urgent attention for. The first is regards the girls in the office. They have been doing an excellent job in Kay's absence, and now that they shall have to do more work and assume more responsibility permanently, I think it is only fair that their salaries be increased accordingly. I would suggest that Maureen receive a salary of $60.00 a week now and Audrey $45.00. I would appreciate hearing about this as soon as possible. Even with these increases our secretarial costs in London are reduced some sixty dollars per week under this new arrangement.

Secondly is the matter of income tax for correspondents. A new tax agreement has just been made between the Exchequer here and the Treasury in America, according to which we must pay full tax on our full salaries here in Britain. There are no escape clauses, our tax expert advises us. Since British taxes are immeasurably higher than American taxes, this would represent an enormous loss to London correspondents. In view of this, NBC has agreed to pay the difference for its London men between what they should have to pay if they were established in America and what they must pay in Britain. This seems only fair to me and I hope CBS will do the same.

There is a third, rather more delicate matter I should like to put to you, which is that of my authority in connection with the foreign staff. My relations with Ted have improved immeasurably in the past few weeks so I do not mean this to be an attack on him. However, it is purely factual that he has gradually taken over complete authority over the foreign staff, and in many cases has not shown sufficient understanding of their problems. Let me illustrate this by some examples:

After two Foreign Ministers conferences, one exhausting Peace Conference and three French elections, Don Pryor was in a state of complete exhaustion, yet it took me several telegrams over several months to get Ted to agree to give him a vacation. This caused Don to get unnecessarily bitter.

Another example was Steve Laird's request to come to London for four days before Christmas. I fear Ted doesn't realise the bad psychological effect of living constantly in Germany, with its artificial combination of over-fed occupation troops and starving Germans, against a background of complete material destruction. Steve wanted four days breather outside before Christmas and before settling down to a long and hard winter in Germany. Ted refused this - though Hottelet is there and is virtually idle.

By the way, another example is the decision to lock Steve and Dick up in the same city. They are both strong, energetic personalities and are perfect opposites. There is just enough work for one man in Germany, and the psychological mistake of keeping two - especially these two - there is having its harvest of silent, mutual bitterness now.

Another example: Don Pryor wanted a breather in London. Also he is doing some research in his spare time that can only be done in London. At the same time, Allan Jackson could use seeing Europe from a different angle for awhile and wanted to go to Paris. Had they exchanged jobs for a month everyone would have been happy. Ted also refused my request to this.

Another: George Polk was way out on a limb in Cairo and sorely needed some reorientation on his favourite subject, the Middle East, in London. I finally got him here for five days and he asked to remain just one more week to get his bearings. Ted refused this.

Please don't think that this is written in anger; it is not. I hate authority only less than I detest administrative chores, but Ted's lack of appreciation of foreign correspondence and correspondents is causing an unnecessary sourness among the boys and I am receiving complaints. I have the impression you

intended me to have the authority to shift the correspondents when it was urgent, and I would appreciate a diplomatic word to Ted to that effect.

That is all the business I have for you. We were all gratified to read in a publicity department handout that news and talks broadcasts have almost doubled in the course of the year. It's a good healthy trend. Bennie and the kid and I are doing nicely, although we haven't seen sunshine for several months. I have been asked to convey greetings to you from a whole batch of people, including John Strachey and Harold Laski. I suppose you read about Laski's sad fate in the outcome of his libel suit. He must now pay the costs of the trial which are estimated between fifty and sixty thousand dollars, just about ten times, I understand, what Laski has in the bank. A fund is being collected to help him defray the expenses. Since he has done many broadcasts for us without payment, I wonder if I could give the fund something from us. In any case, I intend to give something personally. If you are interested in giving something personally let me know, and as Maureen suggested "that might be one way of liquidating part of your bank account here."

The season's greetings to you and yours from all of us. Don't let your views on the future of America,as expressed in your letter, get you down. I am convinced you're an incurable pessimist. Will write again soon.

Howard

hks:mh

Mr. White

E. R. Murrow

n

ion

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 565B-3-46

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

September 23, 1946

Regarding the attached, I recommend that we remain "in suspension."

There have been two meetings of European broadcasters in the last six months and the Union seems to be shaping up along purely political lines. The UN is making a tentative move toward an international broadcasters' organization.

Informatively, BBC and NBC have not rejected UNR.

I suggest we tell them that we have decided to delay the matter of affiliation pending meetings at which we will discuss the entire future of international radio relationships.

E. R. M.

INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVES A LA PROCURATION CI-JOINTE.

(1) INSCRIRE LE OU LES NOMS DU OU DES REPRÉSENTANTS RESPONSABLES DE LA SOCIÉTÉ QUI SIGNE(NT) LA PROCURATION.

(2) NE PAS REMPLIR CETTE LIGNE.

(3) INSCRIRE LIEU ET DATE.

(4) ÉCRIRE LES MOTS: "BON POUR POUVOIR" DE LA MAIN D'UN DES SIGNATAIRES'

(5) SIGNATURE (S)/

La soussignée "Columbia Broadcasting System" ayant son siège à NEW-YORK, ci-après représentée par Mr. . . . . (1)
propriétaire de trente actions de capital de la société anonyme dénommée "Société Immobilière du Centre de contrôle technique de l'Union Internationale de radiodiffusion" ayant son siège à Uccle-Bruxelles, Avenue Albert Lancaster, 32,

W 831325

Constitue par les présentes pour son mandataire spécial,
Mr. . . . . (2)
auquel elle donne tous pouvoirs afin de la représenter à l'Assemblée générale ordinaire des actionnaires de la dite société qui se tiendra au siège social, le 10 juillet 1946, à 14.30 heures, avec l'ordre du jour suivant:

1) Rapport du Conseil d'Administration;
2) Rapport du Commissaire;
3) Approbation descomptes de l'exercice 1945-1946;
4) Décharge aux administrateurs et au commissaire;
5) Nominations statutaires(administrateurs et commissaire).

de prendre part à toutes délibérations et de voter au nom du soussigné toutes décisions se rattachant à l"ordre du jour préindiqué; et aux effets ci-dessus approuver et signer tous actes et procès-verbaux et substituer et en général faire tout ce qui sera nécessaire ou utile pour l'exécution du présent mandat promettant ratification.

Fait à . . . . . le . . . . . (3)

(4)

(5)

July 8, 1946

Dear Howard:

A few weeks ago, you sent me an application form for the IBU meetings this month.

CBS was formerly a member of the IBU, which is strictly a technical organization. The IBU emerged from German occupation under a slight cloud and the organization is not yet ready to participate in its activities. Adrian Murphy has asked that the subject be deferred until the status of the IBU is clarified.

Think you might like to know that your broadcast of the last two Sundays have been the subject of high-powered applause among the personnel of this factory.

I hope you haven't been too put out by the Kelly boy and his father, but anything that we can do for Philadelphia would be greatly appreciated by them.

Am still looking forward to seeing you in about a month, providing the Peace Conference doesn't delay you beyond the proposed date. Actually, however, I don't see how it can help it. At any rate, all the best, Howard. We'll be getting together sometime, somewhere before too long.

Sincerely,

Mr. Howard K. Smith
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
Flat 71, 49 Hallam Street
London, W. 1, England

TO Mr. Maulsby

From MR. ADRIAN MURPHY

As discussed, please ask Howard K. Smith if this can't be deferred for a while until the status of the DBU clarifies.

Am

To Mr. Murphy
Mr. Maulsby

I do not feel sure about this outfit. The monitoring center in Brussels was badly compromised during the war.

Dave

DAVIDSON TAYLOR

TO

From G. F. MAULSBY

1. ~~Mr Taylor - FYI~~ DT

2. Mr. Murphy - Does this kind of representation fall into your sphere of operations, mon vieux?

GM

Pls return letter.

Wait for Murrow

Basil V/d KOLK,
c/O Mrs. D. Shane,
167, Albany Road,
Roath, Cardiff,
South Wales, Great
Britain,

June 30,1946.

Dear Mr. Maulsby:

Thank you for your letter of June 25th, which I received a few days ago.

I would be very much obliged when Mr. Edward R. Murrow returns that my letter and the enclosed documents are placed on his desk for his attention.

Thanking you for the courtesy in writing and informing me of Mr. Edward R. Murrow's absence.

sincerely,

Basil v/d Kolk

Basil v/d KOLK.

Mr. Gerald F. Maulsby,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
N. Y.

June 25, 1946

Dear Mr. Kolk:

This is to acknowledge your letter of May 15th addressed to Edward R. Murrow and to inform you that he has not yet seen it.

Mr. Murrow left New York on May 12th for a three months' tour and is not expected back in New York until mid-August.

Sincerely,

Gerald F. Maulsby
Public Affairs

Mr. Basil v/d Kolk
c/o Mrs. D. Shane
167, Albany Road
Roath, Cardiff
South Wales, England

Basil v/d Kolk,
c/o Mrs. D. Shane,
167, Albany Road,
Roath, Cardiff,
South Wales, England.

May 15,1946.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Doubtless the "L'affair Basil Kolk" has reached your inner sanctum and memo's, cables have been passed on to you regarding this matter.

I do not know whether the full history of the case has been placed before you, but injustice to myself, I enclose copies of the correspondence that took place during your stay in England and after your departure.

I am afraid Miss Campbell's letter of March 22nd, was hardly diplomatic and rather shut the door on any further negotiations but then it was only after careful consideration that I took the course of referring my appeal to the Reinstatement Tribunal Board.

You Mr. Murrow have spoken during your farewell address to this country, references to a certain Tunisian broadcast. I heard that broadcast, so did a lot of other chaps from our unit. How often had we seen those graves by the roadside, how often had we seen them in the desert. Sometimes we dug them and lay to rest one of our friends. No speeches, No trumpets or fanfares for him Just a goodbye Jack and it was all over.

It was a grand broadcast and when it was finished, a Cockney asked me "You know that Bloke Basil" - does he mean and believe in what he says or is it just a line of "Bull" "I replied Nobby I have worked under him, and I think he really means that".

But that element of doubt. As heritage from the last War - Promises - Land for Heroes --No Unemployment etc. No wonder the soldier of today is skeptical.

Thus when I arrived back from abroad, I must confess I felt a little disappointed that CBS, could not fit me in their organization. At least I had hopes that they would find me alternative employment.

However then came my operation due to War Service and your new appointment in the States, which rather altered the situation. Your letter of March 22nd containing offer of a settlement was reasonable because of your concluding paragraph, which did leave the door open for negotiation What I did feel rather bitter about was Miss Campbell attitude and her responsibility in refusing to reconsider my claims

After six and a half years in the Army, five years Overseas' on very active service conditions to return at the age of twenty-nine unwanted. Am then offered a £100 as a settlement, at a time when the £ is half it's prewar value. I had no wish to bring this action, because as I mentioned in my letter my relations with have Columbia have been excellent. But unfortunately I had no other means of exerting my rights.

I now come to the second part of my letter. As you know Government or Semi-Government posts always require a reference or testimonial.And I feel it useless to write to the London Office, since the New European Director does not know me and secondly, I fear Miss Campbell in view of my action is liable to be rather bias.

Therefore after reading the correspondence -- and judging both sides of the case, you will see that I was not accentuated by any ulterior motive or avarice. You probably realised that I had a cast iron case, plus the fact the news value was very large in the light of present day happenings and would have been very adverse publicity for Columbia . As I mention, I was more interested in getting a reasonable deal , than exploiting the case.

I realise that you are a very busy man and that I represent a nonenity but then after all it is we nonenitys' who have suffered and given so much during this present conflict. It is we nonenitys' who are mankind and on who future civilization depends.

Therefore I would be very indebted to you if you could supply me with a ~~xxxxxxx~~ reference and if you have any observations to make on my letter and the correspondence, whether it be favourable comment or other wise, I shall be pleased to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Basil v/d Kolk

Basil v/d Kolk.

167 Albany Road,
Roath,
Cardiff.

9th May, 1946.

Messrs. William Charles Crocker,
22 Bentinck Street,
London. W.1.

Dear Sirs,

Your Ref: T/4.66940.

Your letter via Express Delivery arrived this evening. I note your remarks about the urgency regarding the matter, but think this rather strange in view of what has happened.

As soon as I was demobilised I visited, wrote and telephoned Columbia, and within the prescribed time, deposited the document relating to my claim for employment, as laid down under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944.

I then entered Hospital for an operation, due to "War Service", and still no acknowledgement from the firm. Hearing the 'European Director's' farewell broadcast prior to his departure for the States, I telegraphed Columbia from a sick bed., Finally, after several trunk calls to London, the first offer of a settlement arrived. In each case I have replied promptly to Columbia's letters, and was rewarded with silence. The last letter signed by a Miss Campbell was nearly in the form of an ultimatum.

Now that the matter has passed to Higher and Official authority you state the matter is one of urgency, but it did not occur to your clients that previously it was a matter of urgency to myself, and that I was compelled to live on my capital, pending final settlement. (My Army gratuity.)

Again I would like to point out, that I volunteered for the Territorials in 1939, and spent five years abroad, in very active service. When I was free from the Army, 1946 (my age being 29) Columbia Broadcasting shrugged its shoulders, talks of re-organization, or that it cannot find a position suitable to my requirements, yet in 1939, the European Director asked if my Territorial calling up papers could be deferred, and on my return, I find two extra young Ladies engaged on the Staff.

Thus I fail to see the so-called generosity of your clients, which you mentioned in your concluding paragraph.

However, prior to this difficulty with Columbia, which I attribute to the departure of the European director, and the authority invested in his deputy, my relationship with the firm has been excellent.

I therefore will accept your clients offer, and on receipt of cheque, will withdraw my application from the Re-instatement Committee, and consider the matter settled.

Yours faithfully,

Basil Kolk.

8th May 1946.

OUR REF. T/4.66940 Yourself &
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.

Dear Sir,

We are the solicitors to the Columbia Broadcasting System Inc. in this country and they have passed your application under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act 1944 to us for attention.

We have perused the correspondence and it is apparent to us that due to the reorganization of the Company there is no position available which would meet your requirements.

As you have already been informed the American War Labor Board decided to "freeze " all salaries, and accordingly the Company offered to you a final settlement in the sum of £104 representing 12 months' salary and £16 as a token of their appreciation of the service you rendered during the years that preceded the War, which offer you refused.

Our clients have now obtained authority from their New York Office to offer you the sum of £208 as a lump sum payment with a view to finally settling the matter. This offer made without prejudice to their rights under the Acts and on the understanding that it is in full settlement of any claims which you may have upon the the Company and oon your undertaking to withdraw your present application to the Reinstatement Committee and not to make any further or other application to any such committee, and we shall be glad to know by Friday

next whether or not you are prepared to accept this sum.

If we do not hear from you by that day we must lodge our Clients' observations in the matter to the Reinstatement Committee.

We feel sure that you will appreciate the matter is some urgency and that our Clients are being very generous in making this offer. Kindly let us hear from you.

Yours faithfully,

William Charles Crocker.

March 26-46.

167, Albany Road,
Cardiff, South Wales.

Dear Miss Campbell,

Thank you for your letter March 22nd, which I received yesterday.

I would like to point out in his letter of March 7th, Mr. Murrow concluded with the following paragraph. "I shall be glad to have a letter whether you feel this a fair and satisfactory settlement.

To this I replied in my letter March 10th, giving reasons why the offer should be increased and that in it's present form form the ~~xxxxxxx~~ settlement was hardly acceptable.

In your latest note , you say in view of Mr. Murrow's departure for the "States" you have reconsidered my letter but in view of the circumstances, think the original offer by Mr. Murrow as very fair indeed and asking for an acknowledging of my acceptance. This I regret to say I cannot do, as I disagree with your point of view.

Therefore after consultations with the Ministry of Labour officials', I have decided unless I hear from you by Friday March 29, I will place my case before the Reinstatement Committee Tribunal and have it decided by arbitration.

yours sincerely,

Basil Kolk.

Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.

March 22-46.

Dear Basil,

I have your note March 20th and am very glad to hear you are quite well again.

Your letter March 10th arrived after Mr. Murrow had left for the States. I have given careful consideration to what you say concerning the financial offer made by us, but regret that I do not see my way clear to increasing the amount suggested by Mr. Murrow. You are probably not aware that during the war the American Labor Board decided to "freeze" all salaries, an act under which all the English employees in this office also suffered that in itself would have precluded any increase in your salary.

It is also true that although our operations have developed during the last six years, the character of the work has changed so completely that you would have found even fewer prospects for advancement than there were before the war and being naturally an ambitious young man, would have prefered to seek fresh fields.

In these circumstances, I feel that the suggestion made by Mr. Murrow in his letter of March 7th was very fair indeed, and I should be glad to have a note from you stating you agree.

Yours sincerely,

Kathryn Campbell.

XX

C/O Mrs. D. Shane,
167, Albany Road,
Cardiff, Roath,
South Wales.

March 10th 46.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I was delighted to receive your letter. I am now on the road to recovery and am busy formulating plans for the future.

I have carefully studued the proposals contained in your letter and agree in principal, that a financial settlement, such as you suggest, is the best ~~pl~~ policy in view of the circumstances.

As you know, I volunteered during the dark days of 1939. Five years were spent "Overseas'" during which I was right in the thick of every Principal Campaign. During that period the People of Britain tightened their belts and dipped into their pockets.

Therefore when I returned home it was a very different England from that of "39". Increased taxation both directly and indirectly, plus a high cost of living and although hostilities have ceased conditions remain unchanged and on account of Britains vast "War Effort" are likely to remain thus.

I would like to point out, that in assessing the proposed amount to me (excluding the two months salary offer) no note has been taken of the upward trend of the cost of living also had I been employed with CBS during the last six years of an increase in salary.

I should be glad if you will give the above factor your careful consideration.

My relationship with CBS has always been friendly and cordial and I am sure that in this final settlement we can come to an amicable arrangement.

yours sincerely,

Basil Kolk.

Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.

March 7th, 1946.

Dear Basil,

Many thanks for your telegram regarding the broadcast for the BBC. I hope you will soon be discharged from hospital.

I must leave for the States either at the end of the week or the begining of next. My successor here will be Howard K. Smith.

Pursuant to our last conversation, I have given careful consideration to the possibility of our providing you with a position and with responsibility commensurate with your qualifications You will recall, I suggested to you it would be unwise to return to Columbia unless we were able to provide you with a position which involved greater responsibility and opportunities than afforded you by the post you held when you joined the armed forces. I regret to tell you I see no possibility of our offering you a post which would carry with it any reasonable prospect of advancement and your former has in any case evaporated.

I believe that we are obliged under existing legislation to either re-employ you or to reimburse you to the amount of twelve months salary. We should of course, have been glad to do this irrespective of any legal obligation we may have., and should like to suggest that we send you a cheque £104 -0-0 representing twelve months salary and £16-0-0 (an additional two months salary) as a token of our appreciation for the service you rendered during the years that preceded the war.

I shall be glad to have a letter from you stating whether you feel this a fair and satisfactory settlement.

Sincerely yours,

E. R. Murrow.

F. 134-11/58

DEPARTMENTAL COPY—TRIPLICATE

SUPPLY REQUISITION

CBS NEWS

No. 10628

Date 2/1/61

Please furnish supplies below to:

Individual E.R. MURROW Location 485-17 Dept. CBD

SUPPLIES IN EACH DEPARTMENT SHOULD BE KEPT AT A MINIMUM

Form No. or Type	Quantity Required	Charge To Div. No.	Charge To Dept. No.	Charge To Acct. No.	DESCRIPTION Please List One Item Per Line	FOR ACCTG. DEPT. USE ONLY Credit Symbol	Quantity Supplied	Cost	Unit	Extension
	100				CBS News Grey Envelopes (9 x 12)					
	50				CBS News grey envelopes (10 x 13)					
	12				To and From memo pads					
					dust rags					
	1 box				pencil erasers					
	2 boxes				IBM ribbons					
	1 package				Tip-x					

Approved by _____ Disbursed by _____ Received by _____

Copy Distribution: Original AND Duplicate to Storekeeper; Triplicate for Your File

CONSIGNEE COPY

102005

CBS

A DIVISION OF COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • PLAZA 1-2345

MATERIAL RECEIPT

SUPPLIER	ORDER NO.		DATE
L. Gable & Son.	4406N	PARTIAL ☐ COMPLETE ☑	1-6-61

REQ. NO.	REQ. BY	DEPARTMENT	CHARGED TO DIV.	DEPT.	ACC'T	REFER TO
4052	E Murrow	Pr P.	514	-70		CL

RECEIVED VIA	CHARGES		JOB NO./MISC.
Van		PREPAID ☐ COLLECT ☐	

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION
1	# 1069 government Lenses.

Received By John E Murrow Sent To Accepted By
(WRITE NAME IN FULL)
(PLEASE REVIEW CAREFULLY AS YOUR SIGNATURE AUTHORIZES PAYMENT OF INVOICE SUPPLIER WILL RENDER HEREUNDER)

Exceptions Noted

F-99 REV. (12-59)

MOORE BUSINESS FORMS, INC., NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

CONSIGNEE COPY

100274

CBS

A DIVISION OF COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • PLAZA 1-2345

MATERIAL RECEIPT

SUPPLIER	ORDER NO.			DATE
M. Ducommun G.	4337N	PARTIAL ☐	COMPLETE ☑	12-29-60

REQ. NO.	REQ. BY	DEPARTMENT	CHARGED TO DIV.	DEPT.	ACC'T	REFER TO
4054	Ed. Murrow	News	514	- 70		DF

RECEIVED VIA	CHARGES		JOB NO./MISC.
Cocus		PREPAID ☑ COLLECT ☐	

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION
1	Minerva stopwatch Repaired
	Se # 109 779

Received By Ed. Jantzen Sent To E. Murrow Accepted By _____ (WRITE NAME IN FULL)

(PLEASE REVIEW CAREFULLY AS YOUR SIGNATURE AUTHORIZES PAYMENT OF INVOICE SUPPLIER WILL RENDER HEREUNDER)

Exceptions Noted _____

1701

F-99 REV. (12-59)

MOORE BUSINESS FORMS, INC., NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

F. 134-6/58

DEPARTMENTAL COPY—TRIPLICATE

SUPPLY REQUISITION
CBS NEWS

No. 4913

Please furnish supplies below to:

Date DEC. 23

Individual EDWARD R. MURROW Location 485-17 Dept. CND

SUPPLIES IN EACH DEPARTMENT SHOULD BE KEPT AT A MINIMUM

Form No. or Type	Quantity Required	Charge To			DESCRIPTION Please List One Item Per Line	FOR ACCTG. DEPT. USE ONLY				
		Div. No.	Dept. No.	Acct. No.		Credit Symbol	Quantity Supplied	Cost	Unit	Extension
	2				Boxes of Grey CBS NEWS envelopes (10 X 13)					
	100				ABC DICK Mimeo sheets					
	3				Boxes (KLEENEX) for makeup removal					
	2				Boxes IBM Ribbons (larger size)					
	1				Box - telephone message pads					
	1				Ever-Ready Calendar refill - 610½					

Approved by _____ Disbursed by _____ Received by _____

Copy Distribution: Original AND Duplicate to Storekeeper; Triplicate for Your File

TIME RECORD

1. Include all employees whose working hours are not otherwise reported.
2. Show **exact** working time in "in and out" column.
3. Compute working and meal hours to nearest quarter hour in "hours" column.
4. The reason for all absences must be indicated.
5. Where pay for holiday work is an option and is desired, write "pay" in red underneath the hours worked on the holiday.

Division: CBS N

Department or Station: Domes

Week Ending: Dec

EMPLOYEE		SUNDAY			MONDAY			TUESDAY			WEDNESDAY			THURSDAY			FRIDAY			SATURDAY		
		IN	OUT	HRS.	IN	OUT	HRS.	IN	OUT	HRS.	IN	OUT	HRS.	IN	OUT	HRS.	IN	OUT	HRS.	IN	OUT	HRS.
Campbell King	MEALS					In			In			In			In			In				
Williams Gabrielle	MEALS				10-6 / 1		8	10-6 / 1		8	10-6 / 1		8	10-6 / 1		8	10-6 / 1		8			
Mullen Bowman	MEALS				10-6 / 1		8	10-12 / 1		14	10-6 / 1		8	10-6 / 1		8	10-6 / 1		8	10-6 / 1		8
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* This overtime is to be charged to Mr. Ward, Affiliate, Rel

The above information is correct to the best of our knowledge.

K. Campbell

Authorized Departmental Repr

L. Mullen

Employee in Charge of Records

F 675-7/58

This form must be sent to Personnel Records no later than 4 p.m. Monday of the following week.

d News

nestic

Dec 17, 1960

Y	TOTAL HOURS		
HRS.	ELAPSED	MEALS	WORKED
	40	5	35
8	54	5	49
			1

RELATIONS, 485-12

al Representative

CBS

I

1. Forward to Payroll Departmen
week (before Thursday of pre
2. Enter the applicable informat
differential or penalty pay. U
i e 1/4 = .25, 1/2 = .50, 3/4 = .
3. Do not use this form for Holi

LOC.	DEPT.	EMPLOYEE NUMBER	
514	7000	89015	G WA
			Rose

FORM 127(4-60)

OVERTIME AUTHORIZATION

INSTRUCTIONS

tment before 4 P.M. Monday for payment in that
previous week for offices outside of New York.)

rmation only for persons entitled to overtime,
ay. Use decimal equivalent for fractions of hours.
4 = .75

Holiday or Vacation Pay.

WEEK ENDING 12 17 60

DIVISION BS NEWS

DEPARTMENT OR STATION

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE K. Campbell

NAME	EX.	OVERTIME				DIFFERENTIAL HOURS	PENALTY TIME	
		HALF TIME	STRAIGHT TIME	TIME AND ONE HALF	DOUBLE TIME			
WACHSNER								
Rosemary MULLEN				1+				

QUINTUPLICATE

DEPARTMENTAL COPY

CBS NEWS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

PURCHASE REQUISITION

F. 135—5/58

DATE **December 13, 1960**

REQ. NO.	REQ. BY	DEPARTMENT	DELIVER TO	CHARGE TO DIV.	CHARGE TO DEPT.	CHARGE TO ACC'T	PINK COPY
4053	Ed Murrow	News	same		514	70	

JOB NO./MISC:—

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE — FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENT USE ONLY.

	ORDERED FROM	APPD	ORDER NO.		ORDERED FROM	APPD	ORDER NO.
1				9			
2				10			
3				11			
4				12			
5				13			
6				14			
7				15			
8				16			

SHIP TO: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

PURPOSE WANTED FOR

WHEN REQUIRED: immediately - please expedite

QUANTITY	LIST ONE ITEM TO A LINE — DESCRIPTION			
	1 General Electric Portable TV R306VWD Simulated			
	Walnut, Remote control unit			
	Mr. L'Esperance - this set is to be attached to			
	the master antenna (for closed circuit viewing)			
	MODEL NO:			
	SAR 306 VWA			
	1766 910040			

By _____ Division Head _____ Dept. Head _____ Director of Purchases _____ Purchasing Dept. _____

QUINTUPLICATE

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CBS NEWS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

PURCHASE REQUISITION

F. 135—5/58

DATE 12-7,60

REQ. NO.	REQ. BY	DEPARTMENT	DELIVER TO	CHARGE TO DIV.	CHARGE TO DEPT.	CHARGE TO ACC'T	PINK COPY
4052	Mr. Ed Murrow	News	same		514	70	

JOB NO./MISC:—

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5				13			
6				14			
7				15			
8				16			

SHIP TO: Mr. Edward R. Murrow, 485 Madison Avenue

PURPOSE WANTED FOR

WHEN REQUIRED: as soon as possible

QUANTITY	LIST ONE ITEM TO A LINE — DESCRIPTION			
X 2	Merriam-Webster Dictionaries			
1	Gooseneck lamp			
3	In-Out tray combinations, beige			

By _____ Division Head _____ Dept. Head _____ Director of Purchases _____ Purchasing Dept. _____

F. 134-6/58

DEPARTMENTAL COPY—TRIPLICATE

SUPPLY REQUISITION
CBS NEWS

No. 4912

Please furnish supplies below to:

Date Nov. 22

Individual EDWARD R. MURROW Location 485-17 Dept. CND

SUPPLIES IN EACH DEPARTMENT SHOULD BE KEPT AT A MINIMUM

Form No. or Type	Quantity Required	Charge To Div. No.	Charge To Dept. No.	Charge To Acct. No.	DESCRIPTION Please List One Item Per Line	FOR ACCTG. DEPT. USE ONLY Credit Symbol	Quantity Supplied	Cost	Unit	Extension
	1				One Box stencils	514-70				
	12				Yellow lined pads					
	500				Telephone Message pads					
					Quality Thick Lead Pencils					
	3 doz				1388 - No. 2 Ticonderoga Pencils					
	12				Easyrite Stenography Pads					

Approved by G. T. Campbell Disbursed by _____ Received by _____

Copy Distribution: Original AND Duplicate to Storekeeper; Triplicate for Your File

REQ. BY	DEPARTMENT	DELIVER TO	CHARGE TO	RECEIVING COPY
Mr. Murrow	News		514-70	Mr. Murrow

F 107-5-59

RECEIVING DEPT. COPY

CBS NEWS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • PLAZA 1-2345

Purchase Order No. 4210 N

I B M
385 Madison Ave.
New York N Y

Att: Mr. E. Jablonski

TW fdp Date 11/1/60

CBS NEWS

— SHIP TO CBS News
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22 NY
E.R.Murrow

at once

Quantity	DESCRIPTION
	Renewal of Maintenance Service beginning 1.1/61 to 12/31/61 on IBM typewriter Serial No. 529944

[redacted]

IMPORTANT — This is a receipt which will enable us to pay suppliers invoice.

Immediately upon delivery of the material (s) or upon completion of services, kindly acknowledge receipt hereon. Partial deliveries are to be acknowledged on "Material Receipt Form." Forward receipts immediately to CBS News Financial Accounting Dep't, 485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Received by _____ Date Received _____

Exceptions, if any _____

HQ
CW

WORK SHEET
PURCHASE REQUISITION

DATE

REQ. NO.	REQ. BY	DEPARTMENT	DELIVER TO	CHARGE TO DIV.	DEPT.	ACC'T	GREY COPY
	Mr Murrow	News		514	70		Mr Murrow

JOB NO./MISC:—

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	ORDERED FROM	APPD	ORDER NO.		ORDERED FROM	APPD	ORDER NO.
1	IBM	(W)	4210 N	9			
2				10			
3				11			
4				12			
5	Ed Jakowski			13			
6				14			
7				15			
8				16			

SHIP TO CBS News 485 Madison Ave 17 floor att Mr Edward R Murrow

PURPOSE WANTED FOR

WHEN REQUIRED

QUANTITY	LIST ONE ITEM TO A LINE — DESCRIPTION			
	Renewal of maintenance service			
	beginning 1/1/61 to 12/31/61			
	on IBM Typewriter:—	35	00 yr	L20.00
	Serial No 529944			

PLEASE ISSUE PURCHASE REQUISITION
CBS Purchasing Dept.

By _____ Division Head _____ Dept. Head _____ Auditors Office _____ Purchasing Dept. _____

F. 490-9/55

F. 134-6/58

DEPARTMENTAL COPY—TRIPLICATE

SUPPLY REQUISITION
CBS NEWS

No. 4908

Date 10/21/60

Please furnish supplies below to:

Individual EDWARD R. MURROW Location 485 Madison Avenue - 17 Dept. CND

SUPPLIES IN EACH DEPARTMENT SHOULD BE KEPT AT A MINIMUM

Form No. or Type.	Quantity Required	Charge To			DESCRIPTION Please List One Item Per Line	FOR ACCTG. DEPT. USE ONLY				
		Div. No.	Dept. No.	Acct. No.		Credit Symbol	Quantity Supplied	Cost	Unit	Extension
	1				CONFIRMATION OF ORDER Box - Multilith Duplimat Masters	514-70				
					(100 10 x 15)					

Approved by K. Campbell Disbursed by _____ Received by _____

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F. 134-6/58

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SUPPLY REQUISITION
CBS NEWS

No. 6032

Please furnish supplies below to:

Date 9-27-60

Individual MR. EDWARD R. MURROW Location 485-17 Dept. NEWS

SUPPLIES IN EACH DEPARTMENT SHOULD BE KEPT AT A MINIMUM

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	2	514-70			Stop Watches					

Approved by [illegible] Disbursed by _____ Received by _____

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DEPARTMENTAL COPY

CBS NEWS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

PURCHASE REQUISITION

F. 135—1/59

DATE 9-27-60

REQ. NO.	REQ. BY	DEPARTMENT	DELIVER TO	CHARGE TO DIV.	CHARGE TO DEPT.	CHARGE TO ACC'T	RECEIVING COPY
8774	Mr. Edward R. Murrow News			514-70			

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6				14			
7				15			
8				16			

SHIP TO: Mr. Murrow's office, 485 Madison Avenue, Room 1701

PURPOSE WANTED FOR

WHEN REQUIRED soon as possible

QUANTITY	LIST ONE ITEM TO A LINE — DESCRIPTION			
1	Two-drawer Steel filing cabinet - gray			

By _____ Division Head _____ Dept. Head _____ Director of Purchases _____ Purchasing Dept. _____

QUINTUPLICATE

DEPARTMENTAL COPY

CBS NEWS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

PURCHASE REQUISITION

F. 135—1/59

DATE 9-27-60

REQ. NO.	REQ. BY	DEPARTMENT	DELIVER TO	CHARGE TO DIV.	CHARGE TO DEPT.	CHARGE TO ACC'T	RECEIVING COPY
8773	Mr. Edward R. Murrow	News		514	70		

JOB NO./MISC:—

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3				11			
4				12			
5				13			
6				14			
7				15			
8				16			

SHIP TO: Mr. Murrow's office, 485 Madison Avenue, Room 1701

PURPOSE WANTED FOR

WHEN REQUIRED: immediately

QUANTITY	LIST ONE ITEM TO A LINE — DESCRIPTION			
2	Stop Watches			

By _____ Division Head _____ Dept. Head _____ Director of Purchases _____ Purchasing Dept. _____

QUINTUPLICATE

DEPARTMENTAL COPY

CBS NEWS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

PURCHASE REQUISITION

F. 135—1/59

DATE September 26, 1960

REQ. NO.	REQ. BY	DEPARTMENT	DELIVER TO	CHARGE TO DIV.	CHARGE TO DEPT.	CHARGE TO ACC'T	RECEIVING COPY
8771	Mr. E. R. Murrow	News	See below	514	70		

JOB NO./MISC:—

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE — FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENT USE ONLY.

	ORDERED FROM	APPD	ORDER NO.		ORDERED FROM	APPD	ORDER NO.
1				9			
2				10			
3				11			
4				12			
5				13			
6				14			
7				15			
8				16			

SHIP TO: Mr. Edward R. Murrow, 485 Madison Avenue, Room 1701

PURPOSE WANTED FOR

WHEN REQUIRED immediately

QUANTITY	LIST ONE ITEM TO A LINE — DESCRIPTION			
6 boxes	Stationery (250 pages per box) - as attached			
	Envelopes (equal number) - as attached			

By _____ Division Head _____ Dept. Head _____ Director of Purchases _____ Purchasing Dept. _____

F. 134-6/58

DEPARTMENTAL COPY—TRIPLICATE

SUPPLY REQUISITION
CBS NEWS

No. 4915

Please furnish supplies below to:

Date January 5, 1960

Individual E.R. MURROW Location 485-17 Dept. CND

SUPPLIES IN EACH DEPARTMENT SHOULD BE KEPT AT A MINIMUM

Form No. or Type	Quantity Required	Charge To Div. No.	Charge To Dept. No.	Charge To Acct. No.	DESCRIPTION Please List One Item Per Line	FOR ACCTG. DEPT. USE ONLY Credit Symbol	Quantity Supplied	Cost	Unit	Extension
	12 packs				A-B-Dick Duplicating Stencils		514-70			
	1				Swingline Stapler					
	2				Plastic Rulers					
	12				"to-from" memo pads					
	3 packs				canary yellow paper					
	1 box				Carbo-Weld "Real Black" Pencils U.S.A. 915					
	3 boxes				Kleenex (for makeup removal)					
	12				Yellow lined pads					
	3 boxes				Correction fluid for stencils					

Approved by K. Campbell Disbursed by _____ Received by _____

Copy Distribution: Original AND Duplicate to Storekeeper; Triplicate for Your File

J Oleska

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Joseph Oleska

from: Kay Campbell

August 31, 1959

With reference to Sheila Hogg's request for a leave of absence, this would be effective starting October 1st. Miss Hogg is at present on vacation and will return to work on September 8th. It would be necessary for Sheila and Gaby Wachsner to work together until Sheila leaves, in order that Gaby may familiarize herself with certain facets of our operation with which she has not yet had to deal.

I want Miss Wachsner's assignment to be permanent, and Miss Hogg understands that when she returns at the end of her leave, she will probably have to take an assignment in the executive pool or in another department. However, I have assured her that when Mr. Murrow returns at the end of his leave, and we shall therefore be entitled to re-establish our staff at our full strength, there will be a place for her.

In view of the greatly increased responsibility being undertaken by Miss Wachsner, and the fact that she will undoubtedly have to put in a considerable number of extra hours during my absence, I trust that it will be possible to give her a substantial promotion and increase in salary.

Incidentally, I have told her that during my absence, she is to be sure to put in for any overtime she has to work, since there will be no one else here to take care of the matter.

KC:gw

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. Friendly cc: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Seward October 21, 1958

Attached hereto are checks to your order from Jefferson Productions in the amount of $497.17 and $995.83, along with tabulations showing the manner in which these amounts were calculated.

As you will note, the first represents the amount due you on the SEE IT NOW book which was published by Simon & Schuster and the second the remainder due you as your share of receipts from McGraw Hill (16mm rights on SEE IT NOW films).

J.M.S.

Attachs.

JEFFERSON PRODUCTIONS, INC.

Through November 30,1957

Simon & Schuster

RECEIVED:		
Through CBS*		$6,365.58
EXPENSES:		
To Writers	$5,000.00	
To Simon & Schuster	371.25	
		5,371.25
BALANCE - NET		$ 994.33
Friendly 50%		$ 497.17

*CBS received $10,000.00, deducted its share and expenses and sent check for balance.

JEFFERSON PRODUCTIONS, INC.

Through November 30,1957

McGRAW - HILL		
1955 - July	$1,250.00	
Aug.	365.63	
Dec.	1,350.00	
1956 - Feb.	731.32	
Sept.	1,871.91	
1957 - Apr.	2,156.84	
		$7,725.70
DISBURSEMENTS:		
1955 - July - Info. Prod.	$1,500.00	
Nov. - " "	1,334.05	
1957 - Feb. - " "	600.00	
	$3,434.05	
Legal Fees - Bratter	300.00	
		$3,734.05
NET		$3,991.65
Friendly 50%		1,995.83
On account 3/29/57		1,000.00
BALANCE		$ 995.83

Office Opns.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Jim Connors

from: Kay Campbell

November 15, 1957

During the week ending October 25th, I had to ask the Employment Office to provide me with temporary help since we were short of two of our girls. They sent me a Miss Vera Links, from a typewriting agency who put in a total of ten hours for us.

Would you please send a memo to Jane Karlsruher in the Employment Office authorizing her to pay the bill for this service.

Many thanks.

KC:mcc

Links, Vera

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

VERA LINKS

DATE	STARTED	TIME OFF FOR LUNCH	QUIT	TOTAL
10/23	9:00	1 hr.	5:00	7 hrs.
10/24	9:00	-	12:00	3 hrs.
				10 hrs.

CBS SYSTEM INC.

By Florence Cuisan

Office of Watts

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: E. Murrow

from: Aaron & Zousmer

November 12, 1957

Miss Campbell advises that we withhold the attached memo because she cannot get along without the two secretaries on this floor.

We have a new suggestion: you have any objections if we take this rather serious problem to an authority who should give it serious consideration -- Hubbell Robinson?

We think that if we approach it on the basis of absolute need we would be able to convince some responsible high official of the company that the situation demands more than chart drawing and slide rule figuring by the "space cadets".

As exhibit A of what the general reaction would have been to our plan of this morning we recommend Chuck Hill's attached memo for "light reading".

A82

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Copies to: E. R. Murrow, J. Seward, H. Grossman,
PERSON TO PERSON Staff

from: Aaron & Zousmer

November 12, 1957

Because we are unable to find adequate floor space either on this floor or in any other area that CBS can borrow or rent, we have agreed with Mr. Murrow and Mr. Seward to make the following re-alignment of desk space. It is by no means ideal, but the best we can do under the circumstances, and we know you will cooperate to make it as bearable as possible.

1. Ed Bliss will move into the Horn, Sammon office.

2. Hill will move into what is now Miss Wachsner's desk.

3. Dailey will move into Miss Cecchini's desk.

4. Sammon will move into Hill's desk.

5. Horn takes over Dailey's desk.

6. Moore remains where he is.

7. Ehrlich takes over the Bliss desk.

8. Scofield stays where she is.

9. Aaron, Zousmer, Cammarota and Kahn will remain where they are now.

We hope this will alleviate what has become too frequent use of Mr. Colbee's and Mr. 500's desk.

And, of course, very informally we still can use -- until invited out -- the Mickelson viewing room.

At first opportunity, Miss Cammarota will go through the files with all concerned and try to clean out as much as possible of the cupboards in what now will become known as the Horn, Moore, Sammon jungle.

A & Z

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: John Aaron, Jesse Zousmer 11/12/57

from: C.Hill

I feel that I must object to the office arrangements now being made. In the past four years I have never objected to the present situation, which has been most deplorable, because of the lack of privacy, and more important the lack of air. By no means do I object to my three partners in crime. However, no man can be expected to function at his best in a small area, cluttered with film, projectors, research material, and again no air. It's damn unhealthy. This new set up, really makes matters much worse. There are still three in a small area. And now, I will have no privacy at all. I have a little pride. I just refuse to sit in secretary row, with a phone to be shared by four others. When I have something to do, I don't want to do it in public, and when I don't have anything to do, I don't want to sit in a shooting gallery, amongst the wonderful secretaries. I have no illussion of greatness, but a little pride left. If nothing else, please move me, anywhere, but anywhere.

C.Hill

C Hill

565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. office of Vadin

F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To

From ~~Larry Gumbiner~~

Station ~~Kay Campbell~~

December 4, 1956

Please install three new telephones - one each on the desks of Miss Helder, Mrs. Crissan, and Miss Calden in Edward R. Murrow's office. We want the ones with the lights in the buttons so that the existing lights can be removed from the wall. Thank you.

fc K.C.

Pro. Op.
9/1/56

Edward R. Murrow

CORRECTION:

Hal Terkel's telephone number, listed on Page 2 under Editors, has been changed to PE 5-8958.

CONFIDENTIAL LIST 9/1/56

NEWS DIVISION

Mickelson, Sig - Hillandale Road, Westport, Conn.	Capitol 7-2877
Day, John - 30 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York	AL 4-7905
Johnson, Malcolm R. - Sue Terrace, Westport, Conn.	Capitol 7-2096
Burke, James - 90 Bryant Avenue, White Plains, New York	WHite Plains 9-4435
Zellmer, David - 54 Riverside Drive, New York, New York	EN 2-7302
Donghi, Frank - 565 Broadway, Hastings-on-Hudson, New York	HA 5-4524
Otis, Lee - 2 Edgewood Drive, Glen Head, Long Island	GL 4-8772
Rich, Herman - 510 West 218 Street, New York, New York	WIlliams 2-0471

RADIO NEWS

Skedgell, Bob - 90-42 190 Street, Hollis, Long Island	HOllis 8-2811
Wefing, Henry - 27 Hamilton Avenue, Arlington, New Jersey	Kearny 2-3151
Bliss, Ed - 100 Cedar Street, Dobbs Ferry, New York	Dobbs Ferry 3-6543
Slocum, Jack - 8 Bond Street, Great Neck, Long Island	GReat Neck 2-2487
Taber, Bob - 19 West 16 Street, New York, New York	CH 2-4759

CORRESPONDENTS

Calmer, Ned - 224 East 49 Street, New York, New York	PL 1-2514
Clark, Blair - 1107 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York	FI 8-6704
Cochran, Ron - 282 Mamaroneck Road, Scarsdale, New York	SC 3-5895
Collingwood, Charles, 120 East 65 Street, New York, N.Y.	RE 4-4871
Cronkite, Walter - 45 East End Avenue, New York, New York	LE 5-5962
Summer - Allenhurst, New Jersey	Dunkirk 9-3694
Edwards, Douglas - RFD #2, Kettle Creek Road, Weston, Conn.	CA 7-6167
Hix, George	HA 4-9439
Jackson, Allan - Route #1, Pound Ridge, New York	Pound Ridge 4-5574
Murrow, Edward R. - 580 Park Avenue, New York, New York	TE 8-0508
Townsend, Dallas - 10 Prospect Terrace, Montclair, N.J.	Pilgrim 6-4853
Trout, Robert - 37 West 54 Street, New York, New York	JU 6-2223

SPORTS

Bailey, Jud - 24 Roosevelt Street, Garden City, Long Island	FL 2-4241
MacDonald, Jim - Box 278, Wilton, Connecticut	Porter 2-3713
Hickey, Bill - 10 Mitchell Place, New York, New York	PL 3-6779
McKay, Jim - 750 Park Avenue, New York, New York	RE 7-0176
Summer - Westport, Conn.	CApitol 7-7082

WCBS

Lewis, Phil - 245 West 25 Street, New York, New York	AL 5-1443
Charell, Lisa - 3 East 10 Street, New York, New York	GR 5-6836
Leonard, Bill - 5026 Arlington Avenue, Riverdale, Bronx	KI 8-0789
Buxbaum, David - 473 FDR Drive, New York, New York	OR 7-4816

DIRECTORS

Diamond, Vern - 5 Duxbury Road, Great Neck, Long Island	GR 2-5470
Hewitt, Don - 3 Oaks, Fenimore Drive, Harrison, New York	RY 7-4569
Marvel, Ted - 2431 Webb Avenue, Bronx, New York or	CY 5-8323
Wading River, Long Island	Wading River 9-4485
Quinlan, Bob - Byram Shore Road, Byram Shore, Conn.	Jefferson 1-5964
Quinn, Bob - 2451 Webb Avenue, Bronx, New York	SE 3-0799
Walters, Vince - 8502 139 Street, Briarwood, Queens, N.Y.	AX 7-1254

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Stollmack, Fred - 255 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York	MA 2-4889

EDITORS

Seamans, William - 3 Northway, Hartsdale, New York	Dobbs Ferry 3-7337
Porter, William - 73-16 260 Street, Glen Oaks, Queens, L.I.	FIeldstone 3-6240
Terkel, Hal - 46 Cutter Lane, Levittown, Long Island	LEvittown, 3-8958
Littell, Blaine - 1088 Park Avenue, New York, New York	SA 2-7287

WRITERS

Bloom, Dan - 85 Ridgewood Place, Staten Island, N. Y.	GI 2-5458
Brelis, Dean - Harvard Club, 27 West 44 Street, N.Y.	MU 2-4600
Weekends - Cornwall, Connecticut	Orleans 2-6137
Coleman, Allen - 202-35 Foothill Avenue, Holliswood, N.Y.	Hollis 8-8014
Crawford, Bill - 32 West 10 Street, New York, New York	OR 4-2962
Glick, Marian - 227 East 66 Street, New York, New York	RE 7-2249
Shefrin, Dave - 140 East 46 Street, New York, New York	PL 5-7916 or 5-9300
Socolow, Sanford - 212 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, New York	UL 2-8341
Sylvester, Tony - 259 West 85 Street, New York, New York	TR 4-3175
Weel, Alice - 331 East 51 Street, New York, New York	MU 8-5787

PROGRAM ASSISTANTS

Bradley, Frank - 37-21 87 Street, Queens, New York	TW 8-8947
Dewey, David - 137 West Passaic, Rutherford, New Jersey	Geneva 8-8212
Gorsuch, Joe - 142 East 33 Street, New York, New York	MU 4-7548
Greif, Bill - 74-10 35 Avenue, Jackson Heights, N.Y.	TW 8-4210
Hilu, Sam - 2267 63 Street, Brooklyn 4, New York	CL 9-2243
Vitarelli, Robert - 71-36 110 Street, Forest Hills, N.Y.	LI 4-4420

DESK ASSISTANTS

Goldberg, 175 Broadway, Nyack, New York	NYack 7-0057
Roth, Al - 522 Palmer Avenue, Mamaroneck, New York	MA 9-6387
D'Amelio, Dan - 197-23 Linden Boulevard, St. Albans, N.Y.	LA 8-3500

ART DEPARTMENT

Blank, Ben - 204 Johnson Avenue, Teaneck, New Jersey	Teaneck 6-2914
deSauve, Erne - 133 East 40 Street, New York, New York	MU 6-0767
George, George - 160 East 46 Street, New York, New York	PL 5-7538
Fox, George - 150 Brighton 15 Street, Brooklyn 35, N.Y.	NI 8-8552
Brandt, Reese - 60 West 10 Street, New York 11, New York	AL 4-6037

ASSIGNMENT DESK - FOREIGN

Paskman, Ralph - 87 Madison Avenue, Valhalla, New York	White Plains 9-5792

ASSIGNMENT DESK - NATIONAL

Fern, Jack - Cedar Heights Road, Stamford, Conn.	Davis 2-1014
Allison, Bob - 43-07 39 Place, Sunnyside, Queens	ST 4-1878
Cautela, Len - 4139 Wickham Avenue, New York, New York Olinville 2-0894, 4-6419	FA 5-8844 OR
Costigan, Tom - Princess Gate, Oakdale, Long Island	Sayville 4-0564R
Jaffe, Sam - Manhattan House, 200 East 66 Street, New York Apt. #C-1001	TE 8-3391
Karasik, Dan - 430 East 63 Street, New York, New York	TE 8-2128
Schakne, Bob - 86-11 34 Avenue, Jackson Heights, L.I.	HA 6-9044
Scheffler, Phil - 423 Conrad Road, Englewood, New Jersey	Lowell 9-4752
Reasoner, Harry - 5 West 63 Street, New York, New York	SU 7-4400

SECRETARIES

Baird, Pete - 125 West 12 Street, New York, New York	OR 5-1275
Christ, Laura - 206 First Street, Hicksville, L.I.	Wells 1-4398
Diekhaus, Grace - 1273 W. Laurelton Pkwy., W. Englewood, N.J.	Teaneck 7-6168
Fielder, Faye - 185 Avenue C, New York 9, New York - Apt.4E	OR7-9212
Flanagan, Mary - 132 Boston Post Road, Larchmont, New York	TE 4-4861
Kilhenny, Catherine - 126 West 94 Street, New York 25, N.Y.	MO 6-7927
Rotzko, Betty - 15 Garwood Court So., Garfield, N.J.	Prescott 7-3855

NEWSFILM SCREENING - DU ART

Sofio, Bill - 3406 45 Street, Astoria, Long Island	RA 8-2970
Deady, Dolly - 323 East 88 Street, New York, New York	TR 6-2328
Eichner, Dick - 735 Pelham Pkwy. N., Bronx, New York	TU 2-7650
Tatasciore, Al - 157-18 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, L.I.	IN 3-1873
Little, Bob - 444 Central Park West, New York, New York	UN 5-8335

NEWSFILM SYNDICATION

Kany, Howard - Compo Parkway, Westport, Conn.	Capital 7-3984
Cooper, John M. - 226-A Larchmont Acres, Larchmont, N.Y.	Tennyson 4-3648
Farrell, Albert - 633-B Bruce Street, Ridgefield, N.J.	Morsemere 6-8177W
Munoz, Dolores - 167 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, New York	UL 6-5974
Goldstein, Max - 105-09 65 Road, Forest Hills 75, N.Y.	TW 7-6517
Paterson, Arthur - 35 E. Stanton Avenue, Baldwin, L.I.	Baldwin 3-1422
Rogow, Robert - 2295 Palmer Avenue, New Rochelle, N.Y.	New Rochelle 6-0491
Schicktanz, Martha - 2042 Grand Avenue, Bronx 20, N.Y. c/o Gannon	CY 5-2157
Blum, Peter - 944 Park Avenue, New York 28, New York	BU 8-9627
Brigida, Michael - 157 East 42 Street, Brooklyn 3, N.Y.	IN 9-2936
Chang, Morley - 171 Lagvue Terrace, Tuckahoe, New York	Spencer 9-5324
Stern, Ronald - 323 East Gunhill Road, Bronx, New York	OL 5-1684

FILM PRODUCTION STAFF

Bush, Jack	555 Broadway, Hastings-on Hudson, N.Y.	HAstings 5-7517
Rheineck, Robert	260 Engle St., Englewood, N.J.	LOwell 9-0810
Hyde, Richard	210 Cedar Lane, Teaneck, N.J.	TEaneck 6-5593
Hess, Robert	13 Ravenwood Road, Darien, Conn.	VOlunteer 6 8078
Starr, Harrison	533 E. 82 St., NYC	BU 8 5206
Tullen, David	92 Park Hill Avenue, Massapequa, L.I.	PYramid 8-1057
Kling, William	19 Pershing Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y.	NE6-2491 or KI 3-8541
Klaric, John	68 -23B Cloverdale Blvd., Bayside, N.Y.	BAyside 5-0121

SECRETARIES

Jiggetts, Lilyan	1971 Third Avenue, NYC	SA 2-5497
Modafferi, Geraldine	25-10 38 St., Astoria, L.I.	AStoria 4-5800
Hercik, Gloria	27 Second Avenue, E Islip, L.I.	JUniper 1 0183

TRAFFIC

Cooper, Edward	9834 63rd Drive, Forest Hills, N.Y.	TW 7-3439
FitzPatrick, Frank	2391 Webb Avenue, Bronx, N.Y.	CY 5-2197
Blackwell, Fred	235 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.	PR 4-2152
Stella, John	2090 Mohegan Avenue, Bronx, N.Y.	CY 5-5639
Covéll, William	609 Nereid Avenue, Bronx, N.Y.	FA 4-7853
de Lano, Walter	138 Lexington Avenue, NYC	MU 6-7254
Bennett, Clyde	4 Sheffield Drive, Newark, N.J.	no telephone

FILM LIBRARY

Dillard, Virginia	220 E. 73 St., NYC	RH 4-4087
DiPersia, Rocco	41 Kenmore Street, NYC	CA 6-5956
Erlichman, Martin	555 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, NY	UL 6-3431
Haag, John	224 West 105 Street, NYC	MO 6 5844
Higgins, Robert	9448 45th Avenue, Elmhurst, L.I.	ILlinois 8 3527
Riley, Christopher	RFD #1, Linden Avenue, Lincoln Park, N.J.	MOuntain View 8-3677W
Rogers, Robert	78 09 34th Avenue, Jackson Heights, L.I.	HI 6 4504
Waldman, Neil	1641 Andrews Avenue, Bronx, N.Y.	LU 7-3196
Del Toro, Alfred Jr.	1985 Crotona Avenue, Bronx, NY	TR 8-4395
Grad, Shirley	2 Park Avenue, Cranford, N.J.	CRanford 6-6535
Wallace, Catherine	150-67 Village Road, Jamaica, L.I.	AXpel 7-9181
Zuckerman, Gusta	325 Central Park W., NYC	MO 3-4625
Bernstein, Elliot	2621 Avenue J, Brooklyn, N.Y.	CL 8-4092
Camfiord, Robert	239 Senator St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	BEachview 8-0480
Wright, Ronald	25 Magaw Place, NYC	SW 5-0060
Tryon, Jeremy	63 W. 88 Street, NYC	EN 2-3683

ADMINISTRATIVE CLERKS

James Fagen	1014 Gerard Ave., Bronx, N.Y.	JErome 8-5582
Loretta Grabias	229 Kensington Rd., River Edge, N.J.	no telephone

CAMERAMEN

Evdokimoff, Michael	335 East 69 Street, NYC	TR 9-9083
Gretz, Albert	57 Park Terrace W., NYC	LO 9-7580
Kinghan, Arthur	26-30 Kingsbridge Terrace, Bronx, NY	CY 5-3564
Racies, Larry	140 E. 46 Street, NYC	PL 5-9300
Schwartz, Herbert	4806 Ave. K, Brooklyn, NY	CL 8-1937
Snyder, George	21 Ogden Road, Belleville, N.J.	PLymouth 9-2970

ASSISTANT CAMERAMAN

Maggi, Anthony	1683 E. 15 St., Brooklyn, NY	ES 6-7079

SOUNDMEN

Hawk, Ken	76 Park Avenue, Melverne, L.I.	LYnnbrook 9-9611
McKeon, James	2421 Webb Avenue, NYC	LU 4-3665

ELECTRICIANS

Jones, Kenneth	357 Grand Blvd., Emerson, N.J.	COlfax 2-2435
McGavin, Robert	285 Hickory Ave., Bergenfield, N.J.	DUmont 5-4571

MAINTENANCEMEN

Beckman, Charles	225 East 47 St., NYC	PL 9-2882
Fatta, Frank	7832 85 St., Glendale 27, NY	HE 3-4454

SERVICE SUPERVISORS

Murtagh, Andrew	89 Dwight St., Jersey City, N.J.	DE 2-4263
Hamilton, Walter	72-12 Harrow St., Forest Hills, L.I.	LIggett 4-7273

FILM EDITORS

Albanese, Frank	248 E. 77 Street, NYC	BU 8-1981
Altman, Bernard	115 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, NY	IN 2-8743
Bender, Jerry	480 Hawthorne Ave., Yonkers, NY	YOnkers 3-2914
Birnbaum, Bernard	850 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, NY	SL 6-1091
Brotherton, Robert	333 West End Ave., NYC	TR 4-5951
Cooper, Harry	115 West 87 Street, NYC	TR 3-8958
Cohen, Martin	1384 Carol St., Brooklyn, NY	PR 3-0847
Cromwell, Victor	209 W. Norwalk Ave., Darien, Conn.	VOlunteer 6-4756
Dalglish, Kenneth	3175 Decatur Ave., Bronx, NY	KI 7-8376
Dullaghan, John	3154 Grand Concourse, Bronx, NY	SE 3-0979
Farren, Robert	182 Sullivan Street, NYC	GR 7-0415
Kerins, Alfred	43 Briarwood Lane, Plainview, L.I.	WE 5-6519
Kilcullen, William	62 Sussex Road, Westwood, N.J.	WEstwood 5-4203
Lester, Howard	1916 Avenue K, Brooklyn, NY	ES 7-4459
Micklas, Thomas	7 Ross Avenue, Cresskill, N.J.	CLoster 5-1412R
Phillips. Thomas	116-45 224 Street, Cambria Heights, NY	LA 7-2650
Raff, Leonard	3222 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, NY	ES 7-8247
Rocks, Robert	36 Highland Avenue, Demarest, N.J.	CLoster 5-3581
Rudick, Mitchell	4 S. Pinehurst Ave., NYC	TO 7-9371
Sosenko, Robert	96-25 72 Avenue, Forest Hills, L.I.	LI 4-2540
McCruden, David	91-50 191 Street, Hollis, L.I.	SP 6-0558

Segal, Murray	**1576 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, NY**	**CL 8-1632**
Eisler, Michael	**165 West 83 St., NYC**	**TR 4-6009**

WASHINGTON BUREAU

Adler, Lee E.	2633 Woodley Place, N.W.	DU 7-4816
Arundel, Nick	1642 Avon Place, N.W.	AD 2-0985
Ayers, Theodore	Cricket Hill, McLean, Va.	JA 5-9595
Bancroft, Griffing	3620 Newark St., N.W.	EM 2-4350
Benton, Herbert	1714 Connecticut Ave. N.W.	NO 7-7321
Bittenbender, Milton	1203 Highland Dr., Silver Spring, Md.	JU 8-2305
Brooks, Leon	6801 Laverock Ct., Bethesda, Md.	OL 4-0946
Cheely, George	3805 35th St., Mt. Ranier, Md.	WA 7-6337
Church, Wells	6118 Wilson Lane, Bethesda, Md.	OL 6-6919
Clapper, Peter	8014 Riverside Avenue, Cabin John, Md.	OL 4-0438
Coney, Lee	10112 Parkwood Dr., Bethesda, Md.	OL 7-2936
Corrigan, William	1003 Elm Ave., Takoma Park, Md.	JU 9-7140
Craven, Thomas, Jr.	126 Pine Spring Rd., Falls Church, Va.	JE 4-6584
Culley, Harriet	1351 28th Street, N.W.	HU 3-5067
Dent, Ben	2505 13th Street, N.W.	HU 3-7245
Denzer, Beryl	4415 Harrison St., N.W.	EM 2-0109
Downs, Bill	5535 Warwick Pl., Somerset, Md.	OL 6-8368
Ferrell, Pat	800 S. Washington St., Alexandria, Va.	KI 8-7527
Funk, Robert	Box 456, Rt. #5, Alexandria, Va.	ED 9-6133
Gamow, Igor	2110 O Street, N.W.	HU 3-9745
Geddes, Marjorie	4609 Bayard Blvd.	OL 4-3583
Glazer, Lea	1318 29th Street, N.W.	AD 2-2045
Hanschman, Nancy	3616 P Street, N.W.	HO 2-5495
Hardy, Ralph	3330 Stuyvesant Place, N.W.	EM 2-6031
Harrington, Alberta	1 Scott Circle, N.W.	HO 2-0500
Herman, George	3115 O Street, N.W.	HU 3-8190
Hoertel, Bruce	1416 S. George Mason Dr., Arlington, Va.	JA 5-2345
Hull, Kitty	3334 Prospect St. N.W.	DE 2-1558
Koop, Theodore	2737 Devonshire Place, N.W.	AD 4-4480
Marlow, Michael	3359 Quesada Street, N.W.	WO 6-3762
McCreery, Gay	3502 Shepherd St., Chevy Chase, Md.	OL 4-5149
McDonald, James	1017 S. Quebec St., Arlington, Va.	JA 5-5861
Reid, Marion	2817 Connecticut Ave., N.W.	CO 5-2814
Richardson, Don	4609 N. 20th Street, Arlington, Va.	JA 8-4526
Roper, James E.	DuPont Plaza Hotel	HU 3-6000
Santos, Ralph	920 Belle View Blvd., Alexandria, Va.	SO 5-4320
Sevareid, Eric	1226 N. Pegram St., Alexandria, Va.	TE 6-4154
Shadel, Bill	6929 Pine Tree Terrace, Lake Barcroft, Falls Church, Va.	CL 6-0545
Shepp, Lea	1402 Glendale Terrace, Alexandria, Va.	SO 8-8674
Shollenberger, Lewis	3843 Garrison St., N.W.	EM 2-1825
Strawser, Neil	3912 Havard St., Wheaton, Md.	WH 6-8342
Sulpice, Robert	603 North Lane, Falls Church, Va.	JE 3-3834
vonFremd, Charles	5506 Southwick St., Bethesda, Md.	OL 4-8170
Willoner, Andrew	4106 70th Ave., Landover Hills, Md.	SP 3-5378

LOS ANGELES BUREAU

Blum, Jules	1710 Laurel Canyon Boulevard, Hollywood	OLeander 4-1902
Dieterich, Fred	5837 Gregory Way, Hollywood	HOllywood 7-4888
Fischer, Georges	14161 Valley Vista Ave., Sherman Oaks	STate 4-7730
Gaffney, Patrick	337 Molino Ave., Long Beach	HEmlock 8-9464
Green, Austin	1345 N. Havenhurst Ave., Hollywood	HOllywood 4-3118
Holcomb, Grant	371 Patrician Way, Pasadena	RYan 1-8516
Karlan, Sheldon	1352 El Centro Ave., Hollywood	HOllywood 7-3243
Kizziah, Marshall	12146 Travis Ave., Brentwood	GRanite 2-7487
Nelson, Herman	8151 Kelvin Ave., Canoga Park	DIamond 7-0455
Penny, Betty	128 Carr Drive, Glendale	CHapman 5-1657
Ramati, Alex	8964 Wonderland, Hollywood	OLdfield 4-4122
Randall, Carl	20012 Pacific Coast Highway, Malibu	GLobe 6-8004
Roberts, Clete	2270 Benedict Canyon, Beverly Hills	CRestview 1-8649
Rosten, Irwin	1839 N. Normandie Ave., Los Angeles	NOrmandy 3-6920
Schoepflin, Guy	1231 N. Formosa Ave., Hollywood	HOllywood 7-7520
Stout, William	357 N. Formosa Ave., Los Angeles	WEbster 5-0358
Stratton, Gil	(NOT AVAILABLE)	POplar 2-8098
Watson, Coy	13216 Bloomfield St., Sherman Oaks	STate 9-7233
Zelman, Sam	5124 Vesper, Van Nuys	STate 4-0307

CHICAGO BUREAU

Faber, George	1549 Sherwin Ave., Chicago	SHeldrake 3-8361
Lane, John	7554 N. Claremont Ave., Chicago	BRiargate 4-3117
Norling, Don	2103 Noyes, Evanston	DAvis 8-6939
Platt, Earl	2112 Glenview, Wilmette	WIlmette 5368
Reynolds, Frank	8628 Walnut Drive, Munster, Indiana	TEmple 8-3931
Sharp, Charles	5407 Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago	DOrchester 3-2907
Smith, Louis	1637 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago	SEely 8-0410

Cable pay

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to:
Mr. Ed Ryan (via Messrs. Pragnell and Iannucci) August 31, 1956

from:
Lee Otis cc: Messrs. Iannucci, Calmer, Hottelet
Cochran, Downs, Bancroft,
Shadell, Clark, Murrow, Harman

Please authorize payment, with deductions, to the following named Staff News Correspondents, in the amount indicated, for cut-ins performed during the week of August 12:

Sunday 8/12	Ned Calmer, N. Y.	Cronkite	live	$50
	" "	"	repeat	10
	Richard Hottelet, Wash.	Cronkite	live	50
	" "	"	repeat	10
	Ron Cochran, N. Y.	Cronkite	voice over	25
	" "	"	repeat	10
Monday 8/13	William Downs, Wash.	Edwards	live	50
	Gridding Bancroft, Chic.	Edwards	live	50
	Richard Hottelet, Wash.	Edwards	live	50
	Ron Cochran, N. Y.	Edwards	voice-over	25
	" "	"	repeat	10
Tuesday 8/14	William Shadell, Chic.	Edwards	live	50
	William Downs, Wash.	Edwards	live	50
	" "	"	repeat	10
	Ron Cochran, N. Y.	Edwards	voice-over	25
	" " "	"	repeat	10
	Richard Hottelet, Wash.	Edwards	live	50
Wednesday 8/15	William Downs, Wash.	Edwards	live	50
	Blair Clark, N. Y.	Edwards	live	50
	" "	Edwards	repeat	10
	William Downs, Wash.	Edwards	repeat	10
	Edward Murrow, N. Y.	Edwards	live	50
	" " "	"	repeat	10

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COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Mr. Ed Ryan (contd)

from: Lee Otis

August 31, 1956

Friday 8/17	Mill Downs, Wash.	Edwards	live	$50
"	"	"	repeat	10
	George Herman, Wash	Edwards	live	50
"	"	"	repeat	10
	Ron Cochran, N. Y.	Edwards	voice over	25
"	"	"	repeat	10
	Walls Church, Wash.	Edwards	live	50
"	"	"	repeat	10

L.O.

ls

office agitation

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: ALL NEW YORK LABOR GRADE PERSONNEL (CBS, Inc., CID, CLD, CRD, CTD)

from: THE EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Rebecca Holder
CBS, Inc. News & Public Affairs

June 1956

Attached, for your reference, is a revised copy of the Employee-Management Committee Operating Guide. It includes recent changes in text and election procedures, as approved by the full committee.

It is to your advantage to be familiar with this guide. Provisions within it cover the purpose and structure of the Employee-Management Committee through which you are represented to management.

OPERATING GUIDE

FOR THE

EMPLOYEE - MANAGEMENT

COMMITTEE

Revised June 1956

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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OPERATING GUIDE FOR THE EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

I. PURPOSE

A. Discuss ways in which CBS can be made an even better place to work.

B. Bluntly face up to grievances and problems, and see what can be done about them.

C. Exchange useful and pertinent information concerning the company and its employees more completely and more speedily.

II. STRUCTURE

A. Number of Representatives

1. The Employee Group is composed of members elected from eight categories of labor grade employees. Seven of these categories represent employees engaged in similar types of work* (e.g., professional, supervisory, clerical, etc.). The eighth category represents employees who work in the TV Production Center, regardless of job classification.

   The number of representatives in each category is determined by its size in accordance with the following scale:

No. of Employees	No. of Representatives
0-150	1
151-300	2
301-450	3
451-600	4
601-750	5
751-900	6

   The eight Employee Group categories are listed below, together with the number of representatives in each.

Category	No. of Representatives
Service	1
Typing and Machine Operators	1
Clerical	2
Secretarial	2
Professional	1
Supervisory	1
Administrative	1
TV Production Center	2
Total	11

* A complete listing of the job classifications composing each Employee Group category will be found in the Appendix, beginning on page 7.

2. The Management Group consists of two or more members of management and a Secretary.

B. Officers of the Committee

1. The officers of the Employee Group are: A Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and a Secretary.

2. The Management Group has a Chairman and a Secretary.

III. ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES

A. Eligibility for Election to the Employee Group

All permanent, full time employees with at least one year of service are eligible for election to the Employee Group. Employees in the following jobs, are ineligible to serve due to the policy making factors connected with their jobs.

1. CBS, Inc.

Secretaries to William S. Paley, Chairman of the Board
Secretaries to Frank Stanton, President
Secretary to Louis G. Cowan, Vice President
Secretary to William C. Fitts, Jr., Vice President
Secretary to Louis Hausman, Vice President
Secretary to Clarence H. Hopper, Vice President
Secretary to Lawrence W. Lowman, Vice President
Secretary to Richard S. Salant, Vice President
Secretary to Julius Brauner, Secretary
Secretary to Samuel R. Dean, Treasurer
Secretary to Arthur S. Padgett, General Auditor
Secretary to L. Byron Cherry, Management Consultant
Secretary to Thomas Fisher, Assistant General Attorney
Secretary to Gerhart D. Wiebe, Assistant to the President
Executive File Clerk (20th Floor)
Personnel Relations Department - All labor grade personnel are ineligible to serve except the Payroll Assistants, the Time Clerk and the Typist Clerk.

2. CID

Secretary to Lewis Gordon, President

3. CLD

Secretary to Peter C. Goldmark, President

4. CRD

Secretary to Arthur Hull Hayes, President
Secretary to James M. Seward, Administrative Vice President
Secretary to J. Kelly Smith, Administrative Vice President

5. CTD

Secretary to J. L. Van Volkenburg, President
Secretary to Merle S. Jones, Executive Vice President
Secretary to Edward L. Saxe, Vice President in Charge of Operations
Secretary to Craig Lawrence, Vice President in Charge of CBS Owned Stations

Executive File Clerk (19th Floor)

B. Term of Office

The term of office is two years. No representative may serve more than two consecutive terms, nor may a representative serve for more than four years. Therefore, an employee who is appointed to fill an unexpired term and who is subsequently elected to continue in office for another two years will not be eligible to run for a second term. A person ineligible to run for office for either of the above reasons will remain ineligible for one full year.

C. Nomination Procedure

A Subcommittee on elections will be appointed by the Employee Group Chairman. This subcommittee will meet with a representative of the Management Group to review election procedures, and will be present when the ballots are counted.

The Personnel Department will prepare the ballots, using the latest payroll tabulation available to determine those eligible for nomination. The department will also arrange for the printing and distribution of the nomination ballots. Ballots for each Employee Group category will be printed in a different color.

Nomination ballots will be sent to each employee in a sealed envelope. No identification will appear on the ballots. Ballots are not to be signed.

Employees will be directed to designate nominees in the order of their choice - three nominees for each representative to be nominated - and to return the ballots, in return envelopes provided, within 24 hours.

Ballots will be tallied in the following manner:

1. Where there are six moninees, i.e., nominations for two representatives;

   6 points for appearing as 1st choice
   5 points for appearing as 2nd choice
   4 points for appearing as 3rd choice
   3 points for appearing as 4th choice
   2 points for appearing as 5th choice
   1 point for appearing as 6th choice

2. Where there are three nominees; i.e., nominations for one representative:

   3 points for appearing as 1st choice
   2 points for appearing as 2nd choice
   1 point for appearing as 3rd choice

   Employees receiving the highest number of points will appear on the election ballot.

D. Election Procedure

Three nominees will appear on the election ballot for each committee vacancy due to be filled by election.

Election ballots will be prepared, printed and distributed to each employee in a sealed envelope. No identification will appear on the ballots. Ballots are not to be signed.

Employees will be directed to designate one nominee for each vacancy to be filled and to return the ballots in enclosed envelopes within 24 hours.

The employees receiving the most votes will be elected.

Members of the Subcommittee on Elections must be present when the nomination and election ballots are counted.

E. Filling Employee Group Vacancies

1. When the vacancy is due to the promotion, transfer, resignation or impeachment of a representative.

   The runner-up in the last election will be appointed to fill the unexpired term of the vacant office. If this person is unavailable the Employee Group will appoint a suitable representative from the category to be represented. This appointment

is subject to confirmation at least two weeks prior to the next election, unless the term of office being filled was due to expire at the time of the next election. If the appointee fails to receive a majority of votes the vacancy will be filled in the next election.

2. When the vacancy is caused by the creation of a new office.

When an Employee Group category increases in size so that it becomes necessary to add a second representative, the runnerup in the last election will be appointed to serve until the next off-year election for his group. If this person is not available, the Employee Group will appoint a suitable representative from the category to be represented. When an Employee Group category increases in size so that it becomes necessary to add a third representative, the appointee will serve until the next election. These appointments are also subject to confirmation two weeks prior to the next election.

IV. IMPEACHMENT PROCEDURE

To impeach a representative, 1/3 of the employees he represents must sign a petition asking for impeachment.

A vote will be taken on the impeachment issue. In order for the impeachment to become final, 2/3 of the votes cast by the representative's constituents must be for approval of the impeachment action.

V. GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

The following steps constitute the formal CBS grievance procedure.

1. Employees are encouraged to raise problems with their supervisors.

2. If the Supervisor does not resolve the problem, the employee will take it to his representative.

3. The representative will present the grievance to a designated member of the Personnel Department.

4. A meeting will be set up including:

   a. The employee
   b. The representative and one other member of the Employee Group
   c. A representative of the Personnel Department
   d. The supervisor of the aggrieved person.

5. If the grievance is not resolved, it will be turned over to two members of the Employee Group and two members of the Management Group. This subcommittee may invite other persons to confer with them.

6. If still not resolved, it will be turned over to the full Employee-Management Committee.

VI. AMENDMENT PROCEDURE

1. Any proposal to amend this Operating Guide will be raised by the Employee or Management Group at its respective meeting.

2. The proposal will then be presented to a permanent Amendment Subcommittee consisting of the chairmen of the two groups. This subcommittee will either:

   a. Agree upon the substance of the amendment and prepare a draft to be presented to the full committee,

   or

   b. If agreement cannot be reached by the chairmen on either substance or text, the original proposal will be opened to full Committee discussion.

3. To be incorporated, the amendment must be approved by at least 80% of the total representatives in each group. In voting, each group will poll its own members.

VII. MEETINGS

A. How often:

   1. The Employee Group will meet alone once a month.
   2. The Employee-Management Committee will meet bi-monthly.
   3. Special meetings may be held as agreed between the two chairmen.

B. Regular meetings will be held on company time.

C. The Agenda for the Employee-Management Committee meetings will be prepared by the Management Secretary and the Employee Secretary.

D. Reporting results of the Employee-Management Committee Meetings:

   1. Notes will be prepared by the two secretaries and approved by the two chairmen or their representatives. This summary will be distributed to committee members.

   2. A publication called TIE-LINE, report of each meeting for all labor grade employees, will be written by an employee chosen by the Management and Employee Groups.

Appendix

Employee Group Category	Job Classification
Service (B-1)	Assistant Steward
	Chauffeur
	Dryer Operator
	Guard
	Messenger
	Receptionist
	Service Supervisor 1
	Service Supervisor 2
	Steward
	Telephone Operator
	Watchman
Typing & Machine Operators (B-2)	Addressograph Operator
	Bookkeeping Machine Operator
	Comptometer Operator
	Ediphone Operator
	Keypunch Operator
	Microfilm Operator
	Mimeograph Operator
	Senior Typist
	Tabulator Operator
	Teletype Operator
	Typist-Clerk
	Varitypist
Clerical (B-3)	Administrative Clerk
	Chief Clerk
	Clerk
	File Clerk 1
	File Clerk 2
	Junior Clerk
	Payroll Assistant
	Schedule Assistant
	Senior Clerk
	Spot Sales/Station Payment Clerk
	Stock Clerk 1
	Stock Clerk 2
Secretarial (B-4)	Secretary 1
	Secretary 2
	Secretary 3
	Secretary 4
	Secretary 5

Employee Group Category	Job Classification
Professional (B-5)	Accountant, Jr.
	Accountant, Sr.
	Analyst
	Artist 1
	Artist 2
	Auditor 1
	Auditor 2
	Buyer 1
	Buyer 2
	Chartist 1
	Chartist 2
	Chartist 3
	Copywriter 1
	Copywriter 2
	Copywriter 3
	Draftsman 1
	Editor 1
	Editor 2
	Editor 3
	Editorial Researcher 1
	Editorial Researcher 2
	Librarian 1
	Librarian 2
	Music Library Assistant
	Negative Retoucher
	Nurse
	Photographer 1
	Photographer 2
	Photo Printer
	Press Information Representative, Jr.
	Press Information Representative, Sr.
	Program Contacter
	Research Assistant
	Tax Accountant
Supervisory (B-6)	Service Supervisor 3
	Service Supervisor 4
	Service Supervisor 5
	Service Supervisor 6
	Supervisor 1
	Supervisor 2
	Supervisor 3
	Supervisor 4

Employee Group Category	Job Classification
Administrative (B-7)	Administrative Assistant Administrator 1 Administrator 2 Preliminary Interviewer
TV Production Center (B-8)	All job classifications

CBS McCloskey, John

CBS TELEVISION

Office Operations

Office Communication

to: DR. NELSON cc: Messrs. Sather, Mercier, Kleckner

from: LLOYD MORSE

May 4, 1956

Subj: Absence, John McCloskey, Sound Effects Technician

John has recently asked for and received permission to go home early without completing his scheduled day's work. He has, in addition, to date taken three days off from work explaining that his doctor had ordered him to stay at home to rest up as he had an infection in his sinus' as well as in his throat. John said that the doctor had given him some shots and that they knocked him for a loop and he felt terrible.

Over the years John has complained of having bronchial trouble, asthma, sinus trouble and throat infections. He also complains of the poor air when assigned to work in our construction shop. This shop is fully air-conditioned the same as the rest of our building. It is becoming more and more difficult to schedule shows with our never knowing when John will call us to report that he is ill or wants to go home early because he doesn't feel well. I sometimes wonder if perhaps the fact that he's a chain smoker doesn't contribute to the irritation of his respiratory system; pardon me Dr. Nelson if I make this observation.

Your assistant Miss Ryan has scheduled an appointment for John to come to your office for an examination at my request on Monday, May 7.

Signed/ Lloyd Morse

Office operations

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: ALL PERSONNEL (CBS, INC., CID, CLD, CRD & CTD)

from: L. B. Gumbinner - Traffic Department

April 23, 1956

On Tuesday, April 24, 1956, the new CBS Communications Center, incorporating a number of new advances in Teletypewriter communication will be placed in operation on the eighth floor at 485 Madison Avenue, New York City. Especially engineered in accordance with CBS requirements, the new center is equipped with console mounted TWX machines and a newly developed private line Teletypewriter Tape Relay System known as the "Bellfast".

The New York center is the control point for the private line system. Connecting relay centers are located at Chicago and Los Angeles. Originating, receiving, and relaying operations at the new center have been streamlined to provide for fast and accurate handling of message traffic.

The success of the new system will depend largely on the co-operation of personnel at all locations. In order to handle adequately the volumes of traffic anticipated, a uniform procedure in addressing messages to facilitate proper routing has been established. Each station on the private line system has been assigned a routing code as shown on the attached list.

All messages should include the routing code for the office involved as part of the address.

There is no routing code for the sender to be shown on messages originated by offices in New York, which are not on the private line system. Messages addressed to any point not shown on the attached list are to be addressed in the usual manner.

It is important that the exact location for the addressee be shown on all messages. For example: Los Angeles, - "TVC" for personnel located at Television City; "LA" for personnel located at Columbia Square; "KNXT" for personnel located at KNXT.

Please consult the attached list for proper codes.

L. B. Gumbinner

LBG:dag
Att.

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: TO ALL PERSONNEL (CBS, INC., CID, CLD, CRD, & CTD)

from: L. B. Gumbinner - Traffic Department

April 23, 1956

CBS LOCATIONS ON PRIVATE LINE SYSTEM
AND ROUTING CODES

LOCATION	ROUTING CODE
New York City	
TV Film Services	TPC
TV Film Sales	TFS
TV Network Operations	TNO
TV Network Sales	TNS
TV Spot Sales	TSS
Radio Spot Sales	RSS
Radio Network Sales	RNS
Washington, D. C.	
WTOP	WA
Philadelphia, Pa.	
WCAU	PH
Boston, Mass.	
WEEI	WEEI
Jacksonville, Fla.	
WMBR	JK
Atlanta, Ga.	
WAGA	WAGA
Atlanta Sales Office	ASO
Charlotte, N. C.	
WBTV	CE

LOCATION	ROUTING CODE
Chicago, Ill.	
All CBS Offices	CG
Milwaukee, Wisc.	
WXIX	WXIX
St. Louis, Mo.	
KMOX	KMOX
Detroit, Mich.	
Detroit Sales Office	DSO
Los Angeles, Cal.	
TV City	TVC
KNXT	KNXT
Columbia Square	LA
San Francisco, Cal.	
KCBS	KCBS
KPIX	KPIX

Office oper.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Mr. Gumbinner

from: Bob Skedgell

October 4, 1955

cc: Kay Campbell

Would you please install a telephone in the Murrow office in the corner where the television set now sits. This will be for Ed Bliss, a new addition to the Murrow staff. We would like to have the installation completed by Monday morning, if possible. Thank you.

Bob

Operators

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

September 3, 1955

from: John G. Chanin

The New York operator who did such a yeoman job in securing Mr. Friendly was Operator # 2618. The CBS operator who also offered assistance was Operator # 16. They both spent more than an hour ringing dozens of numbers in the Martha's Vineyard area, in an effort to reach Mr. Friendly.

John G. Chanin
NOD

693

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Office of Fashion

FC302

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Seward

From Miss Campbell

Station

July 13, 1955

As discussed on the telephone I would very much like to do something about renovating Mr. Murrow's office. In the first place, he needs new furniture as follows: Carpet, desk, desk chair, three-seater couch covered in fabric rather than leather, two side chairs, draperies for two windows.

I think as long as we are about it, we might as well have a new paint job for both his office and mine. I would also like to have new furniture for my own office, namely, a smaller desk than the existing one, two side chairs and a shelf built for my typewriter since the office is very small and there really isn't room for the regulation typewriter stand. I would also like, if permissible, a carpet and window draperies in order to combat the effect of my high ceiling and very "live" office.

I hope I am not asking for too much, but I honestly feel it is time we stopped looking like the poor relations.

Many thanks for anything you can do.

K.C.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Office operations

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. LaPort

From Florence Grissom - Edward R. Murrow office

July 27, 1955

Station

Please have Mr. Raymond Suing's office moved from the seventeenth floor to Room 608. This should include the file cabinet from the outer area marked "Raymond Suing, Personnel." Please have telephone installed.
There are two desks in the seventeenth floor office, but only the walnut one with the chair should be removed. If there are any further questions as to what should be moved, please see Miss Calden in our office. Thank you.

Response Suing is expected back aug. 12.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To ~~Mr. Seward~~

From ~~Ray Campbell~~

Station

cc: Messrs. John Day and Elmer Lower

July 25, 1955

This is to inform you that Mr. Murrow has agreed to have Mr. Raymond Swing moved from the 17th floor to the 8th floor.

K.C.

July 21, 1955

Dear Raymond:

I fear you will not be pleased to hear that we have been obliged to agree that your office quarters be moved to the 8th floor. The reason is that Carroll Hansen has been brought from San Francisco to act as special co-ordinator for radio between CBS News and Public Affairs and the network and since he must work closely with John Day, it is felt imperative that he have an office on the 17th floor.

We were asked whether it would be possible for you to operate from the 8th floor. Mr. Murrow and I discussed the matter at some length and finally agreed that we could not actually claim that it would be impossible for you to operate from the 8th floor. We also investigated the possibility of having someone else moved, but unfortunately failed to solve the problem that way.

Finally Mr. Murrow said he felt that we had no alternative but to agree to the change and instructed me to go ahead and notify all those concerned. I checked all the accommodations available on the 8th floor and selected what seemed to me to be the most desirable of the offices available there.

Carroll Hansen is already in New York and has been given temporary quarters in the office of Jim Connors who is on vacation. He would, of course, like to be able to take over the office that is to be his as soon as possible, and I am wondering whether you would agree to my arranging to have all your material packed up in your absence and removed to your new office.

I shall be on vacation next week, but if you would kindly call Mrs. Grimson and tell her what your wishes are in the matter, I am sure she will see that they are carried out.

I hope you are having a very pleasant vacation, and if Washington is as disturbingly hot as New York, I trust you are air conditioned.

Sincerely,

Mr. Raymond Swing
Cosmos Club
Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D.C.

fo

COSMOS CLUB
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

July 25, 1955

Dear Florence,

Kay has written me of my demotion to the eight floor, and asked me to write you my acceptance of it, which I do with a proper amount of resignation, I hope. I am sorry it means extra trouble for you, but I shall be greatly obliged to you for seeing to the moving. I leave evrything to your judgment.

You might drop me a line giving me my room number. I assume I keep the same telephone extension?

I read by the papers that you have had some heat in New York. Fortunately I have a good air conditioner in my room here. I hope you have something as good.

All cordial regards,

Raymond Swing

Raymond Swing

Office of Publication

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Personnel Relations Guide Holders

from: R. E. Kalaidjian

June 20, 1955

Attached is a revised page 11 of the Personnel Relations Guide for NYC Department Heads and Supervisors.

The revision pertains to the policy on military reserve leaves.

R. E. K.

DISABILITY BENEFITS

For information about New York State disability benefits, contact John Anderson.

MILITARY RESERVE LEAVES

The following policy will apply to those employees who participate in Army, Navy, Air Force, State Guard, National Guard, or other authorized military reserve programs:

1. Reserve officers and enlisted men having at least six months company service, who must serve a tour of active duty in the summer, will receive the difference between their military pay and their CBS base salary for a period of up to two weeks of such service. The two weeks active duty can be taken in addition to any vacation due.

   Those employees having less than six months company service will be allowed to take up to two weeks on a leave of absence without pay basis in addition to their vacation.

2. To make sure that the records of employees given such special leave are kept properly, the department head should inform Personnel of each such leave by memo as soon as authorized.

MILITARY SERVICE BENEFITS

I Severance Pay

To all full-time permanent employees with at least six months company service who enter the armed forces, severance pay will be given in an amount equal to the difference between regular CBS pay and starting pay in the armed forces as follows:

Length of Service	Difference Between CBS and Armed Forces Pay for:
6 months to 1 year	3 weeks
1 to 2 years	4 weeks
2 to 3 years	6 weeks
3 to 5 years	8 weeks
5 to 6 years	12 weeks
6 years and over	16 weeks

In addition to the above severance, vacation severance will be given in accordance with schedule on page 9.

II Insurance

The company will continue, until further notice, its policy of contributing to the cost of insurance coverage of employees entering military or naval service who have been insured under the company's cooperative life insurance plan.

Office of -

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: ALL NEW YORK OFFICE PERSONNEL IN THE LABOR GRADE STRUCTURE (CBS, Inc., CID, CLD, CRD, CTD)

from: THE EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

June, 1955

Attached, for your reference, is an up-to-date copy of the Employee-Management Committee Operating Guide. It includes recent revisions in text and election procedures, as approved by the full Committee.

It is to your advantage to be familiar with this Guide. Provisions within it cover the purpose and structure of the Employee-Management Committee through which you are represented to top Management.

Revised - June, 1955

OPERATING GUIDE FOR THE EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

I PURPOSE

A. Discuss ways in which CBS can be made an even better place to work.

B. Bluntly face up to grievances and problems, and see what can be done about them.

C. Exchange useful and pertinent information concerning the Company and its employees more completely and more speedily.

II STRUCTURE

A. Number of Representatives

i. The Employee Group of the Employee-Management Committee will be composed of members elected from seven groupings of employees doing similar types of work at 485 Madison Avenue and vicinity, with one additional grouping for personnel at the TV Production Center.

The "Type of Work" Groups* are:

Service and Maintenance
Typing and Machine Operators
Clerical
Secretarial
Professional
Supervisory
Administrative

The following scale will be applied in determining the number of representatives for each type of work group:

No. of Employees	No. of Representatives
0-150	1
151-300	2
301-450	3
451-600	4
601-750	5
751-900	6

* See Appendix A for complete "Type of Work and Location Groupings."

As of June 1955, the Employee Group had the following representation:

Type of Work Groups	No. of Representatives
Service and Maintenance	1
Typing and Machine Operators	1
Clerical	2
Secretarial	2
Professional	1
Supervisory	1
Administrative	1
TV Production Center and 54th Street	2
Total	11

ii. The Management Group of the Employee-Management Committee will consist of two or more members of Management and a secretary.

B. Nomination and Election Procedure

A two member Election Subcommittee will be set up from the Employee Group. The Personnel Relations Department will prepare the ballots, print them, and distribute them with accompanying memos with the approval of the Subcommittee.

A nomination ballot will be printed listing the employees in each group. A different color ballot will be used to designate each group.

This ballot will be sent to each employee in an individually addressed envelope with a return envelope enclosed. There will be no identification appearing on the ballot.

The employee will be asked to designate nominees in the order of his choice - three nominees for every one representative to be elected.

On the election ballot the employees will be asked to designate one choice for each representative to be elected.

Employees will be asked to return the ballot to Personnel within 24 hours, regardless of whether they vote or not.

Tally of Ballots

i. Nomination

Where there are six nominees; i.e., nominations for two representatives:

6 points for appearing as 1st choice
5 points for appearing as 2nd choice
4 points for appearing as 3rd choice
3 points for appearing as 4th choice
2 points for appearing as 5th choice
1 point for appearing as 6th choice

Where there are three nominees; i.e., nominations for one representative:

3 points for appearing as 1st choice
2 points for appearing as 2nd choice
1 point for appearing as 3rd choice

Employees receiving the highest total of points will appear on the election ballot.

ii. Election

Three nominees will appear on the election ballot for every one representative to be elected.

For the election, the employee or employees receiving the most votes is elected.

Members of the Election Subcommittee will be present when nomination and election ballots are counted.

Employees in the following jobs, due to the policy making factors in these jobs, while eligible to vote for Employee Group representatives, are ineligible to serve as Employee Group representatives;

i. CBS, Inc.

Secretaries to the Chairman of the Board (W. S. Paley)
Secretaries to the President (F. Stanton)
Executive File Clerk (20th Floor)
Secretary to Vice President (L. W. Lowman)
Secretary to Vice President (R. Salant)
Secretary to Vice President (D. O'Shea)
Secretary to Vice President (H. S. Meighan)
Secretary to Vice President (L. Hausman)
Secretary to Vice President (W. C. Gittinger)
Secretary to Treasurer (S. R. Dean)
Secretary to General Auditor (A. S. Padgett)
Secretary to Director of Legal Departments (J. F. Brauner)
Secretary to Assistant General Attorney (T. Fisher)
Secretary to Director of Labor Relations (W. C. Fitts)

Personnel Relations Department

All Labor Grade personnel are ineligible to serve except Payroll Assistants, Supervisor 2 of Payroll Section, Time Clerk and Typist-Clerk.

ii. CID

Secretary to President (L. Gordon)

iii. CLD

Secretary to President (P. C. Goldmark)

iv. CRD

Secretary to President (A. H. Hayes)
Secretary to Administrative Vice President (J. Seward)
Secretary to Administrative Vice President (J. K. Smith)

v. CTD

Secretary to President (J. L. Van Volkenburg)
Secretary to Vice President in Charge of Operations (F. Falknor)
Secretary to Vice President in Charge of CBS Owned Stations and General Services (M. S. Jones)
Secretary to Vice President and Assistant to President (E. Saxe)
Executive File Clerk (19th Floor)

Ballots for the nomination and election of Employee Group representatives will be sent to all full time, permanent Labor Grade personnel appearing on staff according to the most current payroll tabulation available at the time.

The names of personnel who appear on Employee Group nominating ballots will also be taken from the most current payroll tabulation available at the time. Part time, temporary employees and employees who, due to the nature of their jobs, as explained and listed above, are excluded from service as Employee Group representatives, will not appear on the nominating ballots. However, the latter personnel, who are excluded from service due to the nature of their jobs, will be eligible to vote provided that they are permanent, full time employees, and all Labor Grade employees will be represented by the Employee Group of the Employee-Management Committee.

C. Officers of the Committee

i. The officers of the Employee Group will be Chairman, Vice Chairman and Secretary to be elected by the Employee Group.

ii. The Management Group will have a Chairman.

D. Tenure of Office

Representatives will serve one year terms.

Elections will take place every six months to replace or reelect Employee Group representatives, each May and November.

No elected representative may serve as the representative of any group for more than two consecutive terms. This is exclusive of any time spent in office as an appointee, even when appointment is confirmed by an election.

Where an Employee Group category grows in size so that it becomes necessary to add a second representative, and this is necessitated at the same time that the post of the first representative is voted upon, the following procedure will be followed:

Of the six nominees in the final balloting, the employee who receives the highest number of votes will serve an 18 month term as a representative. The employee who receives the second highest number of votes will serve a one year term. Thereafter, both representatives will be replaced or reelected for regular one year terms.

E. Impeachment Procedure

To impeach any representative, 1/3 of the employees he represents must sign a petition asking for impeachment.

A vote will be taken and a 2/3 vote of his constituents is required to remove the representative from office.

F. Filling Committee Vacancies

When a representative resigns, is promoted, or transferred, he will be temporarily replaced by the employee receiving the next highest number of votes in the previous election.

In those Employee Group categories having one representative, the runner-up in the last set of final elections will have been serving as an alternate at Employee Group meetings and will serve as the replacement.

If the next highest person is unavailable when the vacancy occurs, or if he resigns, is promoted or transferred subsequent to his appointment, the Employee Group may appoint a temporary replacement from the group he represents.

All appointees to the Employee Group must be confirmed in office two weeks prior to the next general elections following the appointment, unless the representative's post being filled was due to be voted upon at that time.

In the event a majority vote is not received by the appointee, the vacancy will be filled in the next general election.

G. Grievance Procedure

1. Employees are encouraged to raise problems with their supervisors.

2. If the Supervisor does not resolve the problem, the employee will take it to his representative.

3. The representative will present the grievance to a designated member of the Personnel Department.

4. A meeting will be set up including:

   a. The employee
   b. The representative and one other member of the Employee Group
   c. A representative of the Personnel Department
   d. The supervisor of the aggrieved person.

5. If the grievance is not resolved, it will be turned over to two members of the Employee Group and two members of the Management Group. This subcommittee may invite other persons to confer with them.

6. If still not resolved, it will be turned over to the full Employee-Management Committee.

H. Amendment Procedure

1. Any proposal to amend this Operating Guide will be raised by the Employee or Management Group at its respective meeting.

2. The proposal will then be presented to a permanent Amendment Subcommittee consisting of the Chairmen of the two groups. This subcommittee will either:

   a. Agree upon the substance of the amendment and prepare a draft to be presented to the full committee,

   or

   b. If agreement cannot be reached by the Chairmen on either substance or text, the original proposal will be opened to full Committee discussion.

3. To be incorporated, the amendment must be approved by at least 80% of the total representatives in each group. In voting, each group will poll its own members.

III MEETINGS

A. How often:

   i. The Employee Group will meet alone once a month.
   ii. The Employee-Management Committee will meet once a month.
   iii. Special meetings may be held as agreed between the two chairmen.

B. Regular meetings will be held on company time.

C. The Agenda for the Employee-Management Committee meetings will be prepared by the Management Secretary and the Employee Secretary.

D. Reporting results of the Employee-Management Committee Meetings:

i. Notes will be prepared by the two secretaries and approved by the two chairmen or their representatives. This summary will be distributed to Committee members.

ii. A publication called TIE-LINE, a report of each meeting for all labor grade employees, will be written by an employee chosen by the Management and Employee Groups.

Appendix A.

Type of Work and Location Groupings

Employee Group Category	Job Classification
Service (B-1)	Messenger
	Dryer Operator Service Supervisor 1
	Watchman
	Receptionist Guard Service Supervisor 2
	Paint Boy
	Telephone Operator Assistant Steward
	Chauffeur Steward
Typing & Machine Operators (B-2)	Typist-Clerk
	Mimeograph Operator Addressograph Operator
	Senior Typist Varitypist Microfilm Operator
	Keypunch Operator Ediphone Operator Comptometer Operator
	Bookkeeping Machine Operator
	Teletype Operator Tabulator Operator
Clerical (B-3)	File Clerk 1 Junior Clerk Clerk File Clerk 2 Senior Clerk Payroll Assistant Schedule Assistant Administrative Clerk Stock Clerk 1 Chief Clerk Stock Clerk 2

Employee Group Category	Job Classification
Secretarial (B-4)	Secretary 1
	Secretary 2
	Secretary 3
	Secretary 4
	Secretary 5
Professional (B-5)	Chartist 1
	Chartist 2
	Librarian 1
	Accountant, Jr.
	Chartist 3
	Music Library Assistant
	Research Assistant
	Copywriter 1
	Editorial Researcher 1
	Artist 1
	Nurse
	Editor 1
	Negative Retoucher
	Photo Printer
	Auditor 1
	Press Information Representative, Jr.
	Program Contacter
	Copywriter 2
	Editorial Researcher 2
	Buyer 1
	Editor 2
	Accountant, Sr.
	Photographer 1
	Librarian 2
	Artist 2
	Buyer 2
	Draftsman 1
	Analyst
	Press Information Representative, Sr.
	Tax Accountant
	Photographer 2
	Copywriter 3
	Draftsman 2
	Editor 3
	Auditor 2
Supervisory (B-6)	Service Supervisor 3
	Supervisor 1
	Service Supervisor 4
	Supervisor 2
	Service Supervisor 5
	Supervisor 3
	Service Supervisor 6
	Supervisor 4

Employee Group Category	Job Classification
Administrative (B-7)	Preliminary Interviewer Administrative Assistant Administrator 1 Administrator 2
TV Production Center (B-8)	

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Office operator F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To ~~Mr. Mickelson~~

From ~~Mr. Murrow~~

Station

May 3, 1955

A belated answer to yours of March 29th. My reaction is affirmative regarding all three shows.

E.R.M.

rh

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

office communication

to: Mr. Murrow cc: Mr. Lower

from: Mr. Mickelson

March 29, 1955

As you have undoubtedly heard, we are making plans to integrate the News Departments and their assorted divisions in an "under one roof" operation. At the present time we are running an analysis of space availabilities at the West 57th Street CBS Television Production Center.

Our plans call for setting up one news room with studio facilities for both Radio and Television, tape rooms, offices, laboratories, cutting rooms, screening rooms and the like, all in one centralized area. I would like to have your reaction to moving in with the remainder of the operation. We are tentatively holding out space for SEE IT NOW, PERSON TO PERSON and 7:45 NEWS.

Would you let me know how you react to such a move and, if the reaction is negative, what alternatives you might suggest?

jm

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Office copy F-559

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Ed Murrow

From Bob Skedgell

Station

Apr 14 '55

We're assigning Dan Schorr to cover the first week, at least, of the upcoming tour of Soviet editors brought here by the Institute of International Education. Kenneth Holland has pledged fullest cooperation, although we can't "accredit" a reporter to the trip. Dan will be available anytime you want.

B.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc Office Oper. F. 559

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Ed Murrow

From Bob Skedgell

Station

Mar. 30 '55

We are sending Winston Burdett to Ann Arbor on April 12 to do a special report on the Salk announcement. He's available for the 7:45 that night from Detroit if you want.

B.

Office Oper.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: ALL CONCERNED

from: John F. Day

April 20, 1955

In looking over our cable operations, I have been struck by two things: 1) The ever-mounting costs. 2) Some rather poor cabling practices that contribute to those costs.

With regard to the latter, I have been somewhat dismayed to find even old hands using cute word and syllable transpositions, word combinations and some "ets" and "cums" and such -- allegedly to cut wordage -- and then going on to write cables that could have been expressed in half the wordage in simple English.

So I asked Henry Wefing and Jim Burke to draw up some recommendations. Here they are. If you follow them, we will have more readable cables at lower costs.

Savings can be effected principally in three ways:

1. A drastic cut in the wordage of certain types of news stories from overseas.

2. Sending of non-urgent material by "LT" cables or by air mail.

3. Much closer attention to cutting each sentence of a cable to skeletonized form.

As to the FIRST: On specific requests for cables, correspondents should send the number of words requested, no more. Recently, they were asked for 100-word reports for "Editor's Notebook" for Walter Cronkite's "Sunday News Special." While most correspondents kept reasonably close to the 100 words, there were several cables of more than 250 and one of 500.

Cut down the wordage on "backgrounders". For example, the material in voluminous cables dealing with political complications abroad may be of great value to our newsmen here, but most of it could be sent just as well by air mail.

As to the SECOND: Not all our cables are accepted at "press" rate, which is about six cents a word. For example, some countries accept administrative messages relating to news as "press"; others do not. Whenever a message is not accepted as "press", it should NOT be sent at full rate unless it is urgent or very brief. Full rate cables cost about 20 cents a word. "LT" cables average about 10 cents a

(continued)

word, with a minimum charge for 22 words. "LT's" are usually delivered the day after they are sent, fast enough service for many cables. (These rates, of course, have no relation to rates from some Far Eastern countries, which are often fantastic.)

Many of the feature stories now cabled should be air mailed. We have frequently received feature stories of 400 words or more. Even at press rates, they cost $24, when they would have been just as timely and usable if sent by air mail for a few cents.

Air mail should also be used for many cables sent out of New York on future assignments. Instructions for coverage of a story that may be a month away don't have to be rushed by cable.

As to the THIRD: Savings up to about 40 per cent can be saved in some cables merely by more care in sentence structure and in eliminating useless words. This applies to cables from both sides - from New York and from correspondents - but most particularly from cables of news stories.

We find that many cable senders think they're saving money when they join "ets" and prefixes to words, or when they abbreviate words. There's no saving in either case. For while this kind of cablese may have been accepted by the communications companies some years ago, the current rule says "combinations or alterations of plain language words contrary to the usage of the language to which they belong are not allowed in plain language message ." So, expressions like "exskedgell" or proburke" are counted as two words. Abbreviations are of little value since any word up to fifteen letters is counted as one word. Very occasionally, of course, we might use an abbreviation for a long phrase. On this, the rule is "Abbreviations in general use in correspondence (abbreviations that appear in a standard dictionary) are counted at the rate of five letters to a word."

Some of the same cable senders who use the "ets" and exs" and "pros" forget all about eliminating obviously unneeded prepositions and adjectives.

For example, here is a cable with a text of 66 words, a reasonable facsimile of an actual cable. Without sacrificing a bit of its meaning, it could be cut to 40 by eliminating the underlined words.

> "Burke profriendly <u>informatively</u> Ambassador Zilch cold <u>very much</u> better <u>today</u> stop <u>very</u> likely <u>he</u> <u>will</u> <u>be</u> able do show if wanted tomorrow afternoon but prefers Sunday <u>when</u> <u>cold</u> <u>should be</u> <u>completely</u> <u>gone</u> stop think he best <u>man</u> <u>for</u> <u>you</u> <u>in</u> view <u>his</u> experience Bangkok conference <u>and</u> importance <u>his</u> position <u>as</u> permanent ambassador <u>of</u> Belgravia now <u>being</u> used as <u>sort</u> <u>of</u> international trouble shooter how please <u>regards</u>."

(continued)

On the other hand, we don't recommend any great attempt to cut wordage out of cables relating to exact scheduling, to film or tape shipments, or to queries on equipment or technical problems. In these, the incorrect dropping of a word or two might lead to misunderstandings, and result in the need of additional messages.

Aside from the three principal methods of saving, smaller savings could be accomplished in a few simple ways. Numerals are counted at the rate of five to a word. So, in a schedule, 12:00 would count as one word. If we wrote it 12:00:00, it would be two words. Also many names of two or three words can be run together to count as one. "New York" becomes "Newyork". "Rue de la Paix" written that way counts four words; "Ruedelapaix" counts one.

jfd/km

Office Op.

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: CBS TV PRODUCERS AND DIRECTORS

from: Frank Falknor

February 23, 1955

Here is a revised and current list of all New York CBS TV SERVICE AND OPERATING DIVISIONS. In most cases, the first-named person is in complete charge of all the activities of his division. This list should serve as a guide to help you contact the proper persons for your specific requirements.

Please note that all personnel located at the CBS Television Production Center, 524 West 57 Street, must be reached through the CBS telephone switchboard JUdson 6-6000, rather than through the main switchboard, PLaza 1-2345.

1. To call from an extension of PLaza 1-2345 to an extension of JUdson 6-6000, dial 1 (one) and follow by dialing the extension at JUdson 6-6000.

2. To call from an extension of JUdson 6-6000 to an extension of PLaza 1-2345, dial 7 (seven) and follow by dialing the extension at PLaza 1-2345.

SERVICES

	FUNCTIONS	PERSONNEL	LOCATION	PHONE
SALES SERVICE	Servicing of all network commercial programs	George Kolpin Contract Manager	485 Madison	7011) 7012)
		Raymond Dillon		7010
		Santo LaRocca Ass'ts to Mr. Kolpin		7107
PROGRAM SERVICES	Liaison between CBS and independently produced network programs	John Hundley, Mgr.	524 W. 57th*	484
		C. Fagan		485
		A. Jordan		485
		W. W. Ingersoll		486
		R. Rector		486
		J. Manetta		486

*JUdson 6-6000

PRODUCTION ORDERS SHOULD BE FILED FOURTEEN DAYS IN ADVANCE

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OPERATING DIVISIONS

	FUNCTIONS	PERSONNEL	LOCATION	PHONE
	Director of Operations	Henry Grossman	485 Madison	336
NETWORK OPERATIONS	Manager	H. C. Meier	15 Vanderbilt	7341
	Assistant Manager	R. S. Langham		7883
	Network Supervisor	R. Kane		425
	Network Supervisor	K. C. Gregory		425
	Scheduling Supervisor	R. Gompertz		425
	INFO AND SCHEDULING OF:			
	Studios & Reh. Halls	G. Bingham		7497
	Film and Telop	D. Blakiston		7498
	Musical Instruments	T. Fox		7498)
				7375)
	Sustaining Programs and Announcers	R. Pike		7498
	Floor Managers	D. Farrell		7375
	Associate Directors	J. Fedrich		7375
	Telop Clerk	K. Campbell		7350
TECHNICAL OPERATIONS	Director	R. G. Thompson	524 W. 57th*	365
	Manager	Orville Sather		376
	Assistant Manager	Andrew Mercier		374
	TECH. CREWS & SCHEDULING			
	Manager	Jack Kleckner		373
	Assistant Manager	Ira Schackman		370
	STUDIOS			
	Engineer-in-Charge	Charles Giriat		525
	" " "	Robert Hammer		526
	" " "	Harold Dorschug		458
	FIELD OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE			
	Engineer-in-Charge	Robert Wilson		521
	Supervisor	Sam Levin		521
	Supervisor	Sanford Bell		521
	Supervisor	V. Cheeseman		521
	Supervisors Maint.	J. B. Myers	15 Vanderbilt	7340
		C. Bergin		7340
		H. Porter	Liederkranz	7253
	Supv. Receiver Maint.	F. Reinhard	485 Madison	7607
	SOUND EFFECTS			
	Engineer-in-Charge	Lloyd Morse	55 East 52nd	7056
	Assistant Supervisor	A. Binnie		"
	Administrative Ass't	Margo Phelps		"
	TVR			
	Engineer-in-Charge	Karl MacIlvain	15 Vanderbilt	7362)
	Supervisor	M. Murphy		7088)

*JUdson 6-6000

OPERATING DIVISIONS (continued)

	FUNCTIONS	PERSONNEL	LOCATION	PHONE
TECHNICAL OPERATIONS (continued)	MASTER CONTROL & TELECINE			
	Engineer-in-Charge	Philip Goetz	15 Vanderbilt	7354
				MC-7366
	TRANSMITTER			
	Engineer-in-Charge	A. J. Siegler	Empire State	7646
	Supervisor	Richard Crane		7647
	CONSTRUCTION			
	Engineer-in-Charge	Frank Broich	524 W. 57th*	371
	Supervisor	A. McKelvey		372
	COLOR OPERATIONS			
	Engineer-in-Charge	John Koushouris	Studio 72,	338*
			2248 Broadway	337*
				336*
TRAFFIC	Manager	L. B. Gumbinner	485 Madison	324
	Assistant Manager	C. J. McCarthy		297
	Supervisor (Television)	G. Batten		7397
	Supervisor (Radio)	K. Davis		297
	Supervisor (Night and Weekend)	R. Brent		7211) 297)
	SWITCHBOARDS			
	Chief Operator	M. Maginnis		411
	Supervisor (PLaza)	M. Dehler		411
	Supervisor (JUdson)	E. Whitney	524 W. 57th*	411*
	COMMUNICATIONS			
	Supervisor	A. Brown	485 Madison	204
COMMERCIAL ENGINEER		Hugh A. Covham	485 Madison	385
FILM SERVICES	Manager	Grant Theis	524 W. 57th*	401
	Assistant Manager	G. Shadwick		403
	Administrative Ass't	L. Hon		410
	FILM PRODUCTION SERVICES			
	Production Supervisor	Mike Grilikhes		406
	Production Supervisor	R. Rosenbloom		407
	Production Assistant	M. Lewis		408
	Stock Footage Librarian	T. Muschamp		219
	BROADCAST-FILM OPERA.			
	Supervisor Network Pgms.	Harry Hess		461
	Ass't Supv. Network Pgms	C. Dale		462
	Ass't Supv., WCBS-TV	D. Taylor		388

*JUdson 6-6000

OPERATING DIVISIONS (continued)

	FUNCTIONS	PERSONNEL	LOCATION	PHONE
FILM SERVICES (continued)	FILM EDITING & CUTTING			
	Supervisor - Technicians	Irving Rosenberg	524 W. 57th*	295
	NETWORK PROGRAM DISTRIBUTION			
	Supervisor	Martha Rupprecht		476
	Ass't Supervisor	W. King		477
	Schedule Supervisor	P. Levinson		215
	Schedule Assistant	G. Beavers		218
	" "	J. Fly		216
	" "	R. Bustin		217
	Reference Print Library	R. Keogh		387
	Armed Forces TV Service	P. Pell		319
	SYNDICATED PROGRAM DISTRIBUTION			
	Supervisor	Stanley Moldow		315
	VIEWING ROOMS			
	Scheduling	Bevan Corbin		463
	Viewing Room A			291
	" " B			293
	" " C			293
	" " D			292
	COST CONTROL			
	Supervisor	Leo Branca		288
	Administrative Ass't	E. Kealey		289
NEW EFFECTS DEVELOPMENT	Manager	Paul Wittlig	524 W. 57th*	470
	Supervisor	R. Wood		475
PRODUCTION CONTROL	Estimates and billing of TV Production Services	Ira DeLumen, Mgr.	524 W. 57th*	253
		R. Fox		491
		A. Rosen		492
		F. O'Neal		493

PRODUCTION OPERATIONS - Production Orders Should Be Filed FOURTEEN Days In Advance

	Production Operations Manager	Walter Pierson	524 W. 57th*	361
SCENIC CONSTRUCTION	Manager	George Lehmann	524 W. 57th*	471
	Assistant Manager	J. Benson		464
	Supervisor	E. Mazzarella		465
	Supv. Stock Scenery	F. Faviano		466**
	Head Scenic Artist	F. Thumm		428
	Head Carpenter	W. Hensching		240

*JUdson 6-6000
**Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays

PRODUCTION OPERATIONS (continued)

	FUNCTIONS	PERSONNEL	LOCATION	PHONE
SCENERY DESIGN	Art Director	Herbert Phillips	524 W. 57th*	468
	Business Prod. Mgr.	Larry Paulus		469
	All Scenic Designers			415)
				416)
				417)
				418)
				419)
ESTIMATOR	Manager	Paul Wilson	524 W. 57th*	501
CO-ORDINATOR COST	Est.-Co-ordinator	E. Anderson		502
	" " "	F. Von Klemperer		503
	Administrative Ass't	L. Kaufman		504
	Chief Clerk	F. Major		487
GRAPHIC ARTS	Art Director	Georg Olden	524 W. 57th*	327
	Assistant Manager	V. Kirishjian		328
SPECIAL EFFECTS	Chief of Special Effects	C. H. Rylander	524 W. 57th*	381
	Assistant Chief	E. Warren		382
	Business Manager	H. Del Regno		382
PROCUREMENT	Manager	Anthony Boschetti	524 W. 57th*	250
	Assistant Manager	J. Collins		251
	Supervisor	J. Edgar		251
	PROCUREMENT OF:			
	Set Dressing	J. Waterman		545
	Costumes	J. Sze		555
	Trucking	W. Smith		433#
	Make-up	R. Jiras		474
	Wardrobe	K. Sevier		473
	Prop Room	J. Koopman		441**
LIGHTING	Manager	Gilbert DeStefano	524 W. 57th*	255
	Schedule Clerk	T. Maloney		256
TV THEATRE AND	Manager	Albert Raymond	524 W. 57th*	277
STAGE OPERATIONS	Assistant Manager	P. Emmons		278
	Payroll and Schedule Manager	H. Cohen		363**
	Supv. Electric Shop	J. Carey		421

*JUdson 6-6000
**Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays
#Saturdays, Holidays - NO Sundays

PRODUCTION ORDERS SHOULD BE FILED FOURTEEN DAYS IN ADVANCE

office of publi

CBS RADIO NETWORK · 485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

November 19, 1954

CURRENT ASSIGNMENTS OF CBS NEWS CORRESPONDENTS

FOREIGN

LONDON, ENGLAND

Howard K. Smith, Chief European Correspondent
Alexander Kendrick

BONN, GERMANY

Richard C. Hottelet

PARIS, FRANCE

David Schoenbrun
Blair Clark

ROME, ITALY

Bill Downs

TOKYO AND KOREA

Robert C. Pierpoint

CAIRO, EGYPT

Frank Kearns*

HONG KONG

Guy Searls*

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

Austin Goodrich*

THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS

Ray Shenk*

TORONTO, CANADA

J. B. McGeachy*

*Available for assignment

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK

Winston Burdett
Ned Calmer
Louis Cioffi
Ron Cochran
Charles Collingwood
Walter Cronkite
Douglas Edwards
Allan Jackson
Larry LeSueur
Edward R. Murrow
Lowell Thomas
Dallas Townsend
Robert Trout

WASHINGTON

Eric Sevareid, Chief Washington Correspondent
Griffing Bancroft
Wells Church
Peter Clapper
Bill Costello
Stephen Cushing
Peter Hackes
George Herman
Claude Mahoney
Paul Niven
Daniel Schorr
Bill Shadel
Charles Von Fremd

BOSTON, MASS.

Charles Ashley

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.

Jim Bormann

CHICAGO, ILL.

Julian Bentley
George Faber

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Rex Davis

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Jack Beck
Sam Zellman

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Carroll Hansen

* * *

DIRECTOR OF CBS NEWS.....EDWARD P. MORGAN

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR.....HENRY O. WEFING

ASSIGNMENT EDITOR.....JAMES BURKE

EXECUTIVE PRODUCER, RADIO NEWS.....ROBERT A. SKEDGELL

EXECUTIVE PRODUCER, TELEVISION NEWS.....DAVID ZELLMER

DIRECTOR OF NEWS, WASHINGTON.....THEODORE F. KOOP

---

*Available for assignment

Office Operations

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. O'Shea cc: Mr. Ed Morgan
Miss Kay Campbell

from: Mr. Seward

File

October 7, 1954

Miss Campbell of Mr. Murrow's group telephoned me today to request again that a receptionist be assigned to the 17th floor at 485 Madison Avenue. This matter had been reviewed in the early summer and had been met at that time by the installation of a more complete directory board and the use of signs pointing to the various groups located on the floor. Miss Campbell tells me that the Murrow office considers that the difficulties they are experiencing from unwanted visitors barging into various offices necessitates the re-establishment of the receptionist position.

I assume that this question would be classified as a "security" problem and I address you for that reason.

I understand that an instance of unwarrented intrusion, of which Mr. Hildebrand is aware, occurred last night.

J.M.S.

1136

Office Operations file

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Messrs. Sevareid, Church, Zousmer, Aaron, Friendly, Suing

from: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

October 2, 1953

The following suggestions are made in the hope that they will save a little time and eliminate a little confusion for all of us.

1. Miss Campbell will act as Office Manager for the 7:45 PM radio program and PERSON TO PERSON. She will approve travel vouchers, expense accounts, etc. I would be grateful if she could receive copies of all financial statements and accounts sent to the Financial Department by SEE IT NOW. This does not include expense reports submitted by correspondents.

2. Miss McDonough will handle all personal affairs, appointments and personal correspondence.

3. All job applications will be handled by Miss Campbell, who will keep the file.

4. All program ideas and suggestions coming to this office, addressed to me, will be acknowledged by Miss Campbell and referred to the appropriate department.

E.R.M.

P.S.: The Misses Campbell and McDonough insist that I spend one hour each day on business that has no connection with any programs. This will be from 12:00-1:00 PM. The door ain't going to be closed, but there will be "PEOPLE WORKING"!

ERM:gml

Office Oper. SP.

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Mr. S. Woicik

from: Miss Kay Campbell

September 15, 1953

We have an inside office on the 17th floor and the occupants are complaining of the lack of ventilation. Would you please arrange to install a fan, so that we can at least keep the air circulating.

Many thanks.

KC:ml

565

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Messrs. Simmons, Hopkins, Vorhes, Aaron

from: Henry O. Wefing

June 5, 1953

On Wednesday, June 10, we would like a special recording set-up arranged in Studio 9 for Edward R. Murrow.

Mr. Murrow will have five guests, and a total of six microphones should be provided. This set-up should be ready by 10 a.m. for the taking of publicity photos.

Actual recording will start at 1:30 p.m. and run to about 4:00 p.m. Please assign a technician to Studio 9 and an additional tape engineer to Tape Room 14.

All charges should be billed to the agency of Sullivan, Stauffer, Colwell and Bayles: attention Jerry Brooks.

Piped to Edipheme 6/10
from Tape Rm. 15 - 7:30-9:30pm. H.O.W.
Dial 8

1137

WHBF
Eng Dept

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Murry Salberg

OKay
called him
6/25
dm

June 25, 1953

On July 1, WHBF, Rock Island, Illinois, joins the CBS Radio Network. The station is planning an hour-long promotion show on June 30 and is very anxious to have a telegram from you to use on this program.

If the attached suggested wire is satisfactory, please call me and I will shoot it right out.

ms

693

F 51-12/52

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

Private Wire

PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS BELOW BEFORE SENDING YOUR MESSAGE.

Before sending this message please be sure a letter by **REGULAR OR AIR MAIL** would not suffice. Then be brief and indicate the account number to which the message is to be charged. A letter via **REGULAR MAIL** addressed to points in Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York; the New England states, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, D. C., Montreal and Toronto, and via **AIR MAIL** to points in other states, will normally reach the addressee within a minimum of 12 hours and a maximum of 48 hours after it has been mailed from New York City.

Messages for **WBBM** and **KNX** are normally sent within an hour after receipt in the Communications Room on Mondays through Fridays; messages to other stations are normally transmitted so as to reach the addressee not later than **NOON LOCAL TIME** on the first business day following their receipt in the Communications Room, providing the teletype equipment at the receiving point is attended. Mark your message "Today" **ONLY** if faster service to these other stations is vital.

DATE JUNE 25, 1953 19

CHARGE TO ACCOUNT NO. | | | |
Div. Dept.

LESLIE C. JOHNSON
STATION WHBF
TELCO BLDG.
ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS

I'M GLAD TO HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO JOIN WITH CBS RADIO STARS AND MY FELLOW REPORTERS IN SENDING OUR WELCOME AND WARM GREETINGS TO THE NEWEST MEMBER OF THE CBS RADIO NETWORK -- WHBF, WHICH STARTS BRINGING YOU OUR VARIOUS PROGRAMS TOMORROW.

EDWARD R. MURROW

McClure, Bill

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

S/N

to: Messrs. Jones and White

from: Fred Friendly

November 14, 1952

Now that Management has decided that it does not want to buy a station wagon for the "See It Now" European operation, it puts us right back where we were several months ago when all our correspondence began. At that time McClure wanted to borrow $2,500 against his salary to purchase a station wagon himself and then to charge CBS on a per mile basis. This request was answered by a decision on the part of Management to investigate the possibilities of CBS buying a station wagon. For this reason McClure was told to cease and desist until a decision had been made. CBS does not wish to purchase a station wagon, so what do we do now? McClure's Kaiser automobile does not function. Will we, as requested in my memorandum of October 14th, arrange for him to borrow the money which should be amortized in less than three months? It has been ninety days now since McClure has been without transportation of his own. This is one hell of a way to run a railroad, but it would appear that I am the prisoner of other people's decisions. I am not inclined to write another memorandum about this subject. I have left McClure's last three cables unanswered. I will not answer him until I have some way of knowing how we will solve this dilemma.

FWF:mf
CC: Mr. Murrow

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: MAIL ROOM

from: Dorothy McDonough
E.R.Murrow's office

Office Copy
Sec.

October 22, 1952

We have a problem. Within the past two months, Mr. Murrow has not received at least six books about which the individual publishers had written him, and in two cases it was embarrassing to him not to have received them.

I know things do sometimes go astray in the mail, but the unhappy frequency of it lately makes me wonder if they are going astray in our Mail Room. Would you please keep an eye out.

1137

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: MR. WOICIK

from: Dorothy McDonough
Edward R. Murrow office - Room 1702

Office Oper
SP.

September 9, 1952

The desk in Mr. Jesse Zousmer's office is terribly marked and scarred. Could you please arrange to have it refinished.

Dee McDonough.

693

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. Leonard Case cc: Mr. T. Church

from: Edward R. Murrow

Office Appr SP

August 11, 1952

Re: Vacation for Miss Nancy Cammarota

Miss Cammarota will take her two-week vacation starting August 30.

ERM

E.R.M.

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: MR. LEONARD CASE cc: Mr. T. Church

from: Edward R. Murrow

Office Oper. 8-10

July 25, 1952

Re: Vacation for Miss Mary Anne Summers, Secretary

Miss Summers will take her one-week vacation and one-week leave of absence starting August 9.

E.R.M.

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: MR. LEONARD CASE cc: Mr. T. Church

from: Edward R. Murrow

Office Sp.
Oper.

July 16, 1952

RE: Vacation for Miss Dorothy McDonough

Miss McDonough will take her three-week vacation and one-week leave of absence starting August 2.

E.R.M.

Miss McDonough

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Miss Kay Campbell cc Edmund Chester ✓

from: Mr. L. Werle

November 13, 1951

Office Opr

All memos concerning the Edward R. Murrow program should be sent to Arthur Escudero replacing E. J. Petersen in the Radio Talent Payroll Section.

Fl. # 16

EJP/rw

L Werle

✓ Dolly - with carbon copy to Leonard Gale
ame

F. 565-8/51

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

Office Oper
Sno

to: Miss McDonough cc: Mr. Yourd
Mr. Case
Mr. Maulsby

from: Mr. Seward

November 12, 1951

We receive a weekly request covering the fees due Messrs. Zousmer, Aaron and Wershba for their work on the Amoco News program which I believe is prepared by you. I would like to make two requests:

1. that it be addressed to Mr. Leonard Case rather than Mr. Becker, and

2. that it be signed either by Mr. Murrow, Mr. Chester, Mr. Church or Miss Campbell.

J.M.S.

JMS:PL

693

F. 535

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. L. D. Bates cc: Miss McDonough

From S. R. Dean

Station

Office Copy

October 3, 1951

Attached are all of the papers turned over to me by Miss Dorothy McDonough relating to the Joan Hanson matter. None of the papers seem to have any value to us in recovering the money we advanced to her, but they may have some nuisance value. Because I plan to be away for the next few weeks, I am sending them to you for safekeeping.

SRD

SRD:dl
Enc.

Burdett, Winst

WINSTON BURDETT

EDWARD R. MURROW

July 10, 1951

I recovered the document from Joe and I assume you will not desire to send on a letter you sent originally to Ted Church. If there is anything more I can do please command me.

4.

Friday morning
June 29

Dear Ed,

Just one point that I've wanted to talk over with you.

I do not have any copies of the two documents we mentioned, and so I should like to borrow them back. Ted is bringing in the letter so I can make a copy of that. Do you think it will be possible to retrieve the other?

I am writing to save time, as I've missed you the past two afternoons, and today I'm hoping to get out of town for most of the day, and am not sure I'll be back in time to see you.

Thanks a lot,

Winston

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 565

To Mr. L. S. Becker cc: Mr. Wells Church

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

From Dorothy McDonough

Station

June 25, 1951

Re: Vacations for Miss McDonough and Miss Cammarota

I am planning to take my three-week vacation and a one-week leave of absence from July 8 to August 4.

Miss Cammarota will take her two-week vacation and a one-week leave of absence from August 5 to August 25.

Dm

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 5-2000

Office Opp.

June 21, 1951

American News Co.
131 Varick Street
New York, N.Y.

Att: Mr. Connell

Re: Our order 110251-G

Gentlemen:

Please cancel renewal subscription for Mr. E. R. Murrow for the New York Times Semi-monthly Index and Cumulative Index.

This renewal was to begin July 1, 1951.

Please acknowledge cancellation to the attention of the undersigned.

Very truly yours,

RCR

R. C. Raymond

RCR:by
CC: E.R. Murrow
L. Werle
J. Gruber

COPY

F. 585

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To: Mr. E. J. Petersen cc: Messrs. Stanley, Church, Murrow ✓, Teicher, Nagel

From: Mr. Becker

Station:

March 12, 1951

Office Copy

On Friday, March 2, 1951, Mr. Saxe approved a request from Mr. Church to assign Miss Nancy Cammarota full-time to the Murrow secretarial staff as a Secretary I instead of a clerk-typist. This transfer was made as of today, Monday, March 12, 1951. Accordingly, her salary should be increased from $37.50 per week to $41.50 per week commencing March 12, 1951, and charged against the Murrow news program budget.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 565

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Johnny Brochu

From Dottie McDonough

Station ~~Murrow - 17~~

March 2, 1951

Office Oper.

Would you arrange to have Messrs. Murrow, Zousmer and Aaron put on the list to have their offices painted. Murrow's is the standard light green; the other two, gray.

And while I'm at it, could you also have a buzzer installed at Nancy Cammarota's desk; her's is the third secretarial desk in this office, the one just outside John Aaron's office.

Many thanks.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 565-7/49

To Mr. Becker cc: Mr. Chester, Mr. Murrow

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

From Wells Church

Station

February 23, 1951

Office Open

The Murrow secretarial staff will have to be increased. Presently, they have Miss McDonough; Miss Banks; and part-time services of Miss Cammerota. Miss Cammerota is rated as a clerk-typist. She has acquired stenographic abilities and in making her full-time she could plug the gap at a weekly increase in cost of $4.00.

A part of the problem is that Miss Banks has been recalled to service in the United States Navy. She will have to be replaced at the same salary.

If I may have an immediate OK on the full-time employment by the Murrow office of Miss Cammerota at the indicated increase of $4.00 per week, it would be helpful since we may have some difficulty in getting a replacement for Miss Banks. The hours of the new girl will be 12 noon to 8 PM, and there are not many good secretaries eager to work those hours.

Wc

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 545

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

o Mr. E. J. Petersen cc: Messrs. Seward
Chester
Murrow

rom W. C. Schier

tation

Office Copy

February 28, 1951

Will you please issue payment to Mr. Joe Wershba in the sum of $50, less deductions, retroactive to the week beginning January 21, 1951, for services as Washington representative in connection with the EDWARD R. MURROW AND THE NEWS programs.

Will you please continue this payment weekly until further notice.

Will you kindly mail the check to Mr. Wershba, c/o Station WTOP in Washington.

WCS

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 565

To Mr. Seward cc: Mr. Chester

From Mr. Murrow

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Office Oper.

February 5, 1951

As you know, since Alex Kendrick went on the payroll I have had no regular representative for the 7:45 show in Washington.

Since most of the service out of there now involves recordings, I have made an arrangement with Joe Wershba that he is to be paid $50 per week out of the 7:45 package, this to be retroactive to January 22.

I am mindful that the package provides for a total of $150 per week for Washington representation, but for the time being I think we can get on with Wershba.

E.R.M.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 565

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Stanley cc: Messrs. Church and Murrow

From Mr. Becker

Station

Office

December 8, 1950

Mr. Church informs me that Miss Platoff was transferred to Fred Friendly's office which seems to have caused some problems for Edward R. Murrow. These have been solved as follows:

1. Miss McDonough will continue her present schedule of 10:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.

2. A pool secretary has been assigned from 9:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. temporarily until we can get a permanent replacement for Miss Platoff.

3. Miss Cammerato, who has been working part time in Ed Murrow's office and the rest of the day in the Program Writing Division, will, for the time being, report back to Mr. Murrow's office for two hours from 6:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M. commencing December 6, 1950.

Note to Mr. Church:

If Miss Cammerato's hours will be recorded on the regular time sheet every week, she will automatically receive her overtime payments as long as she continues on this schedule.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 565

To Mr. Becker cc: Mr. Murrow

From Mr. Church

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Office Oper

December 6, 1950

RE: The secretarial situation in the Murrow office

Miss Platoff today transferred to Fred Friendly's office and at present the Personnel Department is unable to replace her in the Murrow office with either a permanent girl or a pool secretary who will work the 12:00-8:00 PM shift. Until a permanent arrangement can be made, the office will be covered from 6:00 to 8:00 by Miss Cammerato; Miss McDonough will work 10:00-6:00; a pool secretary has been assigned 9:30-5:30.

Miss Cammerato is now a part-time typist in the Murrow office. Her schedule is: Murrow office, 10:00-2:00; Monroe office (Pgm. Writing Div.), 2:00-6:00. With the up-coming "Report to the Nation" show and the Korean crisis it is necessary that she continue to come in to the Murrow office at 10:00. Will you please arrange to have her paid for the two hours overtime from 6:00 to 8:00 she will put in each day starting today.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

P 565

To Howard Smith - Accounting - copy to D. McDonough -

From Agnes Law

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Office Copy 3P

December 4, 1950

Dottie McDonough, secretary to Ed Murrow, called us a couple of times about a charge to Mr. Murrow's personal account which should be corrected. Let me see if I can straighten it out.

Mr. Murrow uses a quote at the end of each broadcast, a Word for the Day he calls it, and John Aaron asked me to inform him of any new quote books being published. John, Kay Campbell or Dottie order these books for use on the program and therefore they are never to be charged to him personally but to his commercial program.

A year ago or so, I observed a new edition to be published of Putnam's Complete Quotation Book ed. by Benham. We ordered it for Mr. Murrow but the old edition was sent instead, so it was returned. The new edition was not published until early 1950.

On Requisition 146879, dated Feb. 24, 1950, Jane inadvertently included the new edition of the Putnam's Quotations and this was the book that should have been charged to his commercial account - not the Kane's First Facts. That was on the same requisition and belongs to the library - in fact we have it on our shelves. Mr. Murrow would have no use for a book of that kind. I sent a memo to Mr. Werle on March 22, 1950 regarding the charge being transferred for the Complete book of Quotations. I don't understand how he got charged with Kane's First Facts - please correct it.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 563

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. E. J. Petersen cc: Messrs. Stanley, Murrow and Church

From Mr. Becker

Station

July 7, 1950

Office Oper.

Alexander Kendrick winds up his services for E.R. Murrow on July 7, 1950. Please do not pay him beyond that date.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 865-9/48

To Eric Sevareid

From Ed Murrow

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION SP

Washington Office

July 6, 1950

I am baffled and bewildered. So far, I haven't been able to unscramble the inwardness of the Metropolitan business, but I am still trying.

I may be in Washington next week before taking off for Korea and if so, we must make a rendezvous.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 559

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Miss McDonough

From Mr. Becker

Station

Office-Year

July 3, 1950

This is to inform you that permission has been granted you to take a leave of absence without pay for one week commencing ~~July~~ Aug. 20 ~~23~~, 1950 without affecting your pension status.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 565-9/48

To Mr. L. S. Becker cc: Mr. Church

From Edward R. Murrow

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Office Operations

June 27, 1950

Re: Vacations for Miss McDonough and Miss Flateff

Miss Flateff will take her two-week vacation and one-week leave of absence from July 9 to July 30.

Miss McDonough will take her three-week vacation and one-week leave of absence from July 30 to August 27.

E.R.M.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 565

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To LOU TRIGGER cc: Mr. Becker, Mr. Maulsby, Miss McDonough

From Charles S. Monroe

Station

June 2, 1950

Office Oper

This morning, I discussed with Miss McDonough of Mr. Murrow's office the arrangement of work for Miss Gloria Dalbke, who is now assigned to this division on Monday, Wednesday and Friday and to Mr. Murrow's office on Tuesday and Thursday. We believe that Miss Dalbke would be able to work more efficiently both for us and Mr. Murrow if there were more continuity to her work from day to day. Therefore, would it be possible for her to be assigned to Mr. Murrow each morning from 10:00 AM to 1:00 PM and to us each afternoon from 2:00 PM to 6:00 PM.

If this arrangement is satisfactory, may we put it into operation starting Monday, June 5.

CSM:gb

CM

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 565

To Messrs. Murrow & Monroe cc: Messrs. Becker, Kalaidjian Miss Dalbke

From Mr. Teicher

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Office Oper.

June 2, 1950

In accordance with our conversation, Miss Gloria Dalbke will be assigned to Mr. Murrow's office from 10:00 AM to 1:00 PM Mondays through Fridays and to Mr. Monroe's office from 2:00 to 6:00 PM daily, effective Monday, June 5. This will be in lieu of the former arrangements which have not been too satisfactory.

This new set-up has been approved by Messrs. Murrow and Monroe.

LIT:djm

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 565

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To ~~Mr. Monroe cc: Messrs. Murrow, Kalaidjian~~
Miss Dalbke

From ~~Mr. Teicher~~

Station

Office Oper.

May 26, 1950

Confirming our conversation, we have assigned Miss Gloria Dalbke to work in the Program Writing Division on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays commencing May 30.

She will work for Mr. Edward R. Murrow on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

LIT:djm

LT

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 563-7/49

To Mr. Becker cc: Mr. Chester

From Edward R. Murrow

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

March 10, 1950

This is to advise that George Connery is to be taken off the payroll of my show effective March 18th.

Since I shall be working out of Washington for the next month or six weeks, I do not plan to replace Connery immediately. We shall advise about this later.

E.R.M.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
EARLE BUILDING, WASHINGTON 4, D.C.
METROPOLITAN 3200

Feb.13, 1950

Mr.Edward R.Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City

We have been paid for the full week ending March 3. Dm

Dear Ed:

This is to set down in writing, officially and so forth, that I am reluctantly resigning my connection with your show, effective on March 1, 1950.

As you know, I'm not taking this job with American Medical Association because of the moderately better starting salary but because of many other considerations.

My personal preference would be to stay where I am indefinitely. However, at least once a day I have to take a good look at myself in the mirror. Each time I have to realize that I'm growing balder, fatter and older. Granted this is a normal transition for one who's bald and fat anyway, I have to conclude that the AMA job has a certain appeal.

If there is any way I think I can contribute to your show in the future, I shall certainly get in touch with you or Jesse.

It looks as tho I'm on the last paragraph. Please pass on to Jesse, Johnny, Dottie and everyone concerned with the show my warmest personal regards. And regrets.

Sincerely,

George E. Connery

George E.Connery

Inclosed is memo on some of the windup details.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
EARLE BUILDING, WASHINGTON 4, D.C.
METROPOLITAN 3200

Feb.13, 1950

Dear Ed:

This is to clear up the loose ends. Of the dozen recordings and albums you sent me at Christmas time, I have eight or nine left. I'll turn them over to my successor when one is decided upon.

When I ~~w~~saw you in December, you mentioned that I'd get an extra week's salary at Christmas ~~x~~ or around the first of the year, in line with what I had received previously from CBS. There's been some kind of slipup; at least I don't have any record that such a check was sent.

Also, you said the arrangement was that I'd get one month with pay and one without during the summer hiatus. I will have been with the show just half a year on March 1. I ~~kk~~ hope that whatever powers hold these particular pursestrings will decide that I'm entitled to half of that month's pay. I'll just leave these two requests with you. The simplest way might be to keep me on the payroll through the first three weeks of March.

I'd rather not bring up these things now, but for the last six months I've been running on a rather constricted budget and these items were figured in it. I appreciate that I ~~wn~~'t be overworked the two weeks you're in Europe, but time isn't what I'm short of.

Whatever happens on this, I'll feel that I'm still obligated to you and the show. After the disaster of last summer, it's been as much a tonic as a job.

Regards,

George Connery

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 565-11/49

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. E. J. Peterson cc: Messrs. Chester, Church, Murrow and Bratter

From Mr. Becker

Station

January 9, 1950

I believe that Mr. Bratter instructed you in connection with the Mid-Century broadcast sponsored by Chevrolet to pay Mr. Murrow $250 for his services and to pay Zousmer and Aaron $100 each for their services.

This is to correct that memorandum so that Mr. Murrow will be paid $200 and Messrs. Zousmer and Aaron to be paid $125 each.

If payments have been made in accordance with Mr. Bratter's instructions, will you please make the necessary adjustments.

140

160-140

70%

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 565-9/48

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. I. S. Becker

cc: Ed. Murrow
J. M. Seward
N. C. Hadley

From Mr. N. C. Hadley

Station

January 11, 1950

In reference to your memo of January 9, 1950 please be advised that my records show that Messrs. Zousmer and Aaron were paid $100.00 each for the election coverage program on November 2, 1948.

Mr. Ed. Murrow received $100.00 in accordance with his contract with which I am sure you are familiar.

These payments were included in their checks of November 17, 1948.

NCH

N. C. Hadley

EMP/ks

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 565-11/49

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. E. J. Petersen cc: Messrs. Murrow and Seward

From Mr. Becker

Station

January 9, 1950

Mr. Murrow informs us that in connection with the election coverage program on November 2, 1948, he had requested that his fee of $300 be divided between Aaron, Zousmer and himself on the basis of $100 apiece.

He claims that Zousmer and Aaron did not receive their share of this and he has no recollection as to whether he received his share.

Would you please check your records and, if you have not already done so, comply with Mr. Murrow's request. Would you also please let me know what your records show.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 565-7/49

To Mr. Seward

From Mr. Murrow

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

December 30, 1949

Re: Election Coverage, November 2, 1948

I made a request that my $300 fee be divided between Aaron, Zousmer and myself. They have not received payment; I do not know whether I have or not. I have also requested that the fee for "Mid-Century", Sunday, January 1, 1950 be divided equally between Zousmer and Aaron.

E.R.M.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 565-7/49

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Dunne

From Dorothy McDonough

Station

Office Oper

January 6, 1950

Attached is the WTOP invoice which has been charged to Mr. Murrow in error; it should be charged to the Campbell Soup account.

I am also sending you a New York invoice that makes no sense to us at all. I wonder if you could straighten it out.

Many thanks.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 5-2000

Office Oper

December 16, 1949

Western Union Telegraph Co.
60 Hudson Street
New York, N.Y.

Attention: Mr. McKearney

Gentlemen:

Confirming telephone conversation of December 12th, kindly arrange to cancel service of one Western Union Clock in Mr. Edward R. Murrow's office, 17th floor. This service was covered by CBS Order #56068-0 dated January 1st.

Kindly cancel these instructions by return mail.

Very truly yours,

TJW

T.J. Weatherly

TJW:lc

cc: Mr. Murrow
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Brochu

COPY

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 565-7/49

To Mr. Seward

From Dorothy McDonough

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Office Copy

November 23, 1949

Attached are the form letters referred to in Mr. Ackerman's memo of November 3rd in connection with Mr. Murrow's fan mail.

They are basically our five standard replies. We have been using Hoovenized copies of letters 1, 2 and 4 and found most useful Mr. Ackerman's suggestions for generalizing letters 3 and 5 so that they too could be Hoovenized and processed with a facsimile signature. These forms take care of a large part of our replies, but as Mr. Ackerman agreed, the nature of the mail is such that a portion of it will always require individual handling.

I have shown Mr. Murrow samples of the post card replies used by Arthur Godfrey and Red Barber and he has said that he prefers the use of letters.

dm

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 565-10/49

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To ~~Mr. Kalaidjian~~ cc: Miss McDonough, Mr. Monroe

From ~~Mr. Ray~~

Station

Office Operations

November 21, 1949

In accordance with our conversation, it is understood that you will assign Miss Betsy Fitzgerald to the Edward R. Murrow office for the weeks of November 28 and December 5. Please have Miss Fitzgerald see Miss McDonough on Wednesday, November 23, regarding this assignment.

Incidentally, Miss Gertrude Black, who works for Charles Monroe, will be on vacation for two weeks' beginning December 26, and it would facilitate matters a great deal if you could assign Miss Fitzgerald to Mr. Monroe during Miss Black's vacation. Do you think there would be a possibility of assigning Miss Fitzgerald a week before Miss Black leaves, that is December 19?

Please advise.

RR

F 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

To Mr. Weatherly

From Dorothy McDonough

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

October 5, 1949

Herewith the Purchase Order we talked about.

As I told you, we have been receiving the ST LOUIS POST DISPATCH for about two weeks but as yet have seen no sign of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Also, if you are interested in doing anything about it, there seems to be two subscriptions in the mill for both TIME and NEWSWEEK magazines... both are addressed to Murrow.

Dm

F 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

To Mr. Petersen

From Dorothy McDonough

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Office Oper.

October 3, 1949

On Wednesday we will have a third girl joining the Murrow staff. She will use the desk just outside of John Aaron's office; would you arrange to have a phone installed there with bridges for extensions 619, 620 and 414.

Many thanks.

Dm.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 553-5/49

To ~~Messrs. Taylor, Robinson,~~ Underhill, Maulsby, Bryson

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

From William Ackerman

Station

Ed Murrow
Just to reassure you that we will still be able to help — WCA

Office Oper

August 1, 1949

On the basis of experience since July 1, this will define the service the Reference Department will be able to provide for programs.

We will keep the "morgue" of clippings; the loose file of current newspapers, and the bound file of the New York Times; and the books and indexes and all other "library" sources.

It will not be possible, however, to give as much personal reference service as we formerly did. This will mean coming to the Department and (with our help, when needed) using indexes and finding sources in books, magazines and clippings. On this cooperative basis we believe essential services can be maintained.

May Dowell, Manager of General Information, will supervise the requests involving Program Research. She has the assistance of Sherley Abrams. Both are well-known to most of the users of the Department.

You may want to route this memo to others in your department to explain how we will henceforth operate.

F 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Sewell cc: Messrs. Taylor, Chester

From Mr. Murrow

Station

July 13, 1949

I have made an arrangement with George Connery to work for the 7:45 P.M. news show, starting August 29th, salary $150. a week. This arrangement was agreeable to Messrs. Taylor, Chester, Church and Koop.

E. R. M.

F 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To [redacted]

From [redacted]

Station

July 19, 1949

George Connery's weekly check, for work on the Murrow show, is to be sent to him in care of CBS, Washington.

E. R. M.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 565-5/49

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To ~~Mr. R. J. Petersen cc: Messrs. Bretter and Murrow~~

From ~~Mr. Becker~~

Station

July 15, 1949

Effective with the week commencing August 29th, we have engaged George Country to work as the Washington correspondent for E. R. Murrow in connection with the Campbell Soup - Edward R. Murrow program broadcast on Mondays through Fridays of each week from 7:45 to 8:00 P.M. current New York time. His salary will be $150 a week which, of course, will be charged against the cost of producing the program.

Mr. Murrow

Will you please let us know where this check is to be sent each week.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 565-5/49

To Mr. E. J. Peterson cc: Messrs. Bratter and Murrow

From Mr. Becker

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Prog. Oper.

July 26, 1949

With further reference to my memorandum of July 15th concerning our employing George Connery to work as the Washington correspondent on the Campbell Soup - Murrow programs commencing August 29th, his checks should be sent to him care of WTOP, Washington, D. C.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 565-9/48

To Mr. Ted Koop cc: Messrs. Chester, Taylor, Becker, Murrow, Severeid

From Wells Church

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

August 26, 1949

Beckers

In the Connery matter, I recommend that Connery's incidental expenses be submitted direct to Ed Murrow for submission to Mr. Chester and that they be passed along in normal fashion to Mr. Becker's office to be charged against the 7:45 P.M. show budget.

With respect to Horwitz, (1) CBS should be responsible for his expenses only when Severeid is asked to originate elsewhere than Washington and (2) when such expenses are incurred they be submitted to Severeid and, in turn, to Mr. Chester for routing to Mr. Becker's office to be charged against the proper account. All other such expenses should be paid by Mr. Severeid.

WC

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 565-12/48

To Mr. I. S. Becker cc: Mr. Murrow
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Brill

From S. R. Dean

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Office O

June 28, 1949

Permission has been granted to the following employees to take two-week leaves of absence without pay on the dates listed below.

EMPLOYEE	DATE
Miss McDonough	7/17/thru 7/31
Miss Plateff	8/14 thru 8/28

ORP

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 565-4/49

To Mr. Dean cc: Messrs. Murrow and Brill

From Mr. Becker

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Office O.

June 20, 1949

Miss McDonough and Miss Flatoff are both secretaries to Mr. Edward R. Murrow.

Miss McDonough is taking her two-week vacation during the month of July and a two-week leave without pay. Miss Flatoff is taking her two-week vacation in the month of August and a two-week leave without pay.

Will you please do whatever is necessary to assure that these leaves will not affect their pension rights if, as and when they accrue.

F 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Office Jr

To Mr. Seward cc: Mr. Church

From Mr. Murrow

Station

June 16, 1949

RE: Vacations for Miss McDonough and Miss Platoff

Miss McDonough desires to take the month of July for her vacation and Miss Platoff, the month of August.

It is my understanding that each will receive two weeks with pay and two without.

E.R.M.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 565-4/49

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. E. J. Petersen cc: Messrs. Taylor, Aymard, Church, Murrow, Zoumer and Aaron

From Mr. Dunker

Station

June 9, 1949

As you know, the Campbell Soup - Ed Murrow news program broadcast on Mondays through Friday of each week will take a hiatus of 8 weeks commencing July 4, 1949 and ending August 26,1949

During this period the services of Messrs. Zoumer and Aaron will be suspended but we will pay them for 4 weeks of the 8 as paid vacation. I suggest that you include this 4-week payment in each case in the check for the week ending July 2.

F 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Backer

From Dorothy McDonough

Station

June 22, 1949

Re: Vacation payment for Jesse Zousmer and John Aaron

Confirming our phone conversation this afternoon: Mr. Zousmer and Mr. Aaron would be grateful if their 4-week vacation payment and their salary for the week ending July 2nd could be included in their checks for the week ending June 25th.

They will both finish up at the office on Friday, July 1st, and neither would be able to come in on Wednesday, the 6th to pick up the checks.

Many thanks.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 5-2000

June 2, 1949

American News Company
131 Varick Street
New York, N.Y.

Attention: Mr. F. Connel

Gentlemen:

Kindly arrange to cancel the newspaper subscriptions mailed to Mr. E.R. Murrow, CBS 485 Madison Avenue covered by our purchase orders as follows:

Order No.	Subscription
62184-G	Atlanta Journal
61025-G	Atlanta Constitution Nashville Tennessean Richmond Times Dispatch Birmingham News
59700-G	Washington Star Chicago Sun Times Chicago Tribune St.Louis Post Dispatch St.Louis Star Times Columbus Dispatch Baltimore Sun Milwaukee Journal Los Angeles Times Chicago News

We would appreciate your arranging to forward credit memorandum covering the above cancellations.

Very truly yours,

John A. Collins

JAC:mk

cc: Mr. Werle
Miss Gruber
Miss McDonough

COPY

F 553C

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To: Mr. John Collins

From: Dorothy McDonough

Station:

May 31, 1949

Would you please arrange to cancel Mr. Murrow's subscriptions to the following newspapers. They are covered by Requisitions #121477, March 10, 1949 and #121483, March 31, 1949.

ATLANTA JOURNAL

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN

RICHMOND TIMES DISPATCH

BIRMINGHAM NEWS

WASHINGTON STAR

CHICAGO SUN TIMES

reordered 9/7/49 — CHICAGO TRIBUNE

ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS STAR TIMES

COLUMBUS DISPATCH

BALTIMORE SUN

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

LOS ANGELES TIMES

CHICAGO NEWS

Many thanks.

Dorothy McDonough

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 549

To Mr. Murrow

From Mr. Mirkin

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

5/17/49

RE: MR. LANG'S CLIPPING FILE

Mr. Aaron and myself visited Mr. Bill Lang (of the staff of Station WMGM) at his home in New Jersey today and examined at some length his private clipping file. On the basis of information he gave us, you will probably be interested to learn the following:

1. Mr. Lang, his wife, and from time to time, various clipping and file clerks have maintained this Morgue for the past 15 years.

2. It is housed in thirty four-drawer filing cabinets and contains, according to his estimate, some 60,000 subject headings.

3. The sources used were (and are) all of the New York dailies, St. Louis Post Dispatch, Christian Science Monitor, Washington Post six days a week. On Sundays, the following papers were clipped: Chicago Tribune, Boston Post, Boston Globe, Boston Herald, Worcester Telegram, Philadelphia Bulletin, Philadelphia Inquirer, Baltimore Sun, Washington Post, Washington Star, Atlanta Constitution, New Orleans Times Picayune, Louisville Courier Journal, St. Louis Post Dispatch, Denver Post, San Francisco Chronicle, Spokane Spokesman Review, Portland Oregonian. In addition, the Sunday issues of all New York papers were clipped.

4. Magazines: The following magazines were (and are) clipped, some of them for as many as nine or ten years - Collier's, Saturday Evening Post, The American, Red Book, New Yorker, Look, Life, Pic, McCall's, Ladies Home Journal, Woman's Home Companion, Good Housekeeping, Coronet, Pageant and Reader's Digest.

5. Mr. Lang's asking price for this Morgue: $50,000. (For this price, he states he is willing to include his services full-time for five or six weeks after transfer to aid in the proper assimilation of his files with those already owned by the CBS Program Research Division of the Reference Department and to stand by for four or five months to further help in classifying the material.)

(MORE)

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 549

To Mr. Murrow -2

From Mr. Mirkin

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

As to my personal judgment of Mr. Lang's Morgue and his price:

1. The $50,000 price is obviously absurd and requires no further discussion.

2. His Morgue is, from our cursory examination, an excellent one, much more complete in some subject-headings than our own CBS Morgue. This is to be expected when you recall that his clippings cover fifteen years, while the CBS Morgue has been maintained only since the beginning of 1944. His sources also include a long list of out-of-town newspapers that are not available to us here in CBS.

3. His Morgue has obviously been built from a newsman's knowledge of what makes news and from a desire to accumulate as much hard cold fact as possible.

4. His Morgue unfortunately duplicates much of what we already have on file here.

5. I consider his Morgue to be worth a minimum of $5,000 (although not much more than that sum). From the standpoint of his cash outlays for newspapers and periodicals alone over 15 years' time, his Morgue is worth that.

6. If the time ever comes when an offer is to be made, I would consider $1,500 to be an adequate offer - mostly because there is little or no demand on the market for such a filing service and because of the high percentage of duplication of our own file material.

SMM

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 5-2000

April 21, 1949

American News Company
131 Varick Street
New York, N.Y.

Attention: Mr. F. Connel

Gentlemen:

Kindly arrange to cancel our subscription to the Atlanta Constitution for Mr. Edward R. Murrow as covered by our Purchase Order 61025-G.

We would appreciate your forwarding credit memorandum covering this cancellation to the personal attention of the writer.

Very truly yours,

JC

John A. Collins

JAC:mk

cc: Mr. E.R. Murrow
Mr. L. Werle
Mrs. M. Dattson
Miss J. Gruber

COPY

F 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Collins

From Dorothy McDonough

Station E.R.Murrow's office

April 19, 1949

Would you please arrange to cancel our subscription to the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION - Requisition #121483, March 31, 1949.

Many thanks.

DM.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 559-6/48

To John Aaron

From Agnes Law

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

March 10, 1949

As per your request, I am sending along the other copies of FRIENDLY CHAT which the florist has been sending me each month. It was nice of you to return the other so promptly and we will appreciate it if you will do the same with these after extracting what you want. Every so often we have to supply inspirational stuff for a program and these come in handy.

As for the new DAYS WITH BERNARD SHAW, by Stephen Winston, it seems to be an import, priced at $3.75. Scribner's or Brentano's may have it. I received notice of it through a new book club but it involves membership and then waiting until the end of the year for the repayment of dividends and I hardly think it is worth while joining when CBS has worked out a better plan with the Dividend Book Club. So if you will send through a requisition for it, we will see about getting it promptly through regular channels.

Agnes

Friendly Chat: June-July, 1947 one issue
Sept.-Dec. 1947 4 issues
Apr.-June; Sept.-Oct.; Dec. 1948 5 issues
Feb. 1949
Rays of Sunshine - April 1948.

ordered 3/14/49

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 559-6/48

To Miss D. McDonough

From Mr. J. Collins

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

February 21, 1949

We have received letter from the American News Company stating that Mr. Murrow's subscription to Time Magazine will remain in effect until the end of June 1949.

Mr. Murrow's copies should be coming through regularly and if you receive another expiration notice it should be disregarded.

John Collins

F 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. John Collins

From Dorothy McDonough

Station

January 7, 1949

Would you please arrange to cancel one of Mr. Murrow's subscriptions to both the NEW YORK TIMES and the HERALD TRIBUNE, daily and Sunday. (We are now receiving two late city editions of both papers - second subscription, Req. #97294, 8/11/48).

Many thanks.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 5-2000

January 13, 1949

S. Landman, Newsstand
53rd St. & Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

We would appreciate your arranging to cancel immediately one copy Monday thru Sunday inclusive of the 8:30 A.M. delivery of the New York Times and Herald Tribune as covered by our Purchase Order 50005-G.

Very truly yours,

John A. Collins

JAC:mk

cc: Mr. L. Werle
Miss J. Gruber
Miss F. Fouchia
Miss D. McDonough

This copy was formerly sent to Mr.E.R. Murrow and is cancelled as per Miss D. McDonough's request of January 7th.

COPY

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 553C

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Henry O. Wefing cc: Messrs. Eric Sevareid, Lowell Thomas, Ed Murrow, Richard C. Hottelet, Joseph C. Harsch, Allan Jackson, Quincy Howe, Griffing Bancroft, Larry Lesueur.

From Wells Church

Station

December 30, 1948

Will you please arrange beginning January 6th and through the end of April to mail copies of the following newscasts and analyses to Mr. A. Alexander Fanelli, Instructor, Great Issues Course, Public Affairs Laboratory, P. O. Box 1182, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire:

Eric Sevareid	6:00 P.M. show
Lowell Thomas	6:45 P.M. show
Ed Murrow	7:45 P.M. show
Richard C. Hottelet	11:00 P.M. show
Joseph C. Harsch	11:10 P.M. show
Allan Jackson	11:00 P.M. show - Sat & Sun
Quincy Howe	11:10 P.M. show - Sat & Sun
Griffing Bancroft	6:00 P.M. show - Sat
Larry Lesueur	6:45 P.M. show - Sat

This is for a study by Dartmouth of radio as a source of factual information and interpretive comment -- a first of radio broadcasting in which we invariably come out a way on top.

F 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To: Mr. Guillotte

From: John Aaron

Station:

December 27, 1948

Ed was very pleased with the way the Casey show went off and has asked me to tell you to pass along the word to Art Peck who was very helpful indeed.

J.A.

F 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Church cc: Messrs. Seward and Cowham

From Ed Murrow

Station

November 8, 1948

Please could I have another telephone extension? We are missing incoming calls and outgoing calls are intolerably delayed. I think we should have a second extension. I think we must have a second extension. I think somebody ought to do something about this.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this, I hope.

E.R.M.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 5-2000

November 8, 1948

American News Company
131 Varick Street
New York, N.Y.

Attention: Mr. F. Connel

Gentlemen:

We would appreciate your arranging to cancel as soon as possible the following subscriptions mailed to the attention of Mr. Edward R. Murrow, CBS 485 Madison Avenue.

San Francisco Chronicle covered by Order 48990-G

Chicago Tribune covered by Order 49288-G

Kindly arrange to forward credit memorandum marked to the attention of the writer.

Very truly yours,

JC

John A. Collins

JAC:mk

cc: Miss J. Gruber
Mr. L. Werle
Mrs. M. Davison
Miss D. McDonough

COPY

F 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Collins

From Dorothy McDonough

Station

November 4, 1948

Please cancel Mr. Murrow's subscriptions to the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE (Req. 97293, 8/4/48) and the CHICAGO TRIBUNE (Req. 97291, 8/2/48).

Many thanks.

D. McDonough

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 565-5/48

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To ~~Mr. King cc: Miss McDonough~~

From ~~Mr. Fagan~~

Station

September 21, 1948

Confirming our discussion this morning, please make arrangements hereafter that all mail addressed to Edward R. Murrow be sent to his office where the personal and business mail will be separated from the fan mail and the fan mail sent to the Ward Wheelock Agency.

This will eliminate embarrassing situations such as having Ward Wheelock business mail addressed to Mr. Murrow returned to them together with mail from the audience.

I will appreciate confirmation that this system is being set up immediately.

WJF

WILLIAM J. FAGAN

WJF:as

F 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

To Mr. Wells Church

From Edward R. Murrow

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

September 13, 1948

As you know, I shall be going to Berlin next week. I assume, for the purposes of records and safety, the pieces will be ediphoned.

E.R.M.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

To Henry Wafing

From Jesse Zousmer

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

September 8, 1948

Since Ed returned to the air on August 2nd we have used five recordings: Laird on the Olympics, Samarin on Washington testimony, Kosenkina in hospital, Zenkal in Paris and Mooney for Wallace at Birmingham. Each of the first four specifically mentioned recording. There was no such mention in the Mooney thing, although the obvious nature of the script, if you recall, made it clear that all this took place earlier in the day.

In no case did we mention "recording" after we played the tape...although the individual spots ran from, roughly, one and a half minutes to about six minutes.

J.Z.

F 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Davidson Taylor cc: Messrs. Becker and Church

From Edward R. Murrow

Station

August 24, 1948

Miss McDonough and Miss Platoff will begin copying scripts as of August 2nd in accordance with your instructions. I assume:

1. That someone will answer the letter from the Wheelock agency addressed to Mr. Church explaining the reason for the delay.

2. That you appreciate that this procedure will mean increased delay in handling mail, both personal and routine.

3. That you will appreciate my reluctance to inform the agency that the "package price" for this show is figured on such a narrow basis that CBS finds it impossible to provide "as broadcast" scripts.

4. Finally, I would suggest that as the political campaign progresses, the time may come when CBS, the sponsor, and myself might like to know exactly what I did say. Under the present arrangement it will be impossible to prove this. Maybe that will be a good thing.

E.R.M.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 559

To Mr. Murrow cc: Messrs. Church, Becker

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

From Davidson Taylor

Station

August 23, 1948

We would much appreciate your having Miss McDonough and Miss Platoff begin the copying of scripts since your beginning again on August 2 to forward to the Wheelock Agency. If they get really stuck on bringing the thing up to date, please let Mr. Becker know and he will see what he can do about getting additional help. However, secretarial help is very hard to find nowadays.

We are looking into the question of "as broadcast" scripts. At the moment, the recordings available to us are unsatisfactory and consequently we will have to send scripts just as written until we get that straightened out.

Dave

F 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Davidson Taylor cc: Mr. Church

From Edward R. Murrow

Station

August 20, 1948

I fail to understand the attached. The Wheelock agency has requested again by phone all scripts of the 7:45 show starting August 2nd. Miss McDonough and Miss Plateff are working a staggered shift and do not have time to copy scripts and send them to Wheelock. Anyway, due to my habit of ad libbing, they would not be "as broadcast" scripts.

Please will somebody out-straighten this business with the agency.

E.R.M.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 5-2000

August 13, 1948

Leonard DeFaolo
321 East 65th Street
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

We would appreciate your arranging to cancel immediately one daily copy (Monday thru Friday inclusive) of New York Times and Herald Tribune included in your 11:30PM delivery to CBS News Room, 17th floor, 485 Madison Avenue.

This cancellation is to apply against our Order 33110-0.

Very truly yours,

John A. Collins

John A. Collins

JAC:mk

cc: Mr. E. Murrow
Miss J. Gruber
Mr. M. Werle
Mr. G. Nadell

COPY

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 5-2000

August 13, 1948

S. Landman, Newsstand
53rd Street & Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

We would appreciate your arranging to add one additional copy Monday thru Sunday inclusive in your 8:30 AM delivery of the New York Times and Herald Tribune.

You may include the above editions in your billing rendered against Purchase Order 33109-G.

Very truly yours,

John A. Collins

John A. Collins

JAC:mk

cc: Mr. E.R. Murrow
Mr. L. Werle
Miss Gruber - Kindly charge the above to Franco-American.
Miss Fouchia - The above papers for Mr. Murrow and are covered by Req. 97294.

COPY

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 565-5/48

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. L. Werle cc: Mr. J. Edgar
Mr. Murrow

From Mr. J. Collins Miss J. Gruber

Station

August 12, 1948

Kindly arrange to cancel 1944 Editorial Research Report YearBook as covered by Purchase Order 48901-G issued to Editorial Research Reports.

John Collins

cc: Mr. Murrow: The above covered by your Req. 97292 and as noted in Editorial Research Reports' wire dated August 11, the 1944 YearBook is not available.

F 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

To Mr. Davidson Taylor

From Edward R. Murrow

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

August 9, 1948

Would you be willing to use your influence to have Jack Tyler reassigned as the producer of my show? This is in no sense any complaint of dissatisfaction with the present producer, but after working for a year with the same man who understands the routine and is experienced in timing last minute cuts and insertions, I miss him. Of course, maybe I am just getting temperamental, but I don't think so.

E.R.M.

F 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

To Mr. John Collins

From Dorothy McDonough
E.R.Murrow's office

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

August 6, 1948

RE: Subscriptions to NEW YORK TIMES and HERALD TRIBUNE, Req. #97291

As per our phone conversation this afternoon I wonder if you could expedite the delivery of the second copies of these papers, both daily and Sunday. As you know, we are now receiving one copy of each, but it is necessary that we have the second copy as immediately as is possible for clipping.

D.M.

F. 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

To TO ALL EDITORS AND WRITERS

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

From Henry O. Wefing

Station

ED Fx 1

August 2, 1948

Mr. Brown of the Traffic Department informed me today that the cable companies have announced that, effective immediately, they will no longer recognize cablese. This means that all of our cables must be written out in full without the use of prefixes such as ex and pro.

Of course, we will continue to make our cables as brief as possible.

Daily Express
LONDON EXPRESS NEWSPAPER LIMITED
FLEET STREET - LONDON
TELEPHONE
CENTRAL 8000

AMN/MJ

6th July, 1948

Mr. Ed. R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Co.,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

The "Daily Express" is now available in New York on the day of issue.

Leaving London by clipper at 1 a.m. and arriving at La Guardia at 12.45 p.m. Eastern Standard time, this accelerated delivery makes it possible to accept a limited number of subscriptions from responsible American readers to whom the world news service of the "Daily Express", with the latest information from Britain, will be available within a few hours after being printed in London.

Your name has been sent by the Head of our New York Bureau, C.V.R. Thompson, with the recommendation that we should invite you to subscribe for this new "Daily Express" service.

The cost of a three months' subscription is eight dollars. This is an all-in rate and includes the cost of posting the copy in New York.

The "Daily Express" has the world's largest daily net sale. Every day it sells 3,856,000 copies.

Payment for subscriptions can be made at the New York office. Send your cheque to "Daily Express", Room 523, 50, Rockefeller Plaza, New York.

Yours sincerely,

CIRCULATION MANAGER.

1 yr 48
ordered
8/2/48

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 559

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. E. Murrow - c.c. Mr. Werle, Mrs. Davison-
Miss Giardi

From Mr. E. Drewes

Station

June 23, 1948.

We received a report from the publishers that the book STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER, Ormont, is out of print. We are, therefore, cancelling this item on your requisition 84384.

E. Drewes

F. 559

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Jesse Zousmer

From Henry O. Wefing

Station

June 1, 1948

I have arranged with Hugh Cowham in Communications to have an extra teletype operator on duty Wednesday and Thursday nights so that any publicity on the Warren and Wallace pieces can be sent out. Please try to have the scripts in the communication room as soon as possible after the broadcast.

HW.

F 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

To Henry Wefing

From Jesse Zousmer

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

May 28, 1948

I'd make a complaint if I knew what all the facts in the case are. What I do know is this: Communications said it had orders from Peterson to get out "top priority" copy last night, so Ed Bliss....for which many thanks to him....sat down at the teletype machine and peeked out the Murrow-Taft interview. He couldn't get it finished before 11:00 P.M. which, as you know, is much too late to make any newspaper pickups. All of which sort of robs Ed's interviewing of the candidates of what could be a valuable publicity asset.

Next week we're doing Warren on Wednesday and Wallace on Thursday. Could we arrange in advance to have Communications set to handle these scripts? Thanks.

J.Z.

F. 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To: Dr. Stanton; Messrs. Katz; Shayon; Dundes, ~~Haas (Sh. Wave) Hallenquist~~; Murrow and/or Public Affairs; Copyright; Television

From: Agnes Law - Library

Station:

oh Jaa

May 26m 1948

Notices of the 12th edition of BARTLETT'S FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS are beginning to appear in the trade publications altho it will be published by Little Brown in November. Will you begin to think about your budget and whether you want to add it. If so, please send us a covering requisition.

Publishers' Weekly, May 22d, has this to say about it: "Edited and revised by Christopher Morley and Louella D. Everett... The price of the book is considerably higher than that of the 11th ed., now out of print, which came out in Nov. 1937 and sold for $5.00. The new one will list at $8.00, with a pre-publication price of $6.75. (Saving of $1.25)

"It is interesting to note that Winston Churchill who was not listed at all in the 11th ed. has 60 entries in the new volume. FDR who was quoted 12 times in the last has a list of 34 entries in the 12th. In the literary field, Somerset Maugham's entries have jumped from 9 to 18 and Edna St. V. Millay, who has not published very much in the past decade, now has 45 entries to an earlier total of 6. Among those appearing for the first time are Albert Einstein, General Eisenhower, Alfred E. Smith, Bill Mauldin, and two Little Brown authors, John P. Marquard and James Hilton."

ordered June 22, 48

Office

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 5-2000

May 17, 1948

American News Company
131 Varick Street
New York, N.Y.

Attention: Mr. F. Connel

Gentlemen:

We would appreciate your arranging to cancel one subscription to COLUMBUS CITIZEN including daily and Sunday issues mailed to the attention of Mr. E.R. Murrow against Purchase Order 39894-G.

Kindly mark your reply for the personal attention of the writer.

Very truly yours,

John A. Collins

John A. Collins

JAC:mk

cc: Mr. L. Werle
Mr. S. Lester
Miss J. Gruber
Miss D. McDonough

COPY

F 470

F 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Victor Ratner

From Edward R. Murrow

Station

April 9, 1948

Re: The advertisement in today's "Times"

Wheelock asked during a telephone conversation if you would send twenty-five copies to each of the foreign offices. I will send them a note suggesting distribution.

E.R.M.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 559

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Edward R. Murrow

From Agnes Law

Station

March 25, 1948

Stan Mirkin spoke to me about a map of Italy for you to take with you. We didn't have one on hand so I got the attached at Rand McNally. This is about the smallest size which shows the various features legibly enough to see them.

If it isn't what you want, will you be good enough to let me know.

Agnes Law

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F.559

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Murrow

From Wells Church

Station

March 25, 1948

I think this memorandum will be sufficient to correct the situation but you should know that, since you have two secretaries, I want your telephone set-up manned at the lunch hour. Recently, all the girls at your end of the floor have taken to going to lunch together. I am asking them to divide their lunch hours so that your telephones are answered at all times, as mine are at the other end of the floor. I don't care how they arrange it; I just want the phones taken care of.

Ed

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 553C

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Hadley cc: Messrs. Church and Murrow

From Mr. Becker

Station

March 23, 1948

In connection with the Italian elections, Mr. Edward R. Murrow is going to Europe and will broadcast his regular Campbell Soup program from Italy.

We will have to supply a straight news broadcaster to do the hard news on this program. As soon as we know who is going to do it and what he is going to be paid, I will advise you but in any event his salary will be absorbed by us.

Further, in connection with the Italian election, we employed Peter Thompkins for two weeks at $250 a week to do a special job for us. Mr. Murrow advanced Thompkins his first week salary of $250 out of his own funds. Will you, therefore, please issue a check for $250 to Mr. Murrow to reimburse him and charge against the cost of sales of this program. Received 3/30/48

Mr. Murrow, when he gets to Italy, will pay Thompkins $250 for his second week's work and will include it on his expense accounting.

Our deal with Thompkins provides that he will pay for his own expenses and travelling but that we will reimburse him for expenses which he incurs in connection with making preparations for the arrival of Mr. Murrow in Rome. I understand that we advanced him $200 when he left for Europe. I have arranged with Mr. Murrow that this $200 be charged against Murrow's advances instead of against Thompkins. He will get the necessary information from Thompkins and will account for these expenses on his own expense account and, if there is any part of this $200 left, he will collect it from Thompkins.

Will you please do the necessary.

F 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Ted Church

From Ed Murrow

Station

March 12, 1948

In accordance with our conversation I made a deal with Peter Tompkins. He is to work with me in Italy for a period of two weeks for which he will receive $500. This represents the sum total of our obligations to him; he pays his own transportation and living expenses.

Tompkins is traveling by ship, and I am discussing with Lee Bland, the type of recording gear likely to be most suitable for use in Italy. Will advise.

E.R.M.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
WICKERSHAM 2-2000

March 9, 1948

American News Company
131 Varick Street
New York, N.Y.

Attention: Mr. F. Connel

Gentlemen:

I would appreciate your arranging to cancel our subscription to the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE mailed to the attention of Mr. Edward R. Murrow, CBS 485 Madison Avenue.

This subscription is covered by our Purchase Order 39894-G.

Kindly forward your credit memorandum to the personal attention of the writer.

Very truly yours,

John A. Collins

John A. Collins

JAC:mk

cc: Mrs. M. Davison
Mr. L. Werle
Mr. S. Lester
Mr. E.R. Murrow

COPY

F. 559

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

To Mr. E. R. Murrow

From Mr. J. A. Collins

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

March 9, 1948

I am enclosing the Saturday Service and copy of letter dated March 5th received from Editorial Research Reports.

If you have any further question regarding these copies, kindly advise the writer.

John Collins

COPY

Editorial Research Reports
1205 19th Street N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

March 5, 1948

Mr. John A. Collins
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Collins:

Thank you for your letter of March 3 concerning the Saturday Service.

You will receive under separate cover the four issues of this service that have been mailed since Mr. Murrow became a subscriber.

The Reminder Service is the one issued on Saturday but it carries the following Monday's date. We are wondering if the Reminder Service might not have been considered part of the Daily Service because of this predating.

We find that the stencil for Mr. Murrow is in with the Reminder Service mailing list, but errors are always possible. We would appreciate hearing from you if the future Reminders don't reach Mr. Murrow.

Sincerly yours,

Joseph L. Brown

JLB:j

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 559

To Mr. Seward

From Mr. Murrow

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

March 5, 1948

In the early part of last November I discussed with Mr. Backer the matter of a salary increase for my secretary. Mr. Backer agreed that the increase was in order, and informed me that it would be forthcoming—retroactive to September 29th—as soon as possible after the union blanket-raise was issued. As I understand it, this operation was completed on January 17th, and Miss McDonough has not yet received the increase. I do not understand the delay.

E.R.M.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 555C

To Adelaide Haas

From Dottie McDonough

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

February 23, 1948

RE Domestic Recordings

Jesse has given me three different recording set-ups, and I pass them along to you for your information. Perhaps they will throw a little light on this confused picture.

1 - A record ordered by us for our own use.

2 - A record made by a station or the network in its normal operation, and then we use part of it. (Example: Pryor giving us some of the General Graham hearing although the whole job was done originally for WTOP and later expanded by them into a 15-minute network show.)

3 - A combined Murrow-network agreement on an assignment when both parties are interested in using it.

Below are listed the domestic records we have used to date. They are numbered according to the above category to indicate the type of set-up.

10/14	John L. Lewis recording made by Don Mosley for NW	-	2
10/15	Recording of General Marshall's speech in Boston made by Bill Down for CBS and Murrow	-	3
1/7	Recording of Dewey speech made by Joe Wershba	-	1
1/13	Recording of General Graham hearing made by Don Pryor	-	2
2/6	Recording from the Chicago wheat pit made by Ev Holles	-	1

Dm.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 559

To Mr. Davidson Taylor

From Edward R. Murrow

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

February 17, 1948

Subject: Fan Mail

On January 2nd I sent the attached memo to Mr. Seward, and to date have received no reply. On the general subject of fan mail, it is running between two and three hundred a week. The procedure so far has been this: Miss McDonough has sorted it into various categories. The complaints and approvals have been answered with a form letter. The requests for copies of scripts have been answered with the usual CBS card saying no scripts are available.

We have mail in a fourth category--asking for advice, comments, supplementary information, etc. stacked up since the first week of the program. If this type of correspondence is to be answered, it requires special and continuous attention. Moreover, I am finding it impossible in the course of a 12-hour working day to keep abreast of the correspondence that should be answered promptly. I request authority, as soon as possible, to hire an additional, experienced secretary who will be available to work either here or at home late at night and on weekends.

E.R.M.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

To Edward R. Murrow

From Rita Stearns

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Mar / Pl. return

January 21, 1948

As you requested, I have checked with the people at the Editorial Research Reports about your subscribing to their service. It was necessary to tell them whom it was for, since they have different rates for local and network broadcasters, small and large newspapers. It would cost you $10 a week, which is about what a "medium-sized" newspaper pays.

This includes:

1. Weekly printed report (quite comprehensive on things like Presidential primary, Marshall Plan, cost of living, etc.)

2. Daily service -- week days (brief background on spot news, usually before news breaks.)

3. Every Saturday they mail five or six short items on things that will break following week as far as they can tell. (Drew Pearson probably has this sent special delivery.)

4. Weekly reports bound and indexed for reference purposes.

5. Daily service bound and indexed for reference.

If you want to subscribe, their address is 1205 19th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. (If the network subscribes or if anyone else uses it, it will cost more.)

Rita Stearns

F. 565

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

To Mr. Henry Grossman cc: Messrs. Murrow Church

From Mr. Seward

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

January 10, 1948

During a luncheon discussion yesterday, Mr. Murrow expressed the belief that the use of disc recordings on his program would be greatly facilitated if the technician operating the turntables could be given a sight cue. He had twelve seconds of dead air the other night, for example, at a time when he was trying to cut twenty-five seconds, because the turntable technician was following a script and the portion which Mr. Murrow omitted immediately preceded the cue for the record.

It seems to me that we can remedy this fairly rapidly if we need to use only one turntable on his programs by using a turntable either in the tape room adjoining Studio 9 or Studio 9 itself. However, if two turntables are required for the rebroadcast, we may not be able to do anything about it until we construct new facilities. Will you please look into the matter at your convenience.

J. M. S.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 555C

To Mr. T. Wells Church

From Edward R. Murrow

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

November 10, 1947

Subject: Fan mail

Miss McDonough will divide the fan mail into four categories.

1. Mail addressed to CBS or Campbell's Soup. (This I assume will be answered over your signature or that of someone else.)

2. Complimentary stuff and "welcome back". I suggest this be answered over my name in this fashion:

   "Thank you very much indeed for your communication regarding my present series of broadcasts. I assure you that such letters are read with care and I hope the broadcasts may continue to merit your approval. Sincerely yours,"

3. Critical. I suggest something like this:

   "Thank you for your comment on my current series of broadcasts. Criticism is often more valuable than praise, and I hope that if you continue to listen you may note some improvement. In any event, I am grateful to you for taking the time to write as frankly as you did. Sincerely yours,"

4. Requests for copies of the script. I suppose some decision should be made about this, and soon. I don't care what disposition is made of the requests. Miss McDonough will sort out those that seem to be unusual importance, but I do think that the requests should be answered somehow.

E.R.M.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Wells Church cc: Mr. Seward

From Edward R. Murrow

Station

October 13, 1947

I am waiting with such patience as I can command for:

1. A turntable

2. A speaker

3. A clock

4. For the installation of another telephone on my home extension (to be placed in my home office, top floor, rear)

5. Mr. Paley indicated the other day that I would probably require one of those portable turntables at home in order that I might listen and comment, as a consultant, to certain records that will be sent me.

E.R.M.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. A. H. Petersen - cc: Mr. Murrow

From Wells Church

Station

October 7, 1947

Confirming our conversation, this memorandum constitutes a written request for installation at the earliest possible moment in Edward R. Murrow's office of an intercommunicating telephone arrangement whereby Mr. Murrow can talk with his secretary while holding a caller on the line.

Wells

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Trout, Bob

F. 550

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Murrow

From R. Trout

Station

August 7, 1947

F

Com

I have no wish to burden you on the last day before your holiday, but I wish you could find the time to do something about John Aaron's retroactive pay. I have always thought that he is not getting all that is owed to him, and I believe Campbell's has a responsibility to pay him the full amount from March 24, 1947.

In addition, I am sending you a few notes you might find of some interest if you have a chance to look over them in the next couple of weeks. I have not shown them to anyone, except my agents, before this, as I have constantly tried to avoid serious criticism of Ted Church, even at the most difficult moments. But if I had known how it would all turn out, I should have asked you to read them long ago. They are intended for your eyes alone now, and I ask you to return them to me when you have read them.

I hope you have a pleasant vacation and a good rest.

Bob

Two of Columbia's "new-style" special events; one I worked on, one I did not.

Robert Trout

This is a brief collection of notes on some faults in the Columbia election broadcast, Tuesday, November 5, 1946.....written down here for the purpose of getting them into some sort of order.

* * * * *

The normal "control-point" for this kind of broadcast is RT's chair, whereby, regardless of the amount of talking on the air RT does, the Director of News can control the broadcast, minute by minute, through RT. The finest examples of this kind of special event broadcasting in radio history were the result primarily of exceptional work by both the Director of News and RT; the closest cooperation between them, the most thorough understanding by each of what the other was trying to do. The finest examples were not planned and scheduled minute by minute long before the broadcast began. Of course, they were not wholly extemporized either; they were a blend of preconceived procedure, and creation achieved on the spot when it was needed. When the machine has been well put together and is in the hands of men who understand it completely, it can be played like a musical instrument.

It may be possible for a good Director of News to explain the fine points of his work to someone else. Unfortunately, it is not possible for the occupant of the "hot seat" -- the "control-point" chair -- to explain the details of his work to anyone who has not frequently occupied that unique post. No one who has not sat in that place can understand precisely what happens, and the man who has often sat there cannot easily find words to express clearly the flow of events which press upon him and which he tries to mold to some extent.

On November 5, 1946, this control-point did not function as it should. There are a number of reasons. Some of them:

1. <u>No copy organization</u>

a. RT was starved for copy all evening; that is, especially from 10:30 p.m. on, a copy famine unique in the record of CBS election broadcasts. (Those who do not thoroughly understand the special techniques involved may assume that the answer to 'no copy' is 'ad lib.' An ability to ad lib is necessary to the broadcaster in the studio control-chair, but smooth stalling, however gracious, is not a substitute for news on election night.) From 10:30 p.m. on, RT was almost constantly no more than 30 seconds from disaster. The major part of his effort all egening was devoted to the attempt to avert a catastrophe to the whole show.

b. Not only was there never enough copy, but what there was was often in bad shape. RT often put on the air earlier returns <u>after</u> later returns from the same district; put on, just before introducing a correspondent to report ~~fx~~ on a certain area, news that was fresher than that the correspondent then proceeded to give; and sometimes, as soon as the correspondent had finished, put on news older than that the correspondent had just given and older than that RT had put on just before the correspondent began.

(Some of the adverse criticism received since election night points out that from the listeners' point of view there was an additional confusing element: the "cut-in" broadcaster covering the local contests, whose work was not heard by those in the main studio. In the New York area, for example, the local returns were handled by Harry Marble, who often had a third result, contrasting with the two different results for the New York area given within the half-hour segment by C. Collingwood and RT.)

A considerable time after Bill Downs or Gunnar Back, at Democratic Headquarters in Washington, had announced that Robert Hannegan was there in seclusion and had been for hours, RT read an announcement that "I am told Robert Hannegan has just arrived at Democratic Headquarters in Washington."

After Quincy Howe had finished reporting on New England, RT read an announcement that "when Mr. Howe said Vermont, he really meant Maine," when actually Quincy Howe had said "New Hampshire."

The confusion in what did go on the air (as distinct from the trouble caused by the lack of material to put on) was due to these causes: RT put on the air anything that was handed to him: there was often no time to glance at the material before putting it on; there was never any time to keep track

of the whole program, listening to what was covered by the other speakers.

During this kind of broadcast, it is standard practise to assign a special kind of 'editor' to function as RT's alter ego, to scrutinize everything that is to be handed to RT before it is actually handed, to weed out the unsuitable material and correct or polish the unfinished, to keep a mental record of what has already been on the air, to remain constantly at RT's side acting as the final 'screen." On November 5, Jesse Zousmer functioned admirably in this capacity part of the time, but he had not been assigned to the job and had other work to do which interferred. Also, he worked as 'editor' under great difficulties due to such troubles as the copy famine mentioned under a.; for example, when JZ remained at RT's side in the studio, no copy was brought in; when JZ left the studio to try to find some copy, RT had no 'editor' with him.

2. <u>Schedule</u>

The schedule was so arranged that RT seldom had a chance to glance ahead at the next piece of material to be put on the air. This was particularly trying

toward the end of each of the half-hour segments into which the November 5th broadcast was divided, when RT needed the time to prepare for the start of the next half-hour period.

Customarily, CBS election broadcast periods end with a section of time devoted to local returns given by the local stations. Each station fills out the period, ending with a 'system' cue; then the network is put together again 30 seconds later at the start of the new period with RT giving the latest headline national summary from New York. This practise of putting the local broadcasts at the very end of each period gives RT and the others at election headquarters in New York an opportunity to get ready for the start of the next program, and the start is extremely important.

But, on November 5th, the local broadcasts were not put at the end. After each local broadcast, there still remained the task of getting Eric Sevareid on and off the air and filling whatever time might be left until the moment for the 'system' cue. Thus, RT was kept busy through the very end of each half-hour segment.

Much worse, RT was assigned to fill the time when most of the local stations were broadcasting their

local returns, a method of scheduling which made the last half of each half-hour segment the busiest instead of the lightest for RT. Someone else should have been assigned to feed the few stations that were not broadcasting their own returns.

In addition to absorbing the only time RT might have used to get ready for the start of the next segment, these local-time feeds were poor broadcasting. RT, unlike the correspondents covering certain areas, was unable to prepare a script for each spot he was required to fill. So the local-time feeds consisted chiefly of press association copy that RT had either a) already read on the network (including the few stations which might have been taking the local-time feed), or b) read on the network (including the few stations which might have been taking the feed) soon after the local-time feed was done.

At the beginning of the last half-hour segment, from 1:30 to 2:00 a.m., some of the correspondents covering areas began to hand their scripts to RT instead of reading them on the air themselves. The idea was that RT would read all the scripts himself, one after the other, with no time to glance ahead to see

what was coming, a needlessly difficult assignment, considering the various styles, etc. As RT was too busy to be spoken to, he did not know just what the plan was to be; while talking, he handed a couple of the scripts back to the correspondents who had written them, signalling that they should put them on themselves. Afterward, the Director of News said that RT had 'made the correct decision,' but, in the turmoil, the handing back of the scripts could scarcely be called a 'decision.'

3. Start of each segment

The start of each half-hour segment, which should have been excellent if nothing else was, was bad. No plans had been made on what RT should put on at the start. The day before the elections, RT and JZ prepared a form, which, when filled in with a few pencilled figures, told the whole story in a manner concise and simple enough to be suitable for an opening:

"It is now ___ o'clock in New York. In the House, the Democrats are leading in ___ districts, the Republicans are leading in ___ districts; 218 are needed for a majority. In the Senate, the Democrats are in the lead for ___ seats, the Republicans are in the lead for ___ seats; the Democrats must win 17 seats to maintain their control."

(There were a few alternative phrases, such as: "The Republicans must win 20 seats to gain control"; and "....in the lead for ___ seats, of which ___ are definite.")

After the steady broadcasting began at 10:30 p.m., when RT was confined to his chair in the studio and had to depend on others to bring him the material with which to open each period, the Director of News ordered that the forms not be used, and sent into the studio instead, just before the start of each period, a long, complex piece of copy based on the notion of the "131 doubtful seats." If it was considered necessary to open each period with a summary based on "the 131 seats" instead of on all the seats being contested, the mimeographed form prepared by RT and JZ could still have been used, with a couple of modifications.

As it was, RT was forced to open each period with an unintelligible mass of figures, the opposite of the "crystal clear, concise, understandable" that had been spoken of so often in the Director of News's memoranda before the elections. Scarcely a worse time could have been chosen in which to hurl this tangle of numbers at the defenseless listeners: the opening is the time to make the superlative impression;

scarcely a more unsuitable person could have been chosen to do the hurling than RT. The day before the election, the Director of News went on the air to say that in previous election broadcasts the listeners had "thousands upon thousands of meaningless figures" thrown at them. RT has never thrown thousands of meaningless figures during previous election broadcasts, and he deeply resents the attack upon his past work. The resentment was vastly deepened and enlarged when, for the first time in his career, he was forced to throw meaningless figures at the listeners.

4. The broadcast was the slowest (in terms of getting the news to the listener) that CBS has ever done.

There are different kinds of speed possible in this kind of broadcasting. For example, there can be speed in getting press association copy from the machines to the listeners, and here CBS is competing with all other networks and many independent stations. Then, through arrangements to gather some of the news independently of the press associations, CBS may enter into competition with the press associations themselves.

Of course, it is not necessary to use speed at all; one network, if it wished, could put on an election broadcast hours late, or even the following night

after a rehearsal to insure smoothness. However, most persons in and out of the trade assume that radio will use as much speed as possible on election night, as speed is one of radio's great advantages over other forms of journalism. Furthermore, the memoranda from the Director of News before election day gave no hint that speed was not desired as much as always. (Indeed, the memoranda gave, as the chief reason for concentrating on the "131 seats," this reason: "....thus we hope to be able to broadcast control of the House ahead of anyone else in the country.") It was obvious in advance that the method of covering various areas with correspondents writing scripts in their offices would tend to put Columbia's coverage -- or, at any rate, that part of it -- behind the competitors', and so it did. Furthermore, many of the press association items were, as shown by the time printed on the copy, more than an hour old when RT put them on the air. Unprecedented.

5. The 131 seats.

The "131 seats" did not help Columbia's broadcast. In the first place, the sacred block of 131 was highly questionable. Each political expert has his own favorite list of doubtful seats before a Congressional election. CBS, like other stations and newspapers, has always concentrated on the doubtful seats, naturally, nothing new in that.

But of the 131, between 25 and 30 were not doubtful at all; they were as certain as anything in politics can be. Many of the remaining seats were not so completely doubtful that their eventual disposition, to one party or the other, could throw any light on the whole election for the listeners.

In fact, that sums up the whole business of the 131 seats: the conception added nothing to the listeners' understanding or enjoyment; it merely added a new series of numbers to an occasion always too well supplied with numbers; it simplified nothing.

In some ways, it complicated the broadcast. The opening of each half-hour segment (covered under 3.), which should have been a hard-hitting terse summary of the entire election, was spoiled by being transformed into an involved lecture on the 131 seats; and, as, under this CBS-1946 conception of an election broadcast, the openings of the half-hour segments were the only times when the listeners might have been given a real summary of the coast-to-coast situation, there were no genuine national summaries given at all.

The misuse of the word "crucial" when speaking of the 131 seats did nothing to add clarity to the proceedings. From some references to crucial seats made on CBS the night of November 5th, the listeners might have been

pardoned for thinking that when Republican James Gallagher took the seat for the 1st district of Pennsylvania away from the incumbent Democrat this achievement went farther toward making up the 218 needed for a majority than did the victory of Republican R. N. McGarvey, who took the seat for the 2nd district of Pennsylvania away from the incumbent Democrat -- because Mr. Gallagher's seat was one of those in the 131, and was sometimes designated "crucial" by some of the Columbia broadcasters, while Mr. McGarvey's seat was not one of the 131 and was not so designated.

Then there was the matter of "RT's spot," for RT was supposed to have one, like the other correspondents, except that RT was to have no specific area to cover, and was to be given no time to prepare his. RT's spot was to be "crucial seat stuff." Naturally, this never materialized; it was just dropped from the proceedings by a kind of common consent (no material being available with which to fill it). The time that would have been devoted to it was spread throughout each hafl-hour by increasing the intervals between the various correspondents, and was filled by RT with the items from the press associations.

Another point that did not help the broadcast: more than once, when reading a result from press association copy, RT would add some fitting comment, to help the listeners keep track of just what was happen-

ing, such as: "....a result which was generally expected," or something similar; next speaker might be one of the correspondents covering an area, who would talk about the same contest RT had just commented on, but the correspondent would call it "crucial."

Not only were the 131 seats "rigid" (that is, the number could not be pared down by any of the broadcasters, no matter how keenly they might have felt that the number was ridiculously large), but there was absolutely no provision for dropping the idea altogether if a Republican sweep should develop early in the evening, thereby making it unnecessary to juggle secret figures by a hidden formula in order to discover who was going to win the House.

Of course, that is just what was generally predicted and expected, and just what happened, a Republican sweep. CBS did not start the continuous election broadcasting until 10:30 p.m. Before 10:00 p.m., every other network had announced: "The Republicans will carry the House, possibly the Senate, too." Under such circumstances, what could have been sillier than to stick stubbornly to the 131 seat notion, which, in the words of the Director of News, was devised to enable CBS to announce which party would control the House "ahead of anyone else in the United States."

6. The hidden cue.

This is the first of several comparatively minor faults. The signal for the local stations to cut away for their local coverage was to be "a hidden cue." It was: "Now for another aspect of the picture." It is hard to see what would have been lost by telling the listeners frankly: "Now it is time for our Columbia stations all over the country to give you the local returns," or something to that effect. The stations that cut away as RT said "Now for another aspect of the picture" must have irritated at least some listeners who were curious to hear the aspect RT was about to present. And the few stations that did not cut away were fed whatever material was brought into RT, not necessarily another aspect.

7. ~~[illegible]~~ Remotes.

Columbia's pre-designating a time period in which to lump together the few "remotes" that were scheduled was deliberate. But perhaps not enough warning of this scheme was given to the listeners, a number of whom must have decided that CBS had been beaten when, for example, Governor Dewey spoke on all networks except CBS about 10:46 p.m.. RT then read the Governor's broadcast text (from the press associations) at about 10:59 p.m. He probably also read it on the pre-

vious local fill spot a few minutes earlier), and CBS finally carried the Governor more than an hour later according to Columbia's inflexible schedule. No matter how deliberately a course has been charted, if the listeners decide it was not deliberate but an accident, not planned but a competitive defeat, then a ~~fum~~ defeat it is.

8. Comptometer Operators.

The predicament of some of the comptometer operators is significant. On previous election broadcasts, these people have been firmly integrated into the "system." Previously, they were part of the channel through which the figures flowed. They were near the Trout end of the channel, getting some kind of order into the mass of numbers, and handing totals to the "editor" who sat next to RT, screening the material.

On November 5th, one of the election veterans among the comptometer operators came to RT, in bewilderment, and asked if there were not something he could do. RT, discovering that no arrangements had been made even to convert the number of precincts reporting in any one district into the percentage of the district reporting, set up a crude method there on the spot, and for the rest of the evening at least that one comptometer operator had something to do.

9. Studio background noise.

No deliberate effort was made to inject a little life into the broadcast by making sure that "Columbia's election headquarters" sounded like an election headquarters and not like a radio studio. The background noise of the headquarters, in other words, and not the careful silence of the studio. RT, making a little noise at his own discretion, was several times "s-h-h-h-h-h-'d" by worried employees or colleagues.

In conclusion: the faults turned out to be precisely those RT had predicted before election day. There is nothing miraculous about these predictions; they were simply the natural result of long years of experience in a highly specialized job. It was one of the most difficult broadcasts RT ever did. For the first time, instead of a growing feeling of exhilaration and stimulated physical energy, his reaction was one of increasing weariness -- not because of prolonged strain (it was a short broadcast as elections go) or pressure (there is always pressure; it is not hard to work under it when one knows how), but because of the troubles, the constant narrow margin by which catastrophe was being averted. To date, November 11th, RT has not received a single letter or telegram of congratulation on the broadcast, a sharp contrast to the usual response. And, while cleaning up the details, let it be said -- in reference to some disputes before election day -- that the "hot seat" in the studio is the "hot seat," the "control point" remains the "control point" no matter how much or how little the occupant of it goes on the air himself. The disagreement between the Director of

News and RT had nothing to do with how much RT was going to get on the air -- at least, this is true as far as RT is concerned.

Finally, it is generally agreed that the broadcast was not a catastrophe or a disaster; not even bad. For that, the thanks should go to the broadcasters who worked very hard to make it as good as they could; and the broadcasters were supported -- when the evening got rough -- by a number of persons whose contributions cannot be measured in these notes, which are written from the point of view of the man who could not move from the "control chair" from 10:30 p.m. onwards.

* * * *

A report of the CBS broadcast of the first United Nations Assembly Meeting at Flushing Meadows, October 23, 1946, 4:00 p.m. New York time.

* * * * *

Larry Lesueur tried to ad lib the opening and it was not as good as it should have been. He talked for more than five minutes. Obviously, someone had told him to "paint a picture of the place," but this effort was doomed from the start as Larry L. was speaking from a broadcast booth from which all noise had been carefully filtered: no commotion of arriving delegates, no shuffling of feet, no murmur of many voices, no background for the "picture." Occasionally, Larry L. would say something like: "We see Mrs. Roosevelt right down in front of us," and once he switched to the rostrum for some 15 seconds of Paul Henri-Spaak's voice. But these occasional remarks could not compensate the listener for the "picture" he was missing.

After this opening, Larry L. introduced a number of Columbia correspondents who were in the booth with him. There was Bill Henry, "who has covered all meetings leading up to the meeting today -- Dumbarton Oaks, San Francisco" etc. Naturally, Bill H.'s piece was written, which forced on the listener an unpleasant comparison with Larry L.'s ad libbing.

Next, Charles Collingwood was introduced; he "has covered the Security Council." Larry L. asked Charles C. some questions about the difference between the Security Council and the Assembly. The two chatted together for a while.

William L. Shirer and Eric Sevareid were then brought on to deliver their speeches. In the midst of Eric S.'s talk, the President of the United States apparently managed to enter the hall, walk to the rostrum, have himself introduced, receive the applause, and begin his speech. Listeners to CBS heard Eric S. abruptly say something to the effect that Larry wanted the microphone; then Larry L. said something equally abrupt about the President. Suddenly, the President was speaking, and it was plain that he had been speaking before Columbia's listeners were permitted to hear him.

As soon as the President finished his speech, Larry L. came on again in the soundproof booth, discussing the speech with William L. S. This conversation would have made interesting, though not brilliant, dinner table talk; it could not have been satisfactory to listeners who did not know the two men.

I asked another listener to the CBS broadcast to give me her reactions. She said: "Listening to that broadcast, I didn't get any feeling that an important event was taking place. In fact, it was hard to tell there was an event. I heard a studio round-table broadcast, not a bad one, but pretty dull. If it had been a better planned roundtable broadcast -- tightened up considerably -- it would have been an interesting educational program, but I wanted to hear the big event! I thought it was going to be thrilling and exciting and impressive -- after all, a meeting of the representatives of the nations of the world -- but when it was over I felt as if I hadn't been there at all. It was sort of as if CBS had said, 'We'll let you stay-at-homes into the Assembly meeting opening day'; the door opens a crack -- we hear a few words from Henri Spaak --

then, Bang! the door is slammed in our faces. The CBS correspondents in the booth seemed to be reluctant to keep still long enough to let us hear the President. As soon as the President finishes, Bang! we're right back in the booth again where a lot of correspondents are talking to each other and we listeners are out in the cold. Maybe it was a great opening day, maybe it was a fizzle. We CBS listeners don't know. We weren't there."

My comment: This broadcast was a typical example of the style Columbia's Director of News has decided must be used on CBS special events. Contrary to the Director's belief, it is not a new style. I had the opportunity of observing it closely in 1931 and 1932, when one of its chief exponents was the late Frederic William Wile. The Kaltenborn of that period also made considerable use of it when engaged in broadcasting special events. Brutally stripping the matter to its essence, that style consists of putting an artificial barrier between the event and the listener -- usually a barrier of opinion or comment inserted in the wrong way at the wrong time.

I thought I had banished that style forever, around 1933. Then, my ideal was to "lend my eyes to the listener," working on his ears in such a manner that he would come to believe he was seeing as well as hearing. For a good many years now, it has been the practise to do more than that, to supply interpretation along with the natural "emotion" of the event.....to give significance as well as a vivid view. One of the many ways to achieve this is to broadcast a <u>well-planned</u>, comprehensive roundtable program immediately

after the event is over -- but after the event; that is, after the listener has been given a view of the event as good, if possible, as the view of the speakers who are to take part in the roundtable after witnessing the event.

It is difficult to see what anyone could even hope to gain by trying to turn back the clock and presenting the personalities of a group of newsmen instead of presenting the event. As the basic theory is so thoroughly wrong, perhaps it is useless to go on to speak of the practical difficulties that invariably arise when this method is used. However, I shall mention just one: in practise, this type of broadcasting requires a "goat." This unfortunate is always the key man, the "master of ceremonies." In this United Nations Assembly broadcast, the "goat" was Larry Lesueur, vainly attempting to compete with broadcasters speaking from scripts, mutely accepting the listeners' blame for the unsatisfactory broadcast, and afterward the censure of CBS. On other special events broadcasts, others, including myself, have been in that position. It is an impossible position.

* * * * *

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F.553C

To Jesse Zousmer

From John Aaron

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

I've been giving a lot of thought to "Word For Today". And my own feeling is that it's going to be a tough gimmick to sustain over any period of time.

As you know, Reference Library had two people working on quotes for nearly ten days. And they came up with virtually nothing that can be used. I've been going through all the books I can get my hands on and we're just about able to make it each night.

For one thing, most of the good quotes are short. And if you back them up with five or six lines of incidental stuff, the quote looks that much shorter my comparison.

The longer quotes I've discovered are all pretty heavy and the tendency lately seems to be to aim toward lighter stuff.

If we're going to continue to use these quotes, I have a couple of suggestions. I think they'd be improved if: (1) We keep them short - a line or two - so they have a punch (2) eliminate the date and author which I think only tends to distract from the thought of the quote and drag it down (3) aim for quotes not so much as they pertain to the news of the day, but more along the lines of "a thought for today." This would give us greater choice and more variety because when you stop and think about it, with rare exceptions, the news events are either more or less continuous from day to day or have an annoying way of repeating themselves.

Now, for alternatives. I have three to suggest.

(1) We take an event that happened so many years ago today - let's say the first public sale of the automobile took place 20 years ago today. We then look up the papers for that day and give a brief account of the event. Or the Opening of "Abie's Irish Rose" or any one of a hundred things. On days when we find no outstanding event to play with, we can always quote some of the advertisements with their fantastic prices, ancient book reviews and the like. I think most people enjoy hearing about "the good old days". And it would be a different as well as light touch. Think of the fun we could have had during the World Series, by simply going back into the accounts of the first world series!

(2) Another possibility is to stay strictly current. Wh at we'd do is go through the weekly and monthly magazines, current books, even newspaper columns and either condense the contents of a couple of the best paragraphs or take one good paragraph. This would serve two ends: it would be timely and it would bring to the listener's attention, articles and pieces he might otherwise miss.

(3) As a third possibility, we could digest the day's speeches: at U.N., at press conferences, at meetings, etc. and use the best ten line quote of the day. This also has the advantage of being timely and would give us far greater variety than we have under the present setup.

In any event, it's something to think about. And I'd like to get your reactions after you've talked it over with Ed. Meanwhile, I'll go bury my nose in an anthology.

JAA

Roper, James.

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: James E. Roper

January 22

You will be interested to know that the first telephone call we received after your TV special on integration was from a man who, trembling with anger, said: "You tell that Murrow fellow that he sounds a lot more at ease with the whores than he does with Governor Almond."

-jer

CBS DIRECTORY

February 20, 1946

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

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D. W. Thornburgh, Vice President, Los Angeles
S. R. Dean, Assistant Treasurer
James M. Seward, Assistant Secretary
Arthur S. Padgett, General Auditor

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANTS

Guy della-Cioppa, Assistant to Mr. Paley
Nathan L. Halpern, Executive Assistant

If the information you are seeking is not in the Directory, please call The Personnel Department (extension 389).

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(Numbers following names indicate telephone extensions)

ACCOUNTING
16th Floor

The Accounting Department is responsible for all the accounting activities of the network and the Columbia-Owned stations. This includes billing, collections, paying, payroll, record keeping (including SEC and FCC).

S. R. DEAN	326	Assistant Treasurer and Comptroller
W. J. FLYNN	350	Assistant Comptroller, supervisor of Accounting Department
L. C. MERRICK	267	Assistant Comptroller, supervisor of payroll and cashier's department
J. V. MELICK	648	Assistant to Mr. Flynn
HOWARD SMITH	225	Maintenance of budgets for the network and C-O stations, and approves disbursements for the account of the Treasurer's office
N. C. HADLEY	367	Insurance matters and Special reports (FCC and SEC)
H. DELEEUW	215	Pension matters
S. HINZE	647	Supervisor, Cashier Department. Cashier as well as the disposition of payroll checks.
W. C. HUBBARD	467	Supervisor, Billing. Billing includes network and Radio Sales.
LOUIS WERLE	554	Supervisor, Accounts Payable. All payments except payroll and petty cash are made by this section.
GEORGE STADTMULLER . . .	423	Supervisor, Statistical and Station Payments. Preparation of payments to affiliated stations for station time; also maintains cost records by stations.
JOSEPH DWYER	400	Supervisor, Talent Payments and Government Billing. Preparation of authorization to payroll department to pay talent (prepared from talent contracts).
M. LEE	580	Supervisor, Accounts Receivable and Machine Bookkeeping

F. LUISE WUELPER	382	Supervisor, Victory Bond Sales
W. PARR	310	Supervisor, Tabulating
JOHN MINKOWSKY	657	Supervisor, Payroll
I. DeLUMEN	267	Supervisor, Tabulating Operations and systems for accounting activities

AUDITING AND TAX
16 Floor

The activities of this department include the preparation and filing of Federal, State and Local tax returns throughout the country for Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., and its subsidiaries; auditing of home office and out-of-town branch operations; review of accounting procedures; various tests, examinations and verifications in connection with internal auditing functions, etc.

A. S. PADGETT	676	General Auditor, officer of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. and head of Auditing and Tax Department. In charge of tax matters for CBS, branches and affiliated companies.
B. F. OLTON	465	Tax Accountant, prepares various tax returns under the supervision of Mr. Padgett
RUDOLPH BRILL	465	Tax Accountant, same as above
LOUIS LAZARUS	465	Tax Accountant, same as above
NORMAN V. DuFRANE . . .	568	Assistant General Auditor, in charge of auditing

COLUMBIA-OWNED STATIONS
14th Floor

The Columbia-Owned stations are fully staffed stations operating independently of each other. Each operates as a local station for the people of its area. This is reflected in local programming and public service work. Aside from their own complete staff, they have available the specialized facilities of CBS, New York, such as engineering, audience research, etc.

HOWARD S. MEIGHAN . . . 621 Director of Station Administration

WILLIAM H. HYLAN . . . . 832 Assistant

ISABEL GOLDTHWAITE . . . 659 Assistant

NEW YORK CITY 22, N.Y. - WABC and WABC-FM, 485 Madison Avenue, 14th Floor

ARTHUR HULL HAYES . . . 507 General Manager
G. RICHARD SWIFT . . . . 611 Program Director
JOHN FIELD, JR. . . . . 495 Sales Manager
HENRY GROSSMAN . . . . . 336 Chief Engineer of WABC
JULES DUNDES . . . . . 639 Sales Promotion Manager
J. E. (DINTY) DOYLE . . 769 Director, Special Events

BOSTON 12, MASSACHUSETTS - WEEI, 182 Tremont Street

HAROLD E. FELLOWS, Manager of New England Operations for CBS
KINGSLEY F. HORTON, Assistant Manager, Director of Programs and Sales
WALTER STILES, JR., Chief Engineer
JOHN J. MURRAY, Manager of Accounting, Personnel and Purchasing
RAYMOND C. GIRARDIN, Production Manager and Assistant Program Director
GUY CUNNINGHAM, Sales Promotion Manager
H. ROY MARKS, Sales Manager
MARIE HOULAHAN, Director of Press Information

CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS - WBBM and WBBM-FM, 410 North Michigan Avenue

H. LESLIE ATLASS, Vice President in charge of Central Division and General Manager of WBBM
FRANK FALKNOR, Assistant General Manager of WBBM and Chief Engineer of Central Division
WALTER PRESTON, Acting Program Director
URBAN JOHNSON, Chief Sound Technician
G. V. SHERMAN, Chief Engineer

CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS - WBBM and WBBM-FM (Continued)

E. H. SHOMO, Sales Manager
J. V. McLOUGHLIN, Accountant, Office and Personnel Manager
EVERETT HOLLES, News Editor
TOM ROONEY, Sales Promotion Manager
GEORGE T. CASE, Assistant Program Director
DON E. KELLY, Director of Press Information and Public Relations

MINNEAPOLIS 2, - ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA - WCCO, 625 Second Avenue, South

A. E. JOSCELYN, General Manager
J. J. BELOUNGY, Chief Engineer
TOM DAWSON, Sales Manager
GENE WILKEY, Program Director
S. MICKELSON, News Editor
E. W. ZIEBARTH, Production Director
CARL WARD, Sales Promotion Manager and Director of Press Information
MARY DOHERTY, Accountant

PACIFIC COAST - LOS ANGELES 28, KNX, Columbia Square

D. W. THORNBURGH, Vice President in charge of Western Division and General Manager KNX
HARRY W. WITT, Assistant General Manager
CHARLES D. RYDER, JR., Manager of Accounting, Personnel and Purchasing
LESTER BOWMAN, Manager of Technical Operations Western Division and Chief Engineer of KNX
CLINTON JONES, News Editor
HAL HUDSON, Western Program Director
LLOYD BROWNFIELD, Director of Press Information
RALPH W. TAYLOR, Manager of Sales Promotion
CHET HUNTLEY, Director of Special Features and Public Events
BEN PALEY, Production Manager
J. ARCHIE MORTON, Sales Manager KNX
CHARLES E. MORIN, Sales Manager, Columbia Pacific Network
GEORGE W. ALLEN, Program Director, Columbia Pacific Network

CBS - SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE - Palace Hotel

WAYNE STEFFNER, Manager

ST. LOUIS 2, MISSOURI - KMOX, 401 South Twelfth Blvd.

WENDELL B. CAMPBELL 2nd, General Manager
HARRY HARVEY, Chief Engineer
JERRY HOEKSTRA, Manager of Public Events and Special Features
DAVID SUTTON, Sales Manager

ST. LOUIS 2, MISSOURI - KMOX (Continued)

ROBERT F. DeVOE, Supervisor of Accounting, Personnel and Office
DAVID MOORE, Director of Press Information
C. W. DOEBLER, Manager of Sales Promotion
JACK SEXTON, Program Director

WASHINGTON 4, D.C. - WTOP, Earle Building

EARL H. GAMMONS, Director of CBS Washington Office
FOX CASE, Assistant to the Director

CARL J. BURKLAND, General Manager of WTOP
MAURICE B. MITCHELL, Sales Manager
MARTIN D. WICKETT, Program Director
CLYDE HUNT, Chief Engineer
ROY PASSMAN, Director of Station Operations
HARRY R. CROW, Supervisor of Accounting, Personnel and Purchasing
ROBERT S. WOOD, Director of Public Events and Special Features

CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDING OPERATIONS
9th Floor and 6th Floor

Construction and Building Operations plans, coordinates and provides field supervision for CBS construction and alteration projects such as transmitter, studio and office buildings. It also has charge of the maintenance of CBS New York office, studio and theatre facilities and the servicing of CBS New York departments and personnel.

G. S. McALLISTER	651	Director
C. R. JACOBS	563	Assistant Director, supervises and coordinates construction operations
K. TYLER	263	Special Assistant to C. R. Jacobs, handles technical operations of construction and acts of liaison with CBS engineering departments
F. SEMMENS	473	Supervisor of Drafting
R. YOUNG	317	Supervisor of Repair and Replacement Unit

J. E. WERDEN	311	Supervisor Building Operations, has charge of studio and office maintenance, and services CBS through Page, Studio Receptionists, and Switchboard Operators.
J. R. STEVENS	462	6th Floor - Supervisor Theatre Operations, includes Broadcast Ticket unit with L. Banks, Supervisor.
W. J. WEILER	791	Internal Security Division

EDITING AND COPYRIGHT
11th Floor

The Editing and Copyright Departments determine the acceptability of new business for network and company-owned stations, administer program standards and handle music and literary clearance and new program ideas. Both commercial and sustaining scripts are cleared through these departments before being released for broadcast.

GILSON GRAY	483	Director of Editing Department
JAN SCHIMEK	541	Director of Copyright Department, Associate Director of Editing Department
C. HARRINGTON	512	Supervisor, Music Clearance Division; handles music clearance for the network, and for company-owned stations, directs musical research and arranges for musical royalties.
RUPERT GRAVES	291	Deputy Supervisor, Music Clearance Division
JANICE O'CONNELL	293	Supervisor, New Program Ideas and Literary Clearance Division; receives and records all unsolicited program ideas, handles literary rights, including copyright checking of literary works, negotiation of royalties, purchase of materials, commissioning of authors, and arranges for dramatic usage of non-dramatic material.

ENGINEERING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
10th Floor

Engineering Research and Development is active in every phase of television research, including research on television equipment (live pick-up and film pick-up), propagation and antenna, transmitters, television receivers, optics and vacuum tubes. It also has its own design drafting room, machine shop facilities, and model shop.

P. C. GOLDMARK . . . . . 631 Director

J. H. MARTIN . . . . . 811 Executive Assistant

P. H. REEDY . . . . . 632 Chief Engineer

GENERAL ENGINEERING
24th Floor

General Engineering is responsible for anticipating technical requirements and developments, and for advising the Executive department on engineering matters. This includes the engineering phases of station licenses, frequency allocations, and FCC applications. The department designs and installs broadcasting equipment and allied facilities.

WILLIAM B. LODGE . . . . 334 Director

A. B. CHAMBERLAIN . . . Chief Engineer

HOWARD A. CHINN . . . . 838 Chief Audio Engineer: supervises the Audio Frequency Division; handles all matters relating to audio facilities for studios, master control rooms, transmitters, recording and reproducing systems, offices and audition rooms; cost estimates; advises Technical Operations, Network Operations, Construction and Building Operations and affiliated stations on these subjects.

JAY W. WRIGHT . . . . . 858 Chief Radio Engineer: supervises the Radio Frequency Division; handles all engineering matters relating to FCC applications, presentation of expert testimony at FCC hearings, design of transmitting stations and antennas, choice of transmitter sites, calculations and measurements of field intensities; cost estimates; advises Station Relations, Sales Department and affiliated stations on these subjects.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT
13th Floor

The Legal Department prepares and approves all contracts and legal commitments of CBS, and works with the various departments on the interpretation and administration of these contracts. It is responsible for the handling of all claims or suits by or against the company. It also advises Columbia in relation to government agencies.

JULIUS F. BRAUNER	536	General Attorney; head of department, handles general policy matters, station contracts
HOWARD L. HAUSMAN . . .	705	Attorney; handles labor matters, talent contracts
LOUNSBURY D. BATES . . .	445	Attorney; handles facilities contracts, short wave contracts
SUTHERLAND G. TAYLOR . .	828	Attorney; handles SEC matters

NETWORK SALES
19th Floor

The Network Sales Department handles the selling of all network time. It has charge of solicitations, sales service, application of market research, station clearances, studio assignments and network rates.

WILLIAM C. GITTINGER . .	313	Vice President, in charge of Sales
JOHN J. KAROL	357	Network Sales Manager
WILLIAM J. FAGAN	674	Administrative Manager
ALLYN J. MARSH	801	Assistant Sales Manager
CHARLES E. MIDGLEY, JR.	321	Sales Service Manager
CHARLES SMITH	454	Market Research Counsel

Program Development

DOUGLAS COULTER	426	Vice President, Director of Commercial Program Development
N. E. KEESELY	360	Manager Program Sales

PERSONNEL
15th Floor

The Personnel Department administers all personnel procedures. This includes interviewing applicants for all types of positions, handling of transfers, classification, the processing of payroll and personnel changes, hospitalization, sick leave and severance pay, vacations and time records.

JOSEPH H. JACKSON . . .	505	Personnel Manager
BENNETT LOWRY	788	Employment Manager
GEORGE SEEL	413	Veteran and Personnel Procedure
ROBERT KALAIDJIAN . . .	789	Assistant to Mr. Lowry
LORA BURLAGE	470	Classifications, Vacations, Hospitalization
JAMES CONNORS	804	Supervisor of Payroll
VERA EAKIN	206	Chief Hostess
ANITA BLOCH	470	Time Records

PRESS INFORMATION
6th Floor

Press Information maintains a constant flow of information concerning CBS policies, operations, its stars and programs to newspapers, magazines, CBS stations and advertising agencies.

GEORGE CRANDALL	221	Director
ARTHUR PERLES	614	Assistant Director
MICHAEL BOSCIA	434	Manager of Operations
HELEN BRATTRUD	328	CBS Woman's and Fashions Editor
ANNE HARDING	518	Manager, Service Division, clipping service files, mailing lists, etc.
JAMES KANE	1	Manager, Press Information for Television
MARGARET KENNEDY	695	Manager, Shortwave Press Information
ETHEL KIRSNER	843	Special newspaper contacts
DOROTHY LEFFLER	440	Magazine Division Manager
WALTER J. MURPHY	329	Magazine Division
CORINNE MARTIN	250	Trade News Editor
CHARLES PEKOR	673	Assistant to Director, travels from coast to coast, calling on stations and publications
WALTER SEIGAL	421	Manager, Photographic Division

PROGRAM DEPARTMENT
18th Floor

The Program Department is responsible for entertainment and cultural broadcasts, for coordination of the broadcast schedule and also for the provision of production personnel and facilities to the Public Affairs Department when needed.

DAVIDSON TAYLOR	871	Vice President and Director of Programs
WILLIAM FINESHRIBER . .	443	Assistant Director of Programs
ROY LANGHAM	236	Coordinator of Broadcasts
ROBERT KENNETT	239	Manager, Program Relations Division, Program Department contact with affiliated stations
ERNEST DICHTER	553	Consulting Psychologist on Programs
FRANCES FARMER WILDER .	834	Consultant on Daytime Programs
LUCILE SINGLETON	778	Director, Vocal Auditions, and Head of Script and Record Library; auditions singers, engages choral singers, and recording requests
MARJORIE MORROW	435	Casting Director, auditions dramatic talent, casts CBS produced programs
JANICE O'CONNELL	293	Literary Clearance, and new program ideas

PRODUCERS

JOHN CARNEY . .	514	CY HOWARD	
ROBERT HELLER .	509	IRVING MANSFIELD	

PRODUCER - DIRECTORS

WENDELL ADAMS . .	589	CHARLES FREED . .	782
HOWARD BARNES . .	634	MARX LOEB	552
JOHN BECKER . . .	449	NILA MACK	330
WILLIAM BRENNAN .	260	ACE OCHS	457
NORMAN CORWIN . .	593	RICHARD SANVILLE	238
JOHN DIETZ . . .	277	ROBERT SHAYON . .	636
		ALBERT WARD . . .	634

PRODUCER - DIRECTORS Currently in California

LARRY BERNS
WILLIAM ROBSON
CHARLES VANDA

A. PROGRAM WRITING DIVISION
12th Floor

Program Writing Division is responsible for continuities and scripts provided by staff and free lance writers. It originates and supervises dramatic entertainment programs.

ROBERT J. LANDRY	516	Supervisor and Director of Program Writing
ELWOOD HOFFMAN	370	Script Editor, handles daily continuity, office routing and staff performance. Assists the Director in scouting literary talent, and edits scripts
MORTIMER FRANKEL	245	Associate Script Editor, specializes in musical continuity, also handles dramatic shows and comedy
CHARLES MONROE	585	Staff Editor, handles dramatic shows, general continuity, supervises rewrites, etc.

B. SERIOUS MUSIC DIVISION
17th Floor

JAMES FASSETT	643	Supervisor

C. POPULAR MUSIC DIVISION
18th Floor

LARRY PUCK	487	Supervisor of Popular Music and Talent Scout

PROGRAM OPERATIONS
18th Floor

JAMES M. SEWARD	232	Director of Operations
I. S. BECKER	786	Assistant Director of Operations, Labor Relations, Budget, Talent Buying, Supervisor Typing and Ediphone divisions
ROBERT R. RAY	437	Assistant to Director of Operations, issues network program schedules and corrections, schedules remote dance bands and staff musicians
EMILY NEWMAN	606	Assistant to Director of Operations, talent contracts
LOUIS SHOOBE	848	American Federation of Musicians, in charge of all instrumental musicians

A. MUSIC LIBRARY
7th Floor

The Music Library of CBS contains at least one million items of music of all types; orchestral, instrumental, vocal, choral, operatic, etc., and a collection of one thousand bibliographical and reference books on music. The library is divided into two sections; one for building up or supplying the library, and the other for supplying programs. There is a third division independent of the above. It is devoted to music arranging, orchestrating, composing, copying and cataloging.

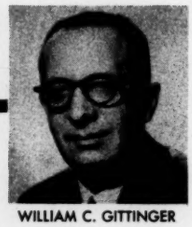
JULIUS MATTFELD	244	Director
HANS FUHRMANN	403	Library Supply
PAUL RUSINCKY	739	Program Supply

WILLIAM S. PALEY
Chairman of the Board

PAUL W. KESTEN
Vice Chairman of the Board

ADRIAN MURPHY
Vice President

PAUL M. HOLLISTER
Vice President
Sales Promotion and Advertising



WILLIAM C. GITTINGER
Vice President—Sales

LAWRENCE W. LOWMAN
Vice President—Television

PETER C. GOLDMARK
Engineering Research & Development

HOWARD S. MEIGHAN
C-O Station Administration

WILLIAM B. LODGE
General Engineering

G. STANLEY McALLISTER
Construction & Building Operations

H. LESLIE ATLASS, *V. P.*
Charge of Central Division & Manager of WBBM

D. W. THORNBURGH, *V. .P*
Western Division & Manager—KNX

CARL BURKLAND
Manager—WTOP

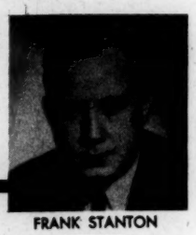
AUSTIN E. JOSCELYN
Manager—WCCO

WENDELL B. CAMPBELL
Manager—KMOX

HAROLD E. FELLOWS
Manager—WEEI

ARTHUR HULL HAYES
Manager—WABC

J. L. VAN VOLKENBURG
Radio Sales



FRANK STANTON
President

JOSEPH H. REAM
Vice President & Secretary

FRANK K. WHITE
Vice President & Treasurer

H. V. AKERBERG
Vice President
Station Relations

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Reference

EDMUND CHESTER
Short Wave

EDWARD R. MURROW
Vice President
Public Affairs

DAVIDSON TAYLOR
Vice President — Programs

JULIUS BRAUNER
Legal

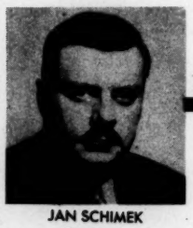
GEORGE CRANDALL
Press Information

S. R. DEAN
Accounting

EARL H. GAMMONS
Washington Office

GILSON GRAY
Editing

JOSEPH H. JACKSON
Personnel



JAN SCHIMEK
Copyright

ELMO C. WILSON
Director of Research

JAMES M. SEWARD
Program Operations

PROGRAM OPERATIONS
(Continued)

B. NETWORK OPERATIONS
21st Floor

Network Operations keeps the network on schedule, checks the network routing of every program, prepares a daily operation sheet which indicates every rehearsal and program, schedules studios, announcers, assistant directors and stand-by accompanists, and sends last-minute cues and timings and coordinates network facilities.

HORACE R. GUILLOTTE . .	248	Manager
LEE BLAND	678	Supervisor, also on audition committee
JAMES SIRMONS	679	Supervisor
HAL MEIER	678	Supervisor
BERNICE BORTZNER	416	Assigns studios and assistant directors
MARTIN NULTY	351	Assigns sustaining announcers
HOMER LANE	351	In charge of musical instruments
CABELL GREET	442	17th Floor - CBS speech consultant for CBS announcers and news analysts, also on audition committee.

C. SOUND EFFECTS
3rd Floor

The Sound Effects Division provides all sustaining, commercial, television and short wave programs with sound effects. It also designs, develops and constructs sound effect equipment and assists program directors and clients in production problems involving sound effects.

WALTER R. PIERSON . . .	616	Manager
DAVIDSON VORHES	616	Assistant Manager, supervises personnel, scheduling, assists general operations.
LaVERNE OWENS	616	Assistant to Department Manager, handles scheduling detail, evening and weekend operational details.

D. TECHNICAL OPERATIONS
4th Floor

The Technical Operations Department has charge of network, short wave and television technical operations of all CBS - New York facilities in connection with studio, maintenance-construction, field, master control and transmitters. It works with station managers and chief engineers on the standardization of operating routines.

HENRY GROSSMAN	336	Director
R. G. THOMPSON	431	Manager, Technical Operations, Eastern Division
BRADLEY E. LIBBEY	430	Supervisor, Master Control
PAUL WITTLIG	450	Supervisor of Studio, Playhouse group
DAVID DAVIS	265	Supervisor, Field group
FRANK BROICH	320	Supervisor, Maintenance and Construction
PHILIP GOETZ	Dial 1	Supervisor, Television Studio group
ORVILLE SATHER	Dial 1	Supervisor, Television Transmitter
HENRY O'NEILL .	Mountain View 8-0990	Engineer in Charge, Wayne, N. J. Transmitter
FRANK BLEIL	Brentwood 7853	Engineer in Charge, Brentwood, L. I. Transmitter
OSWALD READ . . .	New Rochelle 2-9130	Supervisor, WABC - Columbia Island
JACK KLECKNER	306	In Charge of Scheduling

E. TRAFFIC
17th Floor

The Traffic Department issues all orders and operating instructions to the communication companies, CBS, and affiliated stations' personnel for the re-arrangement of permanent network program transmission, such as switches, reversals, cut-ins, addition of new stations, etc., as well as for any and all special program transmission facilities required, both land and short wave. It places orders for CBS telephone, teletype and telegraphic message facilities. It issues routing instructions to the Network Operations Department for inclusion on the CBS Daily Operations Sheet, covering the routing of all CBS sustaining and commercial programs. Provides operating instructions to the Technical and Network Operations departments as to the network program transmission facility setup, plus operating cues and timings where required on network programs. It provides all CBS regularly affiliated stations with an advance sustaining program schedule (by mail) plus subsequent changes and corrections to the advance schedule. Authorizes the Accounting Department to bill for services involving facility and technical operations charges in connection with the origination or transmission of network programs. Handles all teletype, cable, and Radio-Gram transmission. Checks all communication companies' bills for service rendered. Prepares commercial program certificates of Service Performance for the Accounting Department.

HUGH A. COWHAM	324	Commercial Engineer in charge of Traffic
A. H. PETERSEN	637	Traffic Manager
ALBERT BOBO	712	Staff Assistant - Sustaining program instruction forms, etc.
A. F. BROWN	204	Supervisor, Communications Room
JOHN MUIR	365	Supervisor, Commercial Certificates of Service Performance

PUBLIC AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

The Public Affairs Department is responsible for news, education, and discussion programs for the network.

EDWARD R. MURROW . . . . Vice President and Director of Public Affairs

A. NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIVISION

17th Floor

The primary purpose of CBS News is the gathering and broadcasting of news in its various forms - straight news, feature news, analyses, special events. Running parallel to this primary objective, however, are a number of functions - the servicing of non-news programs which require special news pickups or brief news inserts; the checking of news prepared elsewhere on such programs for accuracy and CBS policy; the ediphoning, processing and distribution of news obtained by monitoring the short wave broadcasts of other nations.

All of these functions are handled by a general news division staff divided into three distinct sections. The news writing staff itself makes up one section. A staff of special writer-broadcasters - foreign, New York, Washington and San Francisco, with a lesser category of "string" men called upon in all parts of the world, including the United States, for particular one-time broadcasts - makes up a second category. The third is the short wave listening post staff.

PAUL W. WHITE . . . . . 371 Supervisor of News and Public Affairs Broadcasts, and Director of News Division

WELLS CHURCH . . . . . 373 Assistant Director of News Broadcasts

HENRY WEFING 479
JESSE ZOUSMER 479
LEE OTIS 478
GEORGE HERMAN 478

News Editors, working various shifts, are in charge of the news room on a twenty-four hour basis. They are required to edit all copy intended for broadcast. Ordinarily, their judgment is final; special instances are always checked with either Mr. White or Mr. Church.

ROBERT S. WOOD WTOP . . . Director of News in Washington, is responsible there for all news broadcasts from the Capitol.

PHIL WOODYATT CBS . . . Director of the News Bureau in San Francisco, is responsible for the coordination of all broadcasts from the Pacific area.

WILLIAM J. SLOCUM, JR. .	620	Director of Special Events. He recommends such broadcasts to the program department, assigns announcers, and is responsible for setting up all details of the broadcasts.
WILLIAM J. DUNN		Chief Correspondent, Pacific area
JOHN GERBER	477	Director of Short Wave Listening Post. He is in charge of monitoring, and processing of news obtained by monitoring. Such news is filed to all press associations, New York newspapers and magazines, and made available to CBS broadcasters.

B. EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS AND TALKS
18th Floor and 9th Floor

LYMAN BRYSON	794	Supervisor of Talks and Educational Broadcasts, and Director of Education Division
HELEN SIOUSSAT	447	Director of Talks

EDUCATION DIVISION

ROBERT HUDSON	841	Associate Director of Education. Responsible for administration and operations of the Education Division. Supervises all programs planned and produced by the division. Speaks before educational groups. Represents the company in radio-education meetings.
LEON LEVINE	295	Assistant Director of Education. Producer of the American School of the Air, The People's Platform, and Of Men and Books. Plans the programs, assigns writers and directors, conducts story conferences, edits scripts. Editor of the Calendar Manual of the American School of the Air. Speaks before radio-education groups.
ELINOR INMAN	529	Director of Religious Broadcasts. Arranges all regular religious broadcasts on the Church of the Air, and special religious programs for Easter, Yom Kippur, World Day of Prayer, etc. Approves all religious scripts. Represents the company at meetings of religious organizations.

PURCHASING
15th Floor

The Purchasing Department functions as a buying agency in the purchase of all materials, ssupplies, equipment, service and repairs. It investigates and arranges tests of all new products in which CBS is interested, and maintains an extensive file of data on the products of thousands of manufacturers.

J. E. FORSANDER	744	Purchasing Agent, negotiates all contracts, purchase of equipment and heavy industry items, and directs all department activities.
EDWARD DREWES	469	Assistant Purchasing Agent, in charge of technical operations and general engineering purchases.
ANTHONY BOSCHETTI . . .	822	Assistant Purchasing Agent, in charge of television engineering (engineering, research, and development).

RADIO SALES
14th Floor

Radio Sales Department is responsible for selling the non-network time and programs of the seven company-owned stations. It also-sells regional time and programs of the Columbia Pacific Network, the Columbia California Network and the Columbia New England Network. It is also the National Sales Representative of WAPI, Birmingham and WBT, Charlotte.

J. L. VAN VOLKENBURG . .		General Sales Manager
H. A. CARLBORG	766	Eastern Sales Manager
JOHN COWDEN	663	Promotion Manager
RICHARD HESS	527	Supervisor, Research for Columbia-Owned Stations and Radio Sales
EMMETT HEERDT	666	Sales Service Manager, New York
WILBUR S. EDWARDS . . .		Western Sales Manager, CBS, Chicago
H. H. HOLTSHOUSER . . .		South-Eastern Sales Manager, Atlanta

CARTER RINGLEP . . . . . Manager, Radio Sales, CBS, St. Louis

MEREDITH PRATT . . . . . Manager, Radio Sales, CBS, Los Angeles

JACK BRUMBACK . . . . . Manager, Radio Sales, CBS, San Francisco

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT
13th Floor

The Reference Department provides two major types of reference material and checking service: First, radio and radio-related subjects such as television, advertising, etc.; second, general information, i.e., miscellaneous material for all departments, (military campaigns, census statistics, war heroes, reconversion, etc.).

The Reference Department also maintains a continuous service of spotting and clipping current newspapers, magazines, etc. It also handles purchases and inter-library loans of books; subscriptions and inter-office circulation of magazines; mailing lists for CBS publications; and general requests by correspondence for information about radio and about CBS. A reading room is available.

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN . . 741 Director

AGNES LAW . . . . . 742 Librarian

MAY DOWELL . . . . . 743 Manager, General Information Division

STANFORD MIRKIN . . . . 341 Manager, Program Research Division

RESEARCH

Floors 19, 6, 11, and 12
15 Vanderbilt Avenue
501 Madison Avenue (6th Floor)

The Research Department consists of seven major divisions, namely, Audience Description Division, Surveys Division (public opinion studies), Television Audience Research Institute, Program Analysis Division, Marketing and Records Division, Mechanical Tabulating Division, and Graphics and Presentation Division.

ELMO WILSON . . . . . 307 Director of Research

OSCAR KATZ . . . . . 302 Associate Director

EDWARD REEVE . . . . . 228 Chief Statistician

HARPER CARRAINE . . . . 758 Chief Quantitative Analyst

The Research Department conducts studies and makes analyses for the use of almost all CBS departments. It also initiates research and develops techniques in marketing and audience research in the interests of advertisers and their agencies and in the matters of interest to the radio industry as a whole. Generally, these research activities can be described in the following broad categories:

Audience Description -- The study of the size of program audiences, the tuning behavior of listeners and the composition of the family audiences for specific programs and time periods. These studies are conducted with data supplied by such audience measurement and "rating" services as C. E. Hooper, Inc., the Cooperative Analysis of Broadcasting, the Nielsen Radio Index, and with the CBS Listener Diary technique as developed and improved by the Research Department.

Records Analysis -- The maintenance and analysis of statistics concerning advertising expenditures in radio and other media; the collection of quantitative data about CBS program operations, including such factors as number of broadcasts, breakdowns by type of broadcast, station acceptances of sustaining programs and the like; the maintenance of complete records concerning the power, frequency, rate schedules and location of all AM, FM, Short Wave and Television stations; maintenance of a large amount of data concerning the broadcast schedules of programs, talent appearances and other information to answer listener and inter-departmental requests.

The Program Information Section of the department is charged with answering telephone and letters from listeners requesting general information about Columbia's programs, policies, schedules, etc. All such communication should be referred to Esther Dobbins, Extension 761. (501 Madison Avenue, 6th Floor)

Market Analysis -- The collection and intensive analysis of data about Columbia's geographical coverage and the listening areas and circulation of each CBS-affiliated station; the analysis of economic characteristics of the areas served by these stations; the preparation of data for the areas served by CBS networks of varying numbers of stations to fit the needs of specific advertisers; and the development of further refinements in the techniques of measuring the circulation of the radio medium, as distinct from the audience size of specific programs.

Qualitative Research -- Research in the field of audience reactions -- as distinct from audience size -- to various program materials, conducted by means of the Lazarsfeld-Stanton Program Analyzer and the Mass Program Analyzer (Big Annie); studies designed to uncover the "why?" of audience likes and dislikes, to implement the research of "how many listen?"; surveys of public opinion on many subjects related to radio program materials and radio's part in the world today; experimental research conducted in cooperation with other departments where the attitudes and reactions of the listening public can be brought to bear on technical and production problems.

Television Audience Research Institute -- Conducts studies of the content of television programs and television audience reactions and -- as far as the present commercial development of the art permits -- performs for television many of the functions carried on by other divisions of the department for radio broadcasting.

General -- The Research Department is a source of information concerning past and current marketing research in the radio field done by other media, and for statistics and studies prepared by governmental agencies. It conducts studies of business trends and economic conditions, and consults and advises with other departments on problems involving the statistical treatment of data or the application of research methods and techniques.

SALES PROMOTION AND ADVERTISING
Floors 19, 8, 11 and 14

The Sales Promotion Department prepares radio, magazine, newspaper, trade paper, and direct mail advertising for the CBS network, its regional networks, affiliated stations and company-owned stations and for CBS television. It prepares general and special analyses of coverage and all other factors affecting sales of given time periods or network programs for use by the network sales department. This same service is given to company-owned station managers and salesmen of radio sales. Individual and over-all campaigns of advertising and other devices for the promotion of all sponsored programs and many sustaining programs are prepared. This department also prepares promotion material for stations and for CBS television, (as distinct from advertising). In the foregoing activities, Sales Promotion is a service department for the following other departments: Executive, Sales, Research, Program, Press Information, Station Relations, C-O Stations, Radio Sales, Maintenance, and Short Wave.

PAUL HOLLISTER	385	Vice President, in charge of Advertising and Sales Promotion
LOUIS HAUSMAN	523	Sales and Research Presentation
THOMAS CONNOLLY	573	Program and Affiliate Station Promotion
BOB STRUNSKY	417	Network Advertising Copy
DICK DORRANCE	755	Station Presentation and Advertising
HARRY BARNHART, JR. . .	1	Television Promotion
JOHN FOX	395	Physical Production of Material
HARRY O'BRIEN	343	Art and Layout
IRVING MILLER	343	Columbia-Owned station Art and Layout

SHORT WAVE
Studio Building

The Short Wave Department produces daily programs of news and entertainment in various languages for our short wave transmitters beamed to Europe, the Middle East, North Africa and Latin America.

EDMUND A. CHESTER . . .	713	Director of Short Wave Broadcasts and Latin American Relations

JOHN W. HUNDLEY	715	Assistant Director of Short Wave Broadcasts
ROBERTO UNANUE	627	Assistant Director of Latin American Relations, Latin American News Editor and head of Latin American News, Translator, Announcer's Staff
CARLOS GARCIA-PALACIOS .	669	Assistant, in charge of Public Relations for Latin America
JAMES E. CARSON	646	Network Service Manager
TONY KRABER	735	Assistant in charge of Program Operations
ISABEL REDMAN	696	Acting Assistant in charge of Planning and Script Department
ALEX GARCIA	727	Latin American Assistant, Script Department
TERIG TUCCI	275	Director of Music
LAWRENCE HAAS	406	Director, Short Wave News
HENRY LEPIDUS	405	News Editor (night)
MORTIMER S. DANK	405	News Editor (day)
RICARDO SETARO	726	Assistant, Latin American News Editor
THOMAS PEREZ	582	Spanish Supervisor
LUIZ JATOBA	582	Portuguese Supervisor
RUSS JOHNS	721	Supervisor, Production
SEYMOUR ROBBIE	821	Manager, Production Office
ROBERT DeHART	691	Engineer in charge of Short Wave Broadcasting
WILLIAM WHITFORD	783	Supervisor, Short Wave Master Control
MARGARET KENNEDY	695	Supervisor, Press Information
FERNANDEZ ALDANA	695	Latin American Representative, Press Information

STATION RELATIONS
12th Floor

The Station Relations Department is the network's direct contact with all its affiliated stations. It is responsible for the addition or deletion of all network stations and negotiates all contracts between the affiliates and CBS. It directs Columbia's Cooperative program plan and acts in an advisory capacity, when requested, on problems of local station operation. It handles all problems between the stations and the network.

H. V. AKERBERG	281	Vice President in charge of Station Relations
J. KELLY SMITH	286	Director, Station Relations

WILLIAM SCHUDT, JR. . .	254	Eastern Division Manager
E. E. HALL	285	Assistant on Contracts
RALPH HATCHER		Central Division Manager, CBS, Chicago
E. W. BUCKALEW		Western Division Manager, CBS, Los Angeles

TELEVISION STATION WCBW
15 Vanderbilt Avenue

Television activities are divided into two main parts: the television department responsible for operations and program development, and the department of Engineering Research and Development. At the present time, it is primarily concerned with the production of an experimental schedule of programs.

LAWRENCE M. LOWMAN . . .	1	Vice President in charge of Television
WORTHINGTON C. MINER . .	1	Manager of Television
LEONARD HOLE	1	Director of Plans Division
BENJAMIN F. FEINER, JR.	1	Assistant Director of Television Programs
LEO HURWITZ	1	Director of News
DONALD HORTON	1	Manager of Television Audience Research Institute
GEORGE MOSKOVICS	1	Commercial Manager, Sales Department
JAMES KANE	1	Press Information Representative
CHARLES HOLDEN	1	Supervisor, Production Department
MERRITT H. COLEMAN . . .	1	Director of Operations
SALLY H. O'NEILL	1	Staff Assistant, Operations
FLORENCE GREENE	1	Assistant Casting Director
PHILIP A. GOETZ	1	Supervisor of Technical Staff
ANTHONY B. DESMARTEAU .	1	Accounting Department Representative

TRANSPORTATION, MAIL, FILE AND MIMEOGRAPHING
4th Floor

The Transportation, Mail, File and Mimeographing Department handles incoming and outgoing mail, the segregation of fan mail, and intra-corporation deliveries. Filing all corporation correspondence, mimeographing press information releases, scripts, and maintaining mailing list, and securing transportation for CBS executives and staff travelling on company business is handled by this department.

ALBERT BRYANT	375	Manager
KATHERINE WOOD	375	Transportation
FLORENCE FOUCHIA	805	Supervisor, Mail Room
HARRY KESTENBAUM	378	Supervisor, General Files
REUBEN ENTLER	576	Supervisor, Mimeographing

Pension Plan

As Amended to
December 26, 1946

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for Eligible
Employees of

COLUMBIA
BROADCASTING
SYSTEM, INC.

Pension Plan

As Amended to
December 26, 1946

---

for Eligible Employees of

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING
SYSTEM, INC.

and TRUST AGREEMENT *with*

WILLIAM S. PALEY, PRESCOTT S. BUSH and
RALPH F. COLIN, as Trustees

Effective December 26, 1942

Pension Plan

for Eligible Employees of

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

I. *Purpose of the Plan.* In order to continue the efficient management of its business and as an incentive to those of its employees who shall be eligible to participate thereunder, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. (herein referred to as the "Corporation") desires to effectuate an arrangement which will provide primarily for incomes to such employees upon their retirement from the employ of the Corporation at approximately the age of 65 years, and is accordingly adopting this Plan for the exclusive benefit of said eligible employees and their respective beneficiaries. The Plan shall become effective on December 26, 1942.

II. *Trust.* As a part of the Plan, a trust has been created by and under a trust agreement (herein referred to as the "Trust Agreement"), dated December 16, 1942, between the Corporation and William S. Paley, Prescott S. Bush and Ralph F. Colin, as Trustees (herein collectively referred to as the "Trustees"). Said trust has been created in order to aid in the proper execution of the Plan, and shall be availed of solely for such purpose. Each provision of the Trust Agree-

ment shall be deemed to be a provision of the Plan with the same force and effect as if it were fully set forth in the Plan.

III. *Definitions.* For the purposes of the Plan and of the Trust Agreement:

A. *Eligibility Date; Anniversary Date.* December 26, 1942 and each succeeding December 26 shall be an eligibility date. Each December 26 subsequent to 1942 is herein also sometimes referred to as an "anniversary date".

B. *Employees.* "Employees" shall mean and include all persons employed by the Corporation on a full-time and active basis other than as musicians, as stage employees or primarily as talent in connection with radio programs.

C. *Compensation; Adjusted Compensation.* On any December 26, (1) the compensation of any employee then employed in a position the regular compensation for which is determined on an annual, monthly or weekly basis shall be deemed to be his then regular annual compensation from the Corporation or his then regular monthly compensation from the Corporation multiplied by 12 or his then regular weekly compensation from the Corporation multiplied by 52, exclusive of overtime compensation and bonus and additional compensation payments (including in such additional compensation payments, additional payments made by reason of such person performing services in connection with any program or programs and including commissions), and (2) the compensation

of any employee then employed in a position the regular compensation for which is determined other than on an annual, monthly or weekly basis shall be deemed to be his regular compensation from the Corporation during the 12-month period ending on the next succeeding December 31, exclusive of overtime compensation and bonus and additional compensation payments (including in such additional compensation payments, additional payments made by reason of such person performing services in connection with any program or programs and including commissions); provided, however, that, on any December 26, the compensation of any program director who shall be an employee and the terms of whose employment shall be such that (i) he may, with the consent of the Corporation, render services to others in connection with sponsored programs broadcast over the facilities of the Corporation, (ii) he receives stated compensation from the Corporation during the periods when he renders services exclusively to the Corporation and exclusively in connection with sustaining programs and (iii) such compensation is reduced during the periods when he renders services, whether or not exclusively to the Corporation, wholly or in part in connection with sponsored programs, shall be the stated compensation referred to in the foregoing clause (ii) receivable by such employee on such December 26; provided, further, that, on any December 26, the compensation of any employee then on leave of absence from the employ of the Corporation granted as provided in

part E of Article V hereof shall be deemed to be such amount, not less than his then compensation and not greater than his compensation on the December 26 next preceding the commencement of such leave of absence, as the Board of Directors of the Corporation shall have determined or shall determine prior to the commencement of, during or within a reasonable time after the end of such leave of absence; provided, further, that if, on any December 26, the compensation of any Participant under the Plan shall be less than his compensation on any prior December 26 on which he shall have been a Participant, his compensation on such first mentioned December 26 shall be deemed to be such amount, not less than his then compensation and not greater than his compensation on such prior December 26, as the Board of Directors of the Corporation shall determine. On any December 26, the adjusted compensation of any employee shall be that portion, if any, of his then compensation which shall exceed $3,000. The adjusted compensation, and, except as otherwise provided in part A of Article X hereof, the compensation, of any employee for each year of his participation under the Plan shall be deemed to be such employee's adjusted compensation and compensation, respectively, on the December 26 on which such year shall commence.

D. *Age.* The age of any employee at any time herein referred to shall be deemed to be his age at his then nearest birthday.

E. *Normal Retirement Date.* The normal retirement date of any Participant under the Plan shall be the anniversary date nearest his 65th birthday, except that, if, on such anniversary date, such Participant shall not have been a Participant continuously for at least 10 years, his normal retirement date shall be that succeeding anniversary date on which he shall continuously have been a Participant for 10 years. Provided, however, that any Participant may, if the Board of Directors of the Corporation shall consent thereto, continue in the employ of the Corporation after his normal retirement date.

F. *Year.* "Year" shall mean the period of twelve months commencing on any December 26.

IV. *Participants; Beneficiaries.* A. Each person who, on any eligibility date,

(1) is an employee, and

(2) has been an employee continuously for not less than 30 months next preceding such eligibility date, and, in the case of any employee who shall at any time have participated under the Plan and whose participation shall have terminated as provided in part A, part D or part E of Article IX hereof, has been an employee continuously for not less than 30 months next preceding such eligibility date and subsequent to the last such termination of participation, and

(3) is receiving adjusted compensation, and

(4) is not less than 35 nor more than 65 years of age,

shall be eligible to, and shall, participate under the Plan. Each such eligible employee is herein referred to as a "Participant".

B. In the event that the eligibility of any person to participate under the Plan shall be disputed, the decision of the Trustees upon such eligibility shall be conclusive.

C. Each Participant may at any time, by a written instrument filed with the Trustees, designate one or more persons to receive the benefits, if any, payable under the Plan after the death of such Participant, and may at any time similarly revoke or change any such designation. The persons named in any such designation which shall be in force at the time of such Participant's death, and, if and to the extent that such a designation shall not then be in force, the executors or administrators of such Participant, are herein referred to as his "beneficiaries".

V. *Employment by Affiliated Corporations; Leave of Absence.* A. As used herein, the term "affiliated corporation" shall mean any corporation which directly or, through one or more intermediaries, indirectly controls or is controlled by or is under common control with the Corporation, and the term "pension affiliate" shall mean any affiliated corporation which, at the time with respect to which such term is used, shall have in effect a pension plan substantially similar to this Plan.

B. In the event that any person shall at any time cease to be an "employee" of any pension affiliate (said word "employee" having the meaning ascribed thereto by the pension plan of such pension affiliate) and shall concurrently become an employee of the Corporation, then, for all purposes of this Plan and the Trust Agreement, (i) such person shall be deemed to have been an employee of the Corporation during all periods during which he shall have been such an employee of such pension affiliate, except that this Plan shall not be deemed to have been in effect with respect to such person prior to the effective date of the pension plan of such pension affiliate, and except that any such person who shall have been a participant under the pension plan of such pension affiliate and whose participation thereunder shall have terminated pursuant to any of the provisions thereof which shall be substantially similar to the provisions of parts A, D and E of Article IX hereof shall not be deemed to have been an employee of the Corporation prior to such termination of participation, and (ii) such person shall be deemed to have received from the Corporation during such periods the respective compensations which he shall have received from such pension affiliate during such periods.

C. Any employee who shall at any time have been employed by one or more affiliated corporations, other than by any pension affiliate or affiliates and other than in a position of such a nature or requiring the rendering of services on such terms that, if such employee had been so employed by the Corporation, he would not have been an employee within the meaning of part B

of Article III hereof, shall, for and only for the purpose of clause (2) of part A of Article IV hereof, be deemed to have been an employee of the Corporation during all periods of such employment by each such affiliated corporation.

D. Interruption of the employment of any employee by the Corporation, and interruption of the successive employment of any person by any pension affiliate and by the Corporation or of the successive employment of any person by the Corporation and by any pension affiliate, by reason of his employment by an affiliated corporation, other than any pension affiliate, shall, for all purposes of the Plan and the Trust Agreement, be disregarded in determining the continuity of his employment by the Corporation and, if such employee shall have been a Participant prior to such interruption, in determining the continuity of his participation under the Plan, but, except to the extent that the period of any such interruption shall be concurrent with the period of a leave of absence from the employ of the Corporation granted as provided in part E of this Article V, the same shall not be included in the period of employment of such employee by the Corporation for any purpose other than that set forth in part C of this Article V or in the period of his participation under the Plan.

E. If the Board of Directors of the Corporation or the Board of Directors of any affiliated corporation (including any pension affiliate) shall at any time, prospectively or retroactively, grant to any person leave

of absence from the employ of the Corporation or of such affiliated corporation, as the case may be, whether such leave shall commence and/or shall be granted prior to, concurrently with or subsequent to such person's having become a Participant, and whether such leave shall be granted by reason of such person's service in the armed forces or other government service of the United States, or otherwise, then, for all purposes of the Plan and the Trust Agreement, such person shall be deemed to be in the employ of the Corporation or such affiliated corporation, as the case may be, during the period of such leave of absence.

VI. ***Method of Providing Benefits.*** The benefits under the Plan shall be provided by the use of retirement annuity contracts (hereinafter referred to as "annuity contracts"), satisfactory to the Trustees, and issued by one or more legal reserve life insurance companies satisfactory to the Trustees. Title to, and all rights and privileges under, each annuity contract shall be vested in the Trustees. If and to the extent that there shall be available annuity contracts by the use of which the benefits hereinafter set forth can be provided, the Trustees shall acquire and, so long as the Corporation shall make sufficient contributions therefor, shall keep in force, with respect to each Participant, one or more annuity contracts; for the purpose of acquiring, as of any eligibility date or any anniversary date, and for the purpose of keeping in force, as of any anniversary date, any such annuity contract, it shall be assumed that the Participant with respect to whom such annuity contract is so acquired or kept in force shall continue

to be an employee of the Corporation and a Participant until his normal retirement date and that his adjusted compensation on said eligibility date or anniversary date, as the case may be, shall continue to be his adjusted compensation until his normal retirement date. To the extent that annuity contracts so acquired with respect to any Participant during his last continuous participation under the Plan shall provide for the payment of benefits thereunder in amounts equal to the amounts of the benefits for such Participant and his beneficiaries herein described, such annuity contracts are hereinafter referred to as such "Participant's annuity contracts". The cash surrender values under any Participant's annuity contracts at any anniversary date shall be deemed to be the aggregate of said cash surrender values at said anniversary date prior to the payment of any premiums payable under said annuity contracts on said anniversary date.

VII. ***Retirement Benefits.*** A. For the purpose of the determination of any Participant's retirement benefit:

(1) "Continuous employment period" shall mean the period, commencing on the December 26 concurrent with or next succeeding the date of such Participant's last employment by the Corporation and ending on his normal retirement date, during all of which he shall have been an employee; provided, however, that, in the case of any Participant who shall at any prior time have been a Participant and whose prior participation shall have terminated as provided in part A, part D or part E of

Article IX hereof, "continuous employment period" shall mean the period, commencing on the December 26 concurrent with or next succeeding the date of the termination of the last such prior participation and ending on his normal retirement date, during all of which he shall have been an employee.

(2) "Continuous participation period" shall mean the period commencing on the first day of such Participant's last continuous participation under the Plan and ending on his normal retirement date.

(3) "Basic percentage" shall mean the total of (a) 25% and (b) ¼ of 1% with respect to each year commencing on or after December 26, 1941 included in such Participant's continuous employment period.

B. Except as otherwise provided in part C of this Article VII, each Participant shall receive, from and after his retirement from the employ of the Corporation on or after his normal retirement date, the amount per annum determined as follows:

(1) If such Participant's continuous employment period shall be 15 or more years, there shall first be determined the amount which shall be the basic percentage of whichever shall be the greater of

(a) the average of such Participant's adjusted compensation for the last 10 of the years included in his continuous participation period, or

(b) the average of such Participant's adjusted compensation for all of the years included in his continuous participation period.

(2) If such Participant's continuous employment period shall be less than 15 years, there shall first be determined the amount which shall bear the same relation to the amount determined in the manner provided in the foregoing paragraph (1) as the number of years included in such Participant's continuous employment period shall bear to 15.

(3) There shall then be determined 1¾% of the total of such Participant's adjusted compensation for the years included in his continuous participation period.

(4) Whichever shall be the lesser of

(a) The amount determined in the manner provided in whichever shall be applicable of the foregoing paragraphs (1) and (2), or

(b) The amount determined in the manner provided in the foregoing paragraph (3),

shall then be adjusted to the nearest multiple of $60, or, if there shall be two such nearest multiples, to the lower thereof.

C. Notwithstanding the provisions of part B of this Article VII, no Participant shall so receive an amount per annum less than $120.

D. The amount per annum which each Participant shall receive as provided in part B or part C, as the

case may be, of this Article VII shall be payable in equal monthly instalments, commencing on such Participant's normal retirement date, or, if such Participant shall continue in the employ of the Corporation after his normal retirement date, commencing on the 26th day of the calendar month next succeeding the calendar month in which such Participant's actual retirement from such employ shall occur, and continuing during the life of such Participant.

VIII. ***Death Benefits.*** A. The beneficiaries of each Participant who shall die while he is a Participant and prior to his normal retirement date shall receive whichever shall be the greater of

(1) The amount equal to the aggregate of (a) the gross premiums payable during such Participant's last continuous participation under the Plan and prior to his death with respect to those of such Participant's annuity contracts in force at the time of his death on an annual premium basis, including, if such Participant shall die on an anniversary date, any such premiums payable on said date, and (b) the cash surrender values under those, if any, of such Participant's annuity contracts then in force on a paid-up basis, or

(2) The amount equal to the cash surrender values under all of such Participant's annuity contracts at the anniversary date next succeeding the date of such Participant's death.

Such death benefit shall be paid to said beneficiaries in such instalments and at such times as the Trustees shall determine.

B. The beneficiaries of each Participant who shall die on or after his normal retirement date and either while in the employ of the Corporation or after retirement from such employ on or after said date shall receive the commuted value of the amount, if any, by which the aggregate amount of 120 of the monthly instalments referred to in part D of Article VII hereof as payable to such Participant shall exceed the aggregate amount of such monthly instalments, if any, actually so paid. Such death benefit shall be paid to said beneficiaries in such instalments and at such times as the Trustees shall determine.

IX. ***Termination of Participation.*** A. Any Participant may, if the Board of Directors of the Corporation shall consent thereto, withdraw from participation under the Plan while still in the employ of the Corporation, and, in such event, upon the granting of such consent, his participation under the Plan shall forthwith terminate.

B. Nothing contained in the Plan or in the Trust Agreement shall require the Corporation to continue any Participant in its employ or require any Participant to continue in the employ of the Corporation. If the employment of any Participant by the Corporation shall terminate prior to his normal retirement date for any reason whatsoever other than death, then, except as otherwise provided in parts C, H and I of this Article IX, his participation under the Plan shall forthwith terminate.

C. If the employment of any Participant by the Corporation shall terminate prior to his normal retirement date and on or subsequent to the effective date of the pension plan of any pension affiliate and, concurrently with such termination, such Participant shall become an "employee" of such pension affiliate (said word "employee" having the meaning ascribed thereto by the pension plan of such pension affiliate), then:

(1) If such Participant's employment shall so terminate on an anniversary date, his participation under this Plan shall terminate on such anniversary date, or

(2) If such Participant's employment shall so terminate other than on an anniversary date, his participation under this Plan shall terminate on the anniversary date next succeeding the date of his said termination of employment.

D. In the event that, on any anniversary date, the compensation of any employee who shall have been a Participant immediately prior to such anniversary date shall be $3,000 or less, such Participant's participation under the Plan shall terminate on such anniversary date.

E. In the event that, at any time, any person who shall immediately prior thereto have been a Participant shall be rendering services to the Corporation of such a nature or on such terms that such person shall not at said time be an employee within the meaning of part B of Article III hereof, such Participant's participation under the Plan shall forthwith terminate.

F. In the event that any Participant's participation under the Plan shall terminate as provided in part A, part B, part D, part E or part H of this Article IX, then, except as otherwise provided in part B of Article X hereof:

(1) If such Participant's participation shall so terminate on an anniversary date, he (or his beneficiaries) shall receive the amount equal to the cash surrender values under such Participant's annuity contracts at said anniversary date, or

(2) If such Participant's participation shall so terminate prior to December 26, 1946 and other than on an anniversary date, he (or his beneficiaries) shall receive the amount equal to the cash surrender values under such Participant's annuity contracts at the anniversary date next succeeding the date of such termination of participation, or

(3) If such Participant's participation shall so terminate subsequent to December 26, 1946 and other than on an anniversary date, he (or his beneficiaries) shall receive the amount which shall be the total of (a) the amount equal to the cash surrender values under such Participant's annuity contracts at the anniversary date next preceding the date of such termination of participation and (b) the amount determined by multiplying the excess of the cash surrender values under such Participant's annuity contracts at the anniversary date next succeeding the date of such termination of participation over said cash surrender values at the anniversary date next preceding the date of

such termination of participation by the number of days elapsed between said next preceding anniversary date and the date of such termination of participation and by dividing the product so calculated by the number of days in the year current on the date of such termination of participation.

Except as otherwise provided in part B of Article X hereof, said amount shall be paid to such Participant (or his beneficiaries) in such instalments and at such times as the Trustees shall determine.

G. In the event that any Participant's participation under the Plan shall terminate as provided in part C or part I of this Article IX, neither such Participant nor his beneficiaries shall receive any amount hereunder and no payment shall be made by the Corporation pursuant to the provisions of Article SECOND of the Trust Agreement with respect to such Participant for the year commencing on the anniversary date on which such Participant's participation shall so terminate (but such Participant shall, upon such termination, become a participant under the pension plan of the pension affiliate of which he shall then be an "employee" and he and his beneficiaries shall be entitled to the respective benefits therein provided).

H. If any Participant shall be employed prior to his normal retirement date by any affiliated corporation other than any pension affiliate, or successively and continuously by two or more affiliated corporations other than any pension affiliate or affiliates, such Par-

ticipant's participation under the Plan shall not terminate by reason of such employment, but if he shall not again become an employee of the Corporation, or become an "employee" of any pension affiliate (said word "employee" having the meaning ascribed thereto by the pension plan of such pension affiliate), upon the termination of his employment by such affiliated corporation or corporations, his participation under the Plan shall be deemed to have terminated pursuant to the provisions of part B of this Article IX on the date on which he shall have been so employed by the first such affiliated corporation.

I. If any Participant shall be employed prior to his normal retirement date by any affiliated corporation other than any pension affiliate, or successively and continuously by two or more affiliated corporations other than any pension affiliate or affiliates, and if, upon the termination of his employment by such affiliated corporation or corporations, such Participant shall become an "employee" of any pension affiliate (said word "employee" having the meaning ascribed thereto by the pension plan of such pension affiliate), then, such Participant's participation under the Plan shall not terminate by reason of such employment by the first such affiliated corporation, but, subject to the provisions of part D of Article V hereof, shall be deemed to have terminated pursuant to the provisions of part C of this Article IX, (a) if he shall so become an "employee" of such pension affiliate on an anniversary date, on such anniversary date, or, (b) if he shall so become an "employee" of such pension affiliate other than on an anni-

versary date, on the anniversary date next succeeding the date of his becoming such an "employee".

X. *Restricted Participants.* A. For the purpose of this Article X and of Article XIII hereof:

(1) Each date prior to December 26, 1952 shall be a restrictive date.

(2) On any restrictive date, the unrestricted cost of any Participant's benefits shall be whichever shall be the greater of

(a) $20,000, or

(b) The amount determined by multiplying whichever shall be the lesser of

(i) $10,000, or

(ii) 20% of the average of such Participant's compensation for the full years included in the period of his last continuous participation under the Plan,

by the number of full years included in that portion of the period commencing on the effective date of the Plan and ending on said restrictive date with respect to which the full current costs of the Plan shall have been met.

(3) The compensation of any Participant for each full year included in the period of his last continuous participation under the Plan shall be the regular compensation actually paid to him by the Corporation with respect to such year, exclusive

of overtime compensation and bonus and additional compensation payments (including in such additional compensation payments, additional payments made by reason of such Participant performing services in connection with any program or programs and including commissions).

(4) On any restrictive date, a restricted Participant shall be a Participant (a) whose participation under the Plan shall have terminated, and (b) whose retirement benefit, determined in the manner provided in Article VII hereof, would have exceeded $1,500 per annum if he had continued to be an employee of the Corporation and a Participant until his normal retirement date and if his adjusted compensation on the December 26 next preceding the date of such termination of participation had continued to be his adjusted compensation until his normal retirement date, and (c) whose annuity contracts shall be such that the aggregate of all of the premiums payable thereunder prior to the date of such termination of participation shall be greater than the unrestricted cost of such Participant's benefits on said restrictive date.

(5) On any restrictive date, the unrestricted termination benefit of any restricted Participant shall be the amount which,

(a) if such Participant's participation under the Plan shall have terminated on an anniversary date, would have been equal to the cash surrender values under such Participant's annuity contracts at said anniversary date, or

(b) if such Participant's participation under the Plan shall have terminated other than on an anniversary date, would have been equal to the cash surrender values under such Participant's annuity contracts at the anniversary date next succeeding the date of such termination of participation,

and if, in either case, each of the premiums payable under each of such annuity contracts prior to the date of such termination of participation had been proportionately decreased so that the aggregate of all of such premiums, as so decreased, had been equal to the unrestricted cost of such Participant's benefits on said restrictive date.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of part F of Article IX hereof, (1) the Trustees shall not, on any restrictive date, pay to any restricted Participant pursuant to the provisions of said part F of Article IX hereof any amount which, together with all other amounts theretofore so paid to such restricted Participant, shall exceed whichever shall be the greater of

(a) the amount of the cash surrender values under such Participant's annuity contracts at December 26, 1946, or, if his participation under the Plan shall have terminated prior to December 26, 1945, at the anniversary date next succeeding the date of such termination of participation, or

(b) his unrestricted termination benefit on said restrictive date,

and (2) in the event that the Plan shall be terminated on any restrictive date subsequent to the termination of any restricted Participant's participation under the Plan, the Trustees shall not, subsequent to such termination of the Plan, so pay to such restricted Participant any amount which, together with all other amounts theretofore so paid to such restricted Participant, shall exceed whichever shall be the greater of

(i) the amount of the cash surrender values under such Participant's annuity contracts at December 26, 1946, or, if his participation under the Plan shall have terminated prior to December 26, 1945, at the anniversary date next succeeding the date of such termination of participation, or

(ii) his unrestricted termination benefit on the date of said termination of the Plan.

XI. ***Optional Benefits.*** Each Participant may, if the Trustees shall consent thereto, elect to receive and to have his beneficiaries receive, in lieu of any benefit or benefits herein provided for him and his beneficiaries, such other benefit or benefits as shall be available under such Participant's annuity contracts; provided, however, that no optional benefit shall be so elected under which payment shall be made to such Participant while he shall be in the employ of the Corporation and a Participant.

XII. ***Assignment of Annuity Contracts.*** The Trustees may make such provision with respect to any or all of any Participant's annuity contracts, either by assignment and delivery thereof or otherwise, that some

or all of the benefits provided for such Participant and his beneficiaries under the provisions of Articles VII, VIII, IX and XI hereof shall be paid to such Participant and his beneficiaries by the respective issuers of such annuity contracts, but no such provision made with respect to any Participant shall take effect while he is in the employ of the Corporation and a Participant; to the extent that any such provision shall be made with respect to any Participant and his beneficiaries, neither he nor they shall receive such benefits from the Trustees.

XIII. ***Termination; Amendment.*** A. The Corporation, by resolution of its Board of Directors, may, subject to the provisions of parts C, D, E and F of this Article XIII, at any time terminate the Plan and at any time and from time to time amend the Plan for any reason whatsoever, and, if at any time annuity contracts shall not be available or if at any time it shall appear that it will thereafter for any reason be impossible to acquire annuity contracts or to continue in force annuity contracts then held by the Trustees, the Corporation shall, subject to the provisions of said parts C, D, E and F, amend the Plan to provide such benefits as its Board of Directors shall determine.

B. If the Plan shall be terminated at any time, the trust created by the Trust Agreement shall forthwith terminate, and, upon such termination of said trust, the corpus thereof and the income therefrom then held by the Trustees shall be disposed of as follows:

(1) Said corpus and income shall first be applied to the satisfaction of all liabilities, both fixed

and contingent, with respect to the Participants and their respective beneficiaries, other than the liabilities created by the provisions of paragraph (3) of this part B. If said trust shall so terminate on any restrictive date, then, for the purposes of such application, said liabilities with respect to any Participant whose participation under the Plan shall not have terminated prior to said date, and who, if his participation under the Plan had terminated on said date and immediately prior to such termination of said trust, would have been a restricted Participant, shall be the amount equal to whichever shall be the greater of

(i) the amount of the cash surrender values under such Participant's annuity contracts at December 26, 1946, or, if his participation under the Plan shall have terminated prior to December 26, 1945, at the anniversary date next succeeding the date of such termination of participation, or

(ii) the amount which would have been his unrestricted termination benefit on the date of such termination of said trust if his participation under the Plan had so terminated.

(2) That portion, if any, of the balance of said corpus and income then remaining which shall be due to erroneous actuarial computations during the previous life of said trust shall be paid to the Corporation.

(3) The balance of said corpus and income then remaining shall be paid to those Participants whose

participation under the Plan shall not have terminated prior to the date of such termination of said trust, and whose normal retirement dates shall be subsequent to the date of such termination of said trust, pro rata to the annual retirement benefits which they would ultimately have received if said trust had not terminated and if they had continued to be employees of the Corporation and Participants until their respective normal retirement dates and if their respective adjusted compensations on the December 26 next preceding the date of such termination of said trust had continued to be their adjusted compensations until their respective normal retirement dates; provided, however, that if said trust shall so terminate on any restrictive date, no amount shall be paid pursuant to this paragraph (3) to any Participant whose participation under the Plan shall not have terminated prior to said date, and who, if his participation under the Plan had terminated on said date and immediately prior to such termination of said trust, would have been a restricted Participant.

C. No termination or amendment of the Plan shall alter in any manner the benefit payable to a Participant (and his beneficiaries) who shall have retired from the employ of the Corporation on or after his normal retirement date and prior to the date of such termination or amendment, or the benefit, if any, payable to the beneficiaries of any Participant who shall have died prior to said last mentioned date, or the benefit, if any, payable to any Participant (and his beneficiaries)

whose participation under the Plan shall have terminated prior to said date, and, except as otherwise provided in part D of this Article XIII, no such termination or amendment shall result in the ultimate payment to any Participant (and his beneficiaries) not hereinbefore in this part C referred to of benefits less than the benefits determined, in accordance with the provisions of such Participant's annuity contracts, as being available as a result of the application to the purchase thereof,

(1) if the Plan shall be terminated or amended on an anniversary date, of the cash surrender values under such Participant's annuity contracts at said anniversary date, or

(2) if the Plan shall be terminated or amended other than on an anniversary date, of the cash surrender values under such Participant's annuity contracts at the anniversary date next succeeding the date of such termination or amendment.

D. No such termination occurring or amendment made on any restrictive date shall result in the ultimate payment to any Participant (and his beneficiaries) whose participation under the Plan shall not have terminated prior to the date of such termination or amendment, and who, if his participation under the Plan had terminated on said date and immediately prior to such termination or amendment of the Plan, would have been a restricted Participant, of benefits less than the benefits determined, in accordance with the provisions of such Participant's annuity contracts, as being available as a result of the application to the purchase thereof of the amount equal to whichever shall be the greater of

(1) the amount of the cash surrender values under such Participant's annuity contracts at December 26, 1946, or, if his participation under the Plan shall have terminated prior to December 26, 1945, at the anniversary date next succeeding the date of such termination of participation, or

(2) the amount which would have been his unrestricted termination benefit on the date of such termination or amendment if his participation under the Plan had so terminated.

E. No amendment of the Plan shall increase the duties, responsibilities or obligations of any Trustee unless he shall consent thereto.

F. Notwithstanding any termination or amendment of the Plan, no part of the contributions theretofore made by the Corporation and no other part of the corpus of the trust created by and under the Trust Agreement and no part of the income from either such contributions or such other corpus shall at any time be used for, or diverted to, purposes other than for the exclusive benefit of the Participants and their respective beneficiaries, except that, if, incident to or as a result of such termination of the Plan, said trust shall be terminated, and if, at such termination of said trust, there shall be any corpus thereof or income therefrom remaining after the satisfaction of all liabilities, both fixed and contingent, with respect to the Participants and said beneficiaries, then, to the extent that such remaining corpus and income shall be due to erroneous actuarial computations during the previous life of said trust, the same may be paid to the Corporation.

THIS AGREEMENT made and entered into in the City and State of New York this 16th day of December, 1942* by and between COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC. (hereinafter referred to as the "Corporation"), a corporation organized and existing pursuant to the laws of the State of New York, party of the first part, and WILLIAM S. PALEY, PRESCOTT S. BUSH and RALPH F. COLIN, as Trustees (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Trustees"), parties of the second part,

WITNESSETH:

1. The Corporation has adopted a pension plan (hereinafter referred to as the "Plan") for the exclusive benefit of the employees of the Corporation eligible to participate thereunder and their respective beneficiaries. A copy of the Plan has been delivered to the Trustees.

2. The Trust hereby created is created as a part of and solely to aid in the proper execution of the Plan, and shall be availed of solely for such purpose.

3. The execution and delivery of this Agreement has been duly authorized by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing premises and of the mutual covenants hereinafter contained, the parties hereto agree as follows:

FIRST: The terms used herein which are also used in the Plan shall have the respective meanings ascribed thereto by the provisions of the Plan.

SECOND: To the extent that such payments shall be valid under the laws then in effect, the Corporation shall, not later than March 1, 1943, pay to the Trustees, with respect to the year commencing on December 26, 1942, and, subject to the provisions of

* Amended to December 26, 1946.

Article XIII of the Plan and of Article FOURTEENTH hereof, the Corporation shall, not later than March 1 in each succeeding year, pay to the Trustees, with respect to the year commencing on the anniversary date next preceding said March 1, the sum, if any, equal to the excess of the sum then to be applied to the payment of premiums (and any interest accrued thereon) pursuant to the provisions of part A of Article FOURTH hereof over the amount of the "credits" (as hereinafter defined).

THIRD: The Trustees shall hold each of the above mentioned payments made by the Corporation, and all other sums at any time received by the Trustees, and all annuity contracts and other property at any time acquired by them, in trust for the uses and purposes herein and in the Plan set forth.

FOURTH: A. As promptly as shall be practicable after the receipt of each payment from the Corporation referred to in Article SECOND hereof, the Trustees shall apply the same, and, in the case of each such application other than the first thereof, also the "credits" to the extent required therefor, to the payment of the initial premiums or any subsequent premiums (after the deduction therefrom or the application thereto of any dividends then available), together with any interest accrued thereon, upon, and thus acquire as of the December 26 concurrent with or next preceding the date of such application, or keep in force, as the case may be, an annuity contract or annuity contracts with respect to each Participant, under the terms of which, if such Participant owned the same and continued to pay the annual premiums becoming due and payable thereunder until his normal retirement date and retired from the employ of the Corporation on such date, such Participant would be entitled to receive, from and after such retirement, the monthly payments described in Article VII of the Plan, and, if such Participant died before receiving 120 of said monthly payments, his beneficiaries would be entitled to receive the commuted value of the balance thereof. Title to each such annuity contract, and all rights and privileges thereunder, including the right to receive all payments thereunder, shall be vested in the Trustees upon the issuance of each such annuity contract, and shall, except in the event and to the extent of action taken by the Trustees pursuant to the provisions of Article XII of the Plan or of part D of this Article FOURTH, at all times continue to be so vested.

B. As of each anniversary date, the Trustees shall make such changes, if any, in each Participant's annuity contracts, either by surrendering to the issuer or issuers thereof, in whole or in part, one or more or all of such annuity contracts theretofore held by the Trustees for all or a part of the then cash surrender value thereunder, or by continuing, in whole or in part, one or more or all of such annuity contracts theretofore held by the Trustees as a paid-up annuity contract or paid-up annuity contracts, or by acquiring an additional annuity contract or additional annuity contracts with respect to such Participant, or otherwise, in order that the amounts receivable under such Participant's annuity contracts, as so changed, from and after his normal retirement date, shall, if all premiums becoming due and payable thereunder until such date shall be paid, be equal to the aggregate of the monthly payments receivable by such Participant pursuant to the provisions of Article VII of the Plan, and, in any event, equal to 120 of such monthly payments.

C. If, after the termination of any Participant's participation under the Plan pursuant to the provisions of part A, part B, part D, part E or part H of Article IX of the Plan, the Trustees shall determine to pay to such Participant or his beneficiaries all or any portion of the amount receivable by such Participant or his beneficiaries pursuant to the provisions of part F of said Article IX, the Trustees shall surrender some or all of such Participant's annuity contracts to the issuer or issuers thereof and shall receive the then cash surrender values under said contracts so surrendered.

D. Upon the termination of any Participant's participation under the Plan pursuant to the provisions of part C or part I of Article IX of the Plan, the Trustees shall assign such Participant's annuity contracts to the Trustees under the pension plan of the pension affiliate of which such Participant shall then be an "employee".

E. Except to the extent that the same shall be included in the "credits", the Trustees shall apply all amounts at any time received by them under any Participant's annuity contracts to the benefits provided for such Participant and his beneficiaries by the provisions of Articles VII, VIII, IX and XI of the Plan.

F. The Trustees shall take such other actions with respect to the annuity contracts at any time held by them as they shall consider proper, necessary or desirable in order to effectuate the purposes of the Plan.

FIFTH: As used herein, the term "credits" shall mean (1) all sums received by the Trustees from the issuers of any annuity contracts not disposed of by the Trustees pursuant to the provisions of part E of Article FOURTH hereof and not reserved for such disposition, and (2) the balance of all income received by the Trustees with respect to investments made by them, remaining after the payment of all expenses incident to the receipt and collection of such income, and (3) all investments of the Trustees, and the net proceeds of the sale of any such investments, not reserved for disposition pursuant to the provisions of said part E of Article FOURTH hereof. The credits shall be held by the Trustees for the exclusive benefit of the Participants, including Participants who shall thereafter become such, and their respective beneficiaries.

SIXTH: A. All consents of the Board of Directors of the Corporation and all consents of the Trustees herein and in the Plan provided for may be granted or withheld in the sole and absolute discretion of said Board of Directors or of the Trustees, as the case may be, and, if granted, may be granted on such terms and conditions as said Board of Directors or the Trustees, as the case may be, in its or their sole and absolute discretion shall determine. All determinations hereunder and under the Plan made by the Board of Directors of the Corporation and all such determinations made by the Trustees shall likewise be made in the sole and absolute discretion of said Board of Directors or the Trustees, as the case may be. Neither said Board of Directors nor the Trustees, in granting or withholding such consents, or in making such determinations, shall discriminate in favor of employees who are officers, stockholders, persons whose principal duties consist in supervising the work of other persons employed by the Corporation, or highly compensated employees.

B. In the event that any disputed matter shall arise hereunder or under the Plan, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, matters relating to the eligibility of any person to

participate under the Plan, the participation of any person under the Plan, the amount of any benefit payable under the Plan and the interpretation of the provisions of the Plan and of this Agreement, the decision of the Trustees upon such matter shall be binding and conclusive upon all persons, including but not limited to the Corporation, all persons at any time in its employ, the Participants, their respective beneficiaries and the respective successors, assigns, executors, administrators, heirs, next-of-kin and distributees of all of the foregoing.

SEVENTH: A. The Trustees may retain auditors, accountants and legal and actuarial counsel selected by the Trustees. The Trustees may themselves act in any such capacity, and any such auditors, accountants, legal counsel and actuarial counsel may be persons acting in a similar capacity for the Corporation and may be employees of the Corporation. The opinion of any such auditor, accountant, legal counsel or actuarial counsel shall be full and complete authority and protection in respect of any action taken, suffered or omitted by the Trustees in good faith and in accordance with such opinion.

B. The Trustees may also engage such persons as the Trustees shall determine to perform on behalf of the Trustees the services required of the Trustees hereunder and under the Plan which shall not require the exercise of discretion. All of the Trustees at any time acting hereunder, may, by a written instrument, designate each or any of such Trustees, severally, or any two or more of them, jointly, and/or any one or more other persons, severally or jointly, to execute, on behalf of all of the Trustees, all documents and other instruments (including but not limited to applications for annuity contracts, supplements thereto, certificates, directions, authorizations, checks, drafts and endorsements) proper, necessary or desirable in order to effectuate the purposes of the Plan, and all of the Trustees at any time acting hereunder may, by a written instrument, revoke and/or change any such designation.

C. Each Trustee who shall not be a Participant shall be entitled to receive, as compensation for his services hereunder and under the Plan, such fees as may from time to time be agreed upon between the Corporation and such Trustee. The Corporation shall pay said compensation and shall also pay (or

reimburse the Trustees for) the reasonable expenses incurred by the Trustees in the administration of the Plan and the trust hereby created, including the fees and compensation of the persons referred to in parts A and B, respectively, of this Article SEVENTH.

EIGHTH: The Corporation and the Trustees shall respectively keep such records, and the Corporation and the Trustees shall each seasonably give notice to the other of such information, as shall be proper, necessary or desirable to effectuate the purposes of the Plan, including, without in any manner limiting the foregoing, records and information with respect to the ages and compensation of employees and payment of benefits to Participants and their beneficiaries and consents granted and determinations made hereunder and under the Plan. Neither the Corporation nor the Trustees shall be required to duplicate any records kept by the other. Each Participant shall cooperate with the Trustees to the fullest extent possible in order to enable the Trustees to administer the Plan in the manner therein and herein provided. To the extent that the Corporation and the Trustees shall prescribe forms for use by the Participants and their beneficiaries in communicating with the Corporation and the Trustees, the Corporation, its Board of Directors and the Trustees shall respectively be protected in disregarding any notice or communication for which a form shall so have been prescribed and which shall not be made in such form; the Corporation, its Board of Directors and the Trustees shall respectively also be protected in acting upon any notice or other communication from any Participant or from the beneficiaries of any Participant reasonably believed to be genuine and accurate.

NINTH: A. The sole interest of each Participant and his beneficiaries hereunder and under the Plan shall be to receive the benefit payments provided in the Plan as and when the same shall become due and payable in acordance with the terms hereof and of the Plan, and, except in the event and to the extent of action taken by the Trustees pursuant to the provisions of Article XII of the Plan, neither any Participant nor any of his beneficiaries shall have any right, title or interest in, to or under such Participant's annuity contracts, and, except to the extent that any such benefit payment shall then be due and payable, neither any

Participant nor any of his beneficiaries shall have any right, title or interest in or to any amounts received by the Trustees under such Participant's annuity contracts, or in or to any other moneys or property at any time held by the Trustees. The right of any Participant, both before and after retirement or termination of participation, and of any beneficiary of any Participant, to receive any payment becoming due under the provisions of the Plan shall not be subject to alienation or assignment, and if any Participant or beneficiary shall attempt to assign, transfer or dispose of any such right, or if any such right shall be subjected to attachment, execution, garnishment, sequestration or other seizure under any legal, equitable or other process, it shall ipso facto pass and be transferred to such one or more as may be appointed by the Trustees from among the spouse, descendants, parents, brothers and sisters of such Participant or beneficiary, and in such shares and proportions as the Trustees may appoint; provided, however, that, notwithstanding any appointment so made, the Trustees may at any time reappoint a Participant or a beneficiary, who, under the Plan, would, except for the foregoing provisions, be entitled to receive such payment, to receive any payments thereafter becoming due either in whole or in part, and any appointment made by the Trustees pursuant to the foregoing provisions may be revoked by the Trustees at any time and a further appointment may be made by them.

B. The Trustees shall not be answerable or accountable for any act, default, neglect, or misconduct of any person referred to in parts A and B of Article SEVENTH hereof if such person shall have been selected by the Trustees in good faith, or of any issuer of any annuity contracts at any time held by the Trustees or any depositary of any funds of the Trustees or any custodian of any property of the Trustees or any other person transacting business with the Trustees if such issuer, depositary, custodian or other person shall have been selected by the Trustees in good faith, nor shall any Trustee be otherwise answerable or accountable under any circumstances whatsoever, except for his own bad faith, nor shall any auditor, accountant or legal or actuarial counsel retained by the Trustees or any person engaged by the Trustees for the purposes set forth in part B of said Article SEVENTH be answerable or accountable under any circumstances whatsoever, except for his own bad faith.

C. The Corporation shall have no responsibility or liability whatsoever hereunder or under the Plan except, subject to the provisions of Article SECOND hereof, to make the payment to the Trustees first referred to in said Article SECOND, and no Director of the Corporation who is not a Trustee shall have any responsibility or liability whatsoever hereunder or under the Plan, and no Director of the Corporation who is a Trustee shall have any responsibility or liability whatsoever hereunder or under the Plan other than by reason of being a Trustee.

D. Neither any issuer of any annuity contracts at any time held by the Trustees nor any depositary of any funds of the Trustees nor any custodian of any property of the Trustees nor any other person transacting business with the Trustees shall be deemed to be a party to this Agreement for any purpose, or have any responsibility for the validity hereof. No such issuer, depositary, custodian or other person shall be required to look into the terms of this Agreement or to question any action of the Trustees hereunder, or have any responsibility to see that any action of the Trustees is authorized by the terms hereof. Each such issuer, depositary, custodian and other person shall be fully discharged from all liability for any amount paid or property delivered to the Trustees or paid or delivered in accordance with the direction of the Trustees or of any duly authorized representative or representatives of the Trustees, or for any change under or action taken upon such direction, and no such issuer, depositary, custodian or other person shall be obliged to see to the distribution, application or other disposition of any amounts so paid or any property so delivered. The certificate of the Trustees signed by any one of them or by any duly authorized representative or representatives of the Trustees may be received by any such issuer, depositary, custodian or other person as conclusive evidence of any matter mentioned in this Agreement, and each of them shall be fully protected in taking, suffering or omitting any action on the faith thereof, and shall incur no liability or responsibility for so doing.

TENTH: In the administration of the trust hereby created, the Trustees shall have power and authority in their sole and absolute discretion:

A. Except to the extent that any other immediate disposition thereof is provided under the provisions hereof or

of the Plan, to hold and to continue to hold, for such periods as the Trustees shall determine, the credits and all other sums at any time held by them, or any part of either thereof, and to deposit the credits and all such other sums, or any part of either thereof, and to keep the same on deposit for such periods as the Trustees shall determine, in bank accounts of any nature whatsoever, notwithstanding that such deposits shall not yield any income.

B. Except to the extent that any other immediate disposition thereof is provided under the provisions hereof or of the Plan, to invest and reinvest the credits and all other sums at any time held by them, or any part of either thereof, in such bonds, stocks, securities, choses in action and other personal property as, at the time of such investment or reinvestment, shall be authorized under the laws of the State of New York for investment by fiduciaries.

C. Except to the extent that any other immediate disposition thereof is provided under the provisions hereof or of the Plan, to hold and to continue to hold for such periods as the Trustees shall determine, and to sell at such prices and upon such terms as the Trustees shall determine, all or any investments or reinvestments at any time made by them.

D. To enter into contracts in such form as the Trustees shall determine with one or more banking firms or corporations having principal offices in the City of New York, providing for the custody by such firms or corporations of the annuity contracts and any other property at any time held by the Trustees, and to lease one or more safe deposit boxes and to make any other provisions for the safekeeping of said annuity contracts and other property.

E. To enter into contracts in such form as the Trustees shall determine with one or more persons, firms, associations or corporations providing for the rendering to the Trustees of advice and counsel relating to and in connection with investments.

F. To cause any bonds, stocks and other securities at any time held by the Trustees to be registered in the name or names of one or more nominees of any banking firm or

corporation having its principal office in the City of New York, without the addition of words indicating that the same are held in a fiduciary capacity.

ELEVENTH: A. There shall at all times be at least three Trustees acting hereunder, a majority of whom shall not be Participants.

B. Any Trustee may at any time resign by giving to the Corporation and to the remaining Trustees, if any, then acting hereunder written notice of such resignation; any such resignation shall become effective immediately upon the delivery of said notice to the Corporation.

C. The Corporation may at any time remove one or more or all of the Trustees then acting hereunder by giving written notice to all of such Trustees of such removal.

D. The Corporation may at any time and from time to time, and, if at any time there shall be less than three Trustees acting hereunder, the Corporation shall, designate one or more individuals and/or any banking corporation having its principal office in the City of New York to act as additional or successor Trustees by giving to the Trustees then acting hereunder, if any, and to each such designee written notice of such designation. Any such designation shall be subject to the limitation provided in part A of this Article ELEVENTH.

E. No Trustee at any time acting hereunder who is a Participant shall have any voice in any decision of the Trustees made with respect to such Trustee or his benefits under the Plan.

F. In the event of any disagreement among the Trustees at any time acting hereunder with respect to any matter whatsoever in connection with or incident to the execution or the administration of the Plan or of the trust hereby created, the decision of a majority of said Trustees authorized to act upon such matter shall be controlling and shall be binding and conclusive upon the other Trustees, upon the Corporation and upon the Participants and their respective beneficiaries.

TWELFTH: No Trustee at any time acting hereunder shall be required to give any bond or other security for the faithful performance of his or its duties as such Trustee.

THIRTEENTH: Subject to the provisions of part E of Article ELEVENTH hereof, each additional and each successor Trustee at any time acting hereunder shall have all of the rights and powers (including discretionary rights and powers) and all of the privileges and immunities hereby and by the Plan conferred upon the original Trustees, and all of the duties and obligations so imposed upon the original Trustees.

FOURTEENTH: A. The Corporation, by resolution of its Board of Directors, may, subject to the provisions of part B of this Article FOURTEENTH, at any time terminate and at any time and from time to time amend this Agreement and the terms and provisions of the trust hereby created by a written instrument executed by the Corporation and delivered to the Trustees then acting hereunder; provided, however, that no such amendment shall increase the duties, responsibilities or obligations of any such Trustee unless he shall consent thereto.

B. Notwithstanding any provisions hereof or of the Plan, including, without in any manner limiting the generality of the foregoing, the provisions of part A of this Article FOURTEENTH and of Article XIII of the Plan, it shall be impossible, whether by operation or natural termination of the trust hereby created, or pursuant to the powers of termination and amendment contained in said part A of this Article FOURTEENTH and said Article XIII of the Plan, respectively, or by the happening of a contingency, or by collateral arrangement, or by any other means, for any part of the corpus of or the income from the trust hereby created to be used for, or diverted to, purposes other than for the exclusive benefit of the Participants and their respective beneficiaries, except that, if at any time said trust shall be terminated in whole, and if there shall be any corpus thereof or income therefrom remaining after the satisfaction of all liabilities, both fixed and contingent, with respect to the Participants and said beneficiaries, then, to the extent that such remaining corpus and income shall be due to erroneous actuarial computations during the previous life of said trust, the same may be paid to the Corporation.

C. If at any time the trust hereby created shall be terminated pursuant to the provisions of part A of this Article FOURTEENTH, then, upon such termination, the corpus of and the income from said trust then held by the Trustees shall be disposed of in the manner provided in part B of Article XIII of the Plan.

FIFTEENTH: In the event that the Corporation shall at any time, pursuant to the provisions of Article XIII thereof, amend the Plan, it shall forthwith deliver to the Trustees a copy of such amendment. In the event that the Corporation shall at any time so terminate the Plan, it shall forthwith give to the Trustees notice of such termination.

SIXTEENTH: This Agreement may be referred to as the "Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Pension Trust Agreement dated December 16, 1942", and the trust hereby created may be referred to as the "Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Pension Trust created December 16, 1942", and the Trustees may be referred to as the "Trustees under the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Pension Plan".

SEVENTEENTH: This Agreement and the trust hereby created and the terms and provisions hereof and of the Plan shall be construed and regulated by the laws of the State of New York.

EIGHTEENTH: The Trustees accept the trust hereby created and agree to execute the same in accordance with the provisions hereof and of the Plan.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Corporation has caused this Agreement to be executed by one of its Vice Presidents thereunto duly authorized and its corporate seal to be hereto affixed and attested by its Secretary, and the Trustees have hereto subscribed their respective names and affixed their respective seals, all the day and year first above written.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
[CORPORATE SEAL] By FRANK K. WHITE
Vice President

Attest:
JOSEPH H. REAM
Secretary

WILLIAM S. PALEY (L. S.)
William S. Paley

PRESCOTT S. BUSH (L. S.)
Prescott S. Bush

RALPH F. COLIN (L. S.)
Ralph F. Colin

STATE OF NEW YORK }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK } SS.:

On the 16th day of December, 1942, before me came FRANK K. WHITE, to me known, who, being by me duly sworn, did depose and say: that he resides at 8 Oxford Road, in the City of Larchmont, N. Y.; that he is one of the Vice Presidents of COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC., the corporation described in and which executed the foregoing instrument; that he knows the seal of said corporation; that the seal affixed to said instrument is such corporate seal; that it was so affixed by order of the Board of Directors of said corporation; and that he signed his name thereto by like order.

F. LOUISE WUELPER
Notary Public
(NOTARIAL STAMP AND SEAL)

STATE OF NEW YORK }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK } SS.:

On the 16th day of December, 1942, before me came WILLIAM S. PALEY, to me known and known to me to be one of the individuals described in, and who executed, the foregoing instrument, and he acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

F. LOUISE WUELPER
Notary Public
(NOTARIAL STAMP AND SEAL)

STATE OF NEW YORK }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK } SS.:

On the 16th day of December, 1942, before me came PRESCOTT S. BUSH, to me known and known to me to be one of the individuals described in, and who executed, the foregoing instrument, and he acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

F. LOUISE WUELPER
Notary Public
(NOTARIAL STAMP AND SEAL)

STATE OF NEW YORK }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK } SS.:

On the 16th day of December, 1942, before me came RALPH F COLIN, to me known and known to me to be one of the individual described in, and who executed, the foregoing instrument, and h acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

F. LOUISE WUELPER
Notary Public
(NOTARIAL STAMP AND SEAL)

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TOWERS, PERRIN, FORSTER & CROSBY, INC.

PHILADELPHIA

Consultants

CBS. News

CBS
REFERENCE
DEPARTMENT

CBS
REFERENCE
DEPARTMENT

FROM THE COLUMBIA BROADCAST

MAJOR EVENTS

PRECEDING AND FOLLOWING
THE RESIGNATION IN SEPTEMBER 1943
OF CBS NEWS POLICY

Prepared by CBS Reference Department

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

From Radio Daily, September 13, 1943, reporting an address by Paul White on September 10 before the Associated Press Managing Editors' Association war-time conference in Chicago: "White provoked considerable comment with the announcement that CBS was going to stop commentators from 'expressing editorial opinions on the air' on controversial issues. The real meaning of freedom of the press, so far as radio was concerned, White said, was to have all sides of a controversy aired. The commentator who injects his own opinion into his broadcast did not measure up to this requirement, he asserted. 'We have got rid of the last one,' said White, but did not indicate to whom he referred."

White Stresses Right to 'Edit' In Commenting on Ethics Code

CBS News Chief Tells Kaltenborn Nets and Stations Have Duty to Censor to Insure Fairness

BROADCASTING

June 21, 1943

ADOPTION OF a Code of Ethics by the Assn. of Radio News Analysts, and a statement by Paul W. White, CBS director of news broadcasts, last week served to outline the attitude and policy of the analysts and network on censorship of news commentaries.

The code, adopted unanimously by the ARNA, endorsed the NAB standards regarding allotted commercial announcements in news programs and opposition to censorship of broadcast material except for reasons of national security in an emergency. Members of the code committee include H. V. Kaltenborn, NBC, chairman; John W. Vandercook, BLUE; and Waverly Root, WINS, New York. Text of the code follows:

ARNA Code

The association expects and requires of the radio news analyst painstaking accuracy in his public statements, recognizing the difficulties attendant upon the dissemination of news during war time.

The association expects and requires of the radio news analyst the exercise of sound judgment and good taste, and the avoidance of sensationalism in both the substance of his broadcast material and the manner of its presentation.

The association believes that the inclusion in any radio news analysis of commercial, or "institutional" advertising material in the guise of news or personal opinion is undesirable from every point of view.

The association believes the reading of commercial announcements by radio news analysts is against the best interests of broadcasting. It requires its own members to refrain from this practice. The association deplores the interruption of a news analysis by commercial announcements.

The association endorses the standards of the NAB restricting the time allotted to commercial announcements in connection with news broadcasts.

The association opposes all censorship of broadcast material, except insofar as duly required by governmental authorities in the interest of public safety during a national emergency.

White for Editing

In a letter to Mr. Kaltenborn, dated June 15, Mr. White referred especially to the last paragraph of the Code, stating that some had taken it to mean that ARNA members object to editing of their scripts by network news desks. Acknowledging that Mr. Kaltenborn had informed him this was not the case, and that the paragraph was intended to apply only to politically imposed censorship, Mr. White reiterated his view that "editorial supervision of news analysts is inherent in the radio medium."

Pointing to the physical limitations of the radio spectrum, Mr. White expressed the view that there is a "distinct difference between the amount of personal opinion permissible to radio news analysts on the one hand and to newspaper editorial writers and columnists on the other." Except for the profit motive, there is utterly no limit, he said, to the number of newspapers which may be published. On the other hand the number of available frequencies is limited and, "if they are to continue to serve audiences as vast as in the past, the number of nationwide networks is also necessarily circumscribed." For this reason, Mr. White said, the news analyst "should not be engaged, nor should he be so privileged, as to parade his personal opinions in the guise of analysis," since there is no guarantee, or under some circumstances, even the possibility that opposition opinion will get a hearing.

Fair discussion of controversial public issues has been provided by the policy of giving time to the spokesmen of opposing views, but the radio news analyst occupies a quite different position from such protagonists, Mr. White declared.

"Analyst Doe may have had months and years in which to build an audience in an established period. He is an invited guest in thousands and perhaps millions of homes. Senator Roe cannot possibly, in his own defense, reach the same audience that has heard Analyst Doe's charges, and if the case were carried to an absurdity, and Doe were permitted to condemn not only Senator Roe, but Senators Black, White, Green, Smith and Brown—and they were all given an opportunity to reply—then there would be no time left for any other kind of program."

Threat to Freedom

While admitting that there is no such thing as complete objectivity, Mr. White said that the "very existence of a free radio is undermined if news analysts who have regular and frequent broadcast schedules are permitted to use their chair before the microphone as a pulpit or a soap box. The medium of radio itself is too powerful for that." he added.

CBS policy on news analyses was revealed by Mr. White in a memorandum which he said had been given to commentators for their guidance. The memo reads as follows:

What news analysts are entitled to do and should do is to elucidate and illuminate the news out of common knowledge or special knowledge possessed by them or made available to them by this organization through its news sources. They should point out the facts of both sides, show contradictions with the known record and so on. They should bear in mind that in a democracy it is important that people should not only know but should understand, and the analyst's function is to help the listener to understand, to weigh and to judge but not do the judging for him.

Writing Mr. Kaltenborn that "it is arguable we may both have said the same thing," Mr. White continued that "Where we may both be apart, however, is over the question whether the network has the right and indeed the duty to censor or edit material prepared by the analyst."

"Just as I believe that no news reporter should go on the air until his script has gone over the copy desk to be checked for errors of fact, grammar and news judgment, so do I feel that no news analyst should broadcast without editorial supervision of his script.

"Our policies of fairness of the air go a long way to insure, in its broadest meaning, freedom of the air. . . . And since the responsibility for fairness of the air does rest upon radio station and network management, I feel it is incumbent upon that management to install and operate the machinery which will make such fairness a reality."

Hits Web "News" Policy

RADIO DAILY

September 16, 1943

NAB Round-Table News Conference Hears Kaltenborn Attack CBS' Stand On Handling Analysts

(Continued from Page 1)

discuss standards of newscasting and personnel, also the future of radio news. NAB news committee was on hand and from the NAB were Neville Miller, president; Willard Egolf, assistant to Miller, Walter Dennis, chief of the NAB News Bureau and Dorothy Lewis. Network news heads included William Brooks of NBC; G. W. Johnstone of the Blue; George Combs of WHN and of course Paul White of CBS.

Statement Came As Surprise

News commentators included in addition to Kaltenborn, Cecil Brown, Quincy Howe, Bob Trout, and others, mostly members of the ARNA.

Kaltenborn sitting opposite White started off his speech with reference to his start in the newspaper field and how he carried his belief in free speech to the airways and with the "tolerable cooperation of courageous broadcasters" had maintained it ever since. He then mentioned Paul White, and Edward Klauber, former executive vice-president of CBS and their efforts to hold down the personal editorial opinion he was wont to express. Apparently the direct reference to himself was very much unexpected by White much less others and White, after Kaltenborn concluded, arose to say that he had not come prepared with a script. Egolf of the NAB spoke a few words and subsequently Neville Miller tactfully changed the subject.

When the ARNA was formed some months ago, and adopted a six-point Code of Ethics, one of them, the sixth opposed all forms of "censorship" other than that required by government authority. Paul White a short time later, gave CBS' stand on the policy of commentators. Since then, on Sept. 7, 1943 White reiterated this stand regarding CBS news policies to CBS news analysts.

Kaltenborn's speech at the meeting follows, in full with the exception of the opening references to his tyro days and the closing remarks

". . . No news analyst has ever developed a large and loyal following without expressing his personal opinion. No news analyst ever will. No news analyst worth his salt could be or would be completely neutral or objective. He shows his editorial bias by every act of selection or rejection from the vast mass of news material placed before him. He often expresses his opinion by the mere matter of shading or emphasis. He selects from a speech, or interview, or public statement the particular sentences or paragraphs that appeal to him. Every exercise of his editorial judgement constitutes an expression

Luncheon meeting in New York yesterday at the Waldorf between the NAB News Committee and members of the Association of Radio News Analysts sprang a surprise when H. V. Kaltenborn, founder and vice-president of the ARNA directly attacked Paul White, CBS director of news broadcasts and his network's policy of maintaining that a commentator should not intrude his personal editorial opinions nor go overboard on the personal pronoun.

The meeting was a round-robin to

"The radio news analyst cannot and should not function night after night as preacher or soap box orator. He cannot constantly make himself the medium for passionate expression of personal or minority opinions. By and large his statements should not offend the majority of his listeners. But it is altogether too easy for timid broadcasters to go too far in catering to the sensibilities or special interests of a squeamish or powerful minority. It is also easy to go too far in assuming that what is spoken over the air must be suitable for all ages, all mentalities, all tastes and all opinions.

Notes 6-Point Code

"Our American broadcasters deserve high praise for their rapidly developing courage and independence. They are entitled to congratulations for the increasing development of programs, which only appeal to specific groups. This willingness to forget and forego radio's so-called mass audience is responsible for the high cultural and educational value of so many radio programs.

"As most of you know, the Association of Radio News Analysts recently adopted a six point Code of Ethics. Concerning the first five points there was no dispute. They conformed to what is generally accepted as good broadcasting practice. They endorse some of the fine standards already set up by the National Association of Broadcasters.

"The sixth point, that relating to censorship, was challenged by my good friend Paul White, News Director of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Let me read this paragraph and briefly discuss its implications.

"The Association opposes all censorship of broadcast material, except insofar as duly required by governmental authorities in the interest of public safety during a national emergency.

"The members of our Association believe that competent news analysts, who adhere to the standards set forth in our Code of Ethics, do not need to have every piece of their copy censored by the copy desk of the News Department.

"Paul White believes that such censorship is essential. He considers that it is necessary in the interest of accuracy, improvement of material, and to make it conform to esablished CBS news policies.

"One of those policies is to prevent any news analyst from discussing controversial topics. May I suggest here on the basis of my broadcasting experience that any topic seems to become controversial whenever any listener objects to what you say about it. To prevent a news analyst from discussing topics that are or could become controversial is to transform him into a news reporter.

"In my own case it would be impossible for anyone to censor my copy because some part of what I say is extemporized. I have always extemporized my comments on last-minute news bulletins. On one occasion while working under Paul White, I extemporized one hundred and two broadcasts over a period of 20 days. And I'm just wondering what would have happened to me in the Munich Crisis if Paul White's 1943 rules had been in effect at that time. Yet in publishing the text of the CBS Munich Crisis broadcasts in book form CBS pointed with pride and said: 'We hope this book will interest you as a permanent record of what radio is doing today to keep a democratic

1501 Broadway, New York (18), N. Y. Phone Wisconsin 7-6336, 7-6337, 7-6338. Chicago, Ill.—Bill Irwin, 4802 Dorchester Ave., Phone Oakland 4545. Hollywood, Calif.—Ralph Wilk, 6425 Hollywood Blvd. Phone Granite 6607.
Entered as second class matter April 5, 1937, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

FINANCIAL

Chicago stations to be held Tuesday Sept. 21 at the M and M Club in the Merchandise Mart.

KDKA Buys War Bonds At Huge Noon-Day Rally

(Continued from Page 1)

"N Hits Web

RADIO DAILY

September 16, 1943

Kaltenborn Scores CBS In Handling News Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

discuss standards of newscasting and personnel, also the future of radio news. NAB news committee was on hand and from the NAB were Neville Miller, president; Willard Egolf, assistant to Miller, Walter Dennis, chief of the NAB News Bureau and Dorothy Lewis. Network news heads included William Brooks of NBC; G. W. Johnstone of the Blue; George Combs of WHN and of course Paul White of CBS.

Statement Came As Surprise

News commentators included in addition to Kaltenborn, Cecil Brown, Quincy Howe, Bob Trout, and others, mostly members of the ARNA.

Kaltenborn sitting opposite White started off his speech with reference to his start in the newspaper field and how he carried his belief in free speech to the airways and with the "tolerable cooperation of courageous broadcasters" had maintained it ever since. He then mentioned Paul White, and Edward Klauber, former executive vice-president of CBS and their efforts to hold down the personal editorial opinion he was wont to express. Apparently the direct reference to himself was very much unexpected by White much less others and White, after Kaltenborn concluded, arose to say that he had not come prepared with a script. Egolf of the NAB spoke a few words and subsequently Neville Miller tactfully changed the subject.

When the ARNA was formed some months ago, and adopted a six-point Code of Ethics, one of them, the sixth opposed all forms of "censorship" other than that required by government authority. Paul White a short time later, gave CBS' stand on the policy of commentators. Since then, on Sept. 7, 1943 White reiterated this stand regarding CBS news policies to CBS news analysts.

Kaltenborn's speech at the meeting follows, in full with the exception of the opening references to his tyro days and the closing remarks

". . . No news analyst has ever developed a large and loyal following without expressing his personal opinion. No news analyst ever will. No news analyst worth his salt could be or would be completely neutral or objective. He shows his editorial bias by every act of selection or rejection from the vast mass of news material placed before him. He often expresses his opinion by the mere matter of shading or emphasis. He selects from a speech, or interview, or public statement the particular sentences or paragraphs that appeal to him. Every exercise of his editorial judgement constitutes an expression of opinion. If he is worth listening to he will excite some controversy even if the subject he discusses is not usually considered controversial.

"The one dominant rule that has guided me through half a century of work as reporter, editor and commentator has been the advice Polonius gave to Laertes, 'This above all—to thine own self be true—And it must follow as the night the day—Thou canst not then be false to any man.'

"The argument that commentators should have no opinions because only a limited number can be put on the air is false. Newspaper space is also limited. Only a certain number of columnists can get their material printed. Today we have almost as many commentators with a national following as we have columnists with a national following. I have enough faith in the technical growth and expansion of radio to believe that there will be time on the air for every commentator who deserves and who can hold a large national following.

"The radio news analyst cannot and should not function night after night as preacher or soap box orator. He cannot constantly make himself the medium for passionate expression of personal or minority opinions. By and large his statements should not offend the majority of his listeners. But it is altogether too easy for timid broadcasters to go too far in catering to the sensibilities or special interests of a squeamish or powerful minority. It is also easy to go too far in assuming that what is spoken over the air must be suitable for all ages, all mentalities, all tastes and all opinions.

Notes 6-Point Code

"Our American broadcasters deserve high praise for their rapidly developing courage and independence. They are entitled to congratulations for the increasing development of programs, which only appeal to specific groups. This willingness to forget and forego radio's so-called mass audience is responsible for the high cultural and educational value of so many radio programs.

"As most of you know, the Association of Radio News Analysts recently adopted a six point Code of Ethics. Concerning the first five points there was no dispute. They conformed to what is generally accepted as good broadcasting practice. They endorse some of the fine standards already set up by the National Association of Broadcasters.

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people accurately and fully informed on matters of vital concern to them.'

"But now, if we are to believe the CBS News Director, all the people who would dare to express a personal opinion on a crisis or anything else are gone from Columbia never to return. In referring to commentators who have an honest opinion and who do not hesitate to express it on the air Paul White told the Associated Press Managing Editors Association in Chicago the other day, 'We have just gotten rid of the last one.'

"I don't know who he was, but unless all the members of the National Association of Broadcasters have lost their good sense he will soon find a radio job elsewhere. And anyhow, the excellent foreign staff which Columbia maintains overseas still seems able to escape the deadening influence of the copy desk blue pencil on the expression of opinions.

"Here is a suggestion which I make to you broadcasters in the most friendly spirit. Don't hamstring the great cause of free speech on the air by adopting a rigid code of rules to govern radio commentators.

"Hire the best men you can get for the money you can pay. Tell them frankly what you expect; what you are trying to do on your station or your network. And then give them their leads. If they get out of line, correct them. If they continually violate what you deem to be an essential policy, fire them. But don't pretend that you are going to be able to keep a commentator worth his salt from expressing his personal opinion. Every competent news analyst has opinions, and they are bound to come out in the way he selects his material and puts it on the air. You will only reduce his value to your organization and to your radio audience by censoring everything he does."

Paul White's restatement, regarded as an answer to Kaltenborn's talk and the stand of the ARNA follows:

"This is a restatement of Columbia's policies in regard to news analysis, an explanation of their reasons for being, and a declaration of our intention to enforce them rigidly to the end that the American listening public will be best served.

"Please do not expect anything new in this memorandum. No innovations are involved. It is sent you at this time merely because there have been occasional instances recently in which there seemed to be a lack of clear understanding of our policies both on the part of news analysts and of our editors. I trust this will clear up any confusion which may have existed, especially among newer members of our staff. If not, then I shall be all too happy to discuss these matters with you personally at greater length and supply you with fresh copies of previous material dealing with our policies.

"First off, let it be emphasized that Columbia has no editorial views except in regard to radio itself. By extension, those men selected by us to interpret or analyze the news must also refrain from expression of editorial opinion or our non-editorial position becomes an empty shell.

"Each of you has been chosen by us because of your background and knowledge, insight, clarity of thought and special ability to make yourself understood by vast audiences. We feel we have faced and met a considerable responsibility in your selection. We now feel that you must meet and face much the same responsibility in writing your analyses. For we have said to ourselves, 'We will not choose men who will tell the public what they themselves think and what the public should think.' And we ask that you say to yourselves, 'We are not privileged to crusade, to harangue the people or to attempt to sway public opinion.'

"In our view, then, the function of the news analyst is to marshal the facts on any specific subject and out of his common or special knowledge, to present these facts so as to inform his listeners rather than persuade them. The analyst should attempt to clear up any contradictions within the known record, should fairly present both sides of controversial questions and, in short, should give the best available information upon which listeners can make up their own minds. Ideally, in the case of controversial issues, the audience should be left with no impression as to which side the analyst himself actually favors.

States Competent Analysts Need No Censors

"The news analyst, so restricted in the expression of his personal beliefs, may argue that he is being denied freedom of speech, that if he were employed by a newspaper or a magazine, he would have much greater latitude in speaking his mind. This argument brings us to the reasons for the policies I have just enunciated and the best way to deal with those reasons is to declare at once that there is a very considerable difference between the radio station or network and a newspaper or magazine.

"The essential contrast is supplied by the available opportunities for publication and for broadcasting. Nothing except lack of funds or unwillingness to risk them prevents anyone anywhere from starting a newspaper, a magazine, or a publishing house. Within the laws of libel, obscenity and sedition, the publisher is then able to say editorially anything he wishes to say, or to hire men to say it for him. But in the case of broadcasting, there are only a certain number of frequencies available for broadcasting stations and by the same token, only a limited number of networks can be created and maintained on a national basis. It is this limitation which makes for the basic difference between broadcasting and the press, from which stems our non-editorial policy. Without such a policy it is easy to see that a powerful and one sided position on serious issues could be created for a small group of broadcasters locally, regionally or nationally.

Asks Not Abuse Privilege

"The threat of such unbalanced power, is inimical to a democratic and free radio and to democracy itself.

"As for those radio news analysts who cry out that the limitations which our policies impose on them threaten freedom of speech, I think the opposite is true. For we have set aside regular broadcasting periods in which controversial issues of the day can be and are discussed first by one side, then the other. We have declined repeatedly to sell time for the discussion of these issues, so that the greater amount of time (and with it the effective control of public opinion) would not be at the disposal of the side prepared to spend the most money.

"Actually freedom of speech on the radio would be menaced if a small group of men, some thirty or forty news analysts who have nationwide audiences and have regular broadcasting periods in which to build loyal listeners, take advantage of their 'preferred position' and become pulpiteers. To permit these men to preach their own views would be to create for CBS news a super-editorial page, instead of no editorial page at all. Then freedom of the air, within the genuine spirit of democracy, would be merely a hollow phrase. There is no sense to the idea of erecting a barricade that will protect public opinion from one-sided assault and then drilling holes in that defense whereby men in our own employ are permitted just such assault.

"Our policies are meaningless unless strictly enforced and every news editor is held accountable for their enforcement. We are quite aware that other networks and individual stations may not as yet have similar policies. We hope that in the interest of furthering a free and democratic radio, all of them will come to agree with us. But whether or not they do, we want CBS World News to continue to set the highest possible standards of news objectivity and to retain its leadership in public confidence."

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Fifteen years ago CBS introduced a standard of practice for which has since governed the development and expansion news services of America's number-one network. Its philos forth in the following instructions by Paul W. White, Dire broadcasts, to all members of the CBS news staff. These equally to sustaining and sponsored news broadcasts.

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"Our policies are meaningless unless strictly enforced and every news editor is held accountable for their enforcement. We want CBS World News to continue to set the highest possible standards of news objectivity and to retain its leadership in public confidence."

CBS recognizes that 100 per cent achievement of these news ideals is not possible. The great importance of these policies, we feel, lies in their resolute direction, not in minor human deviation.

POSTSCRIPT: The CBS attitude towards the *integrity* of news is shared not only by the CBS news staff but by CBS news sponsors. CBS assumes full responsibility for all the news broadcast on the network—the sponsor assumes responsibility only for his advertising message. This is perhaps one of the reasons why *Time* magazine termed CBS news "the most efficient and adult news service in radio."

a Broadcasting System

YORK KEY STATION: WABC...880 ON YOUR DIAL

THREE SAMPLES OF THE SOME TWENTY-FIVE WINCHELL COLUMNS
WHICH MENTIONED THIS CONTROVERSY

Walter Winchell
In New York

The Homicide of the Week: The Columbia Broadcasting System announced that henceforth none of its commentators would be permitted to express a personal opinion...It will be interesting to see the radio surveys—to learn if Americans are listening only to commentators on the other networks, which up to this time agree with Voltaire...The CBS outfit apparently has been frightened by certain legislators, who fear the radio reporters—who fear none of them...Kaltenborn's blast at CBS' Paul White, who announced the ban, made sense...Kaltenborn pointed out that no matter which side you took—some listeners would find fault, anyhow...Will Rogers summed it all up long ago when he said: "I have no patience with anyone too lazy to turn a dial!"

We wonder what CBS' Mr. White has heard that makes him think he has the right to decide what Americans cannot hear... Aren't we all lucky that Patrick Henry's message didn't have to be reported by the Columbia Broadcasting System?

DAILY MIRROR
Sept. 19, 1943

Portrait of a Man with a Hammer

Stop me if you've heard this, but wasn't there once a simile about "as free as the air you breathe"?...Well, judging from the latest ruling of the Columbia Broadcasting System, the air ain't as free as it used to be. It's subject to the whims of CBS and its highest mucky-mucks...Paul White of that network has decided that hereafter the outfit's commentators can't express personal opinions...Skipping for the minute the possible muzzling of free speech, and free press, the point comes up—who owns the air? The idea seems to prevail that certain wave lengths are assigned to certain franchise holders, and can be taken away from them if they operate contrary to the public welfare...Since freedom of expression is guaranteed in the Bill of Rights, it doesn't strike this wonderer that CBS is making the best use of its franchise when it orders a ban like that. It becomes all the more dangerous in time of war when—as any amount of evidence has shown—the propaganda agents of the enemy are busy in our midst...An enterprising reporter for CBS can thus be stopped from attacking the poison of the paid agents of Japan and Germany and Italy, who are still being trailed by the FBI...For example: If that rule had been operating earlier, no CBS commentator could have challenged the mouthings of Pelley, or Viereck or Goebbels himself. That would be personal opinion...Mustn't, mustn't.

Aside from being a dangerous rule, it's a silly one...Any reporter worth a damn can outwit such a nonsensical rule in an hour. But that way lies vicious and irresponsible reporting...Columbia should know, better than anybody, how to side-step the muzzle. Bill Shirer did it in Berlin with inflections. Elmer Davis could make a monkey of the German High Command's lies just by the way he read them...But another method that isn't so pretty is known as "angling the news"—slanting it so that it only becomes controversial when somebody demands the right to retort...Frixample: On a recent broadcast Fulton Lewis, Jr., read a letter Lou Maxon wrote when he quit the OPA—a long, violent attack on Administration methods which—in Maxon's *OPINION*—were wrong. Lewis did not state the Administration's case. He offered no opinion on Maxon's blast. He just read it...But—if a Swing, or a Brown, or a Trout had facts that contradicted Maxon's charges they could not, under the new CBS rule, offer them...You see, by angling his items a reporter can do as good a job of wrecking as Goebbels' controlled Nazi press. Any retort becomes editorial...How do you like that, Americans?

It's probably a coincidence—sure!—that the rule comes up at a time when a mob of influential office-holders are at odds with the Administration...In a way, you can't blame the Columbia Broadcasting System for wanting to keep its neck pulled in. Just the same, you'd like it better if it didn't scoot from danger...A whole lot of men are dying in the cause of freedom. They were told—over the Columbia network among other places—that freedom was worth dying for. Presumably that included freedom of speech and freedom of press...Since the soldiers spent their lives in those causes, they might reasonably expect CBS to take a chance on its franchise in the same causes...Radio has committed many sins... It has fostered adenoidal tenors and popularized trashy songs, and it has out-awfuled even the movies in drama—but its record on news has been swell...Now if it reduces news reporting to the level of some executives—then it'll be time for the air to be purified.

DAILY MIRROR
Sept. 21, 1943

Walter Winchell
In New York

Attention, Mr. and Mrs. United States!

Deadly Parallel: In the page advertisement alibiing the Columbia Broadcasting System's ban on opinions, CBS exec Paul White says in part: "Each of you (CBS news reporters and analysts) has been chosen by us because of your background and knowledge... We feel we have faced and met a considerable responsibility in your selection. We now feel that you must meet and face much the same responsibility in writing your analyses. For we have said to ourselves: 'We will not choose men who will tell the public what they themselves think and what the public should think.' And we ask that you say to yourselves: 'We are not privileged to crusade, to harangue the people or attempt to sway public opinion'"... That is part of Mr. White's anemic explanation in September, 1943 ...His memorandum to his news men in December, 1941, however, was somewhat different.

DAILY MIRROR
Sept. 24, 1943

"American democracy," memo'd Mr. White eloquently, "has functioned always in a spirit of free speech which has involved free AND OPEN CRITICISM. This function must be preserved lest any serious mistake go undetected and uncorrected and lest the people lose confidence in their leaders because they feel they are being told TOO LITTLE...Any mechanism of SUPPRESSION for other than immediate military motives almost certainly will eventually fail and then great damage will have been done and ground lost when it will be slow and difficult to retain...Informing the radio audience means, without hysteria and with all due and proper restraint, keeping vividly, colorfully, and honestly ALL THAT IS GOING ON IN THE WORLD, including both the things that touch the MINDS and all the things that touch the hearts of men."

"Dear Mr. Winchell," writes dear Mr. White. "During the past few days you have commented critically on CBS news broadcasting policies. There are at least three points, not thus far mentioned in your column, which we think your readers should have in order to understand the real issue involved. In view of your own interest in freedom of expression and journalistic fairness, we urge that you publish this letter explaining why we feel that freedom of expression on the air is protected, not 'muzzled,' by CBS policies of non-editorial news reporting and news analysis. You have not mentioned the fact that, while keeping opinion out of news broadcasting as such, we invite the freest expression of opinion elsewhere in our broadcasting schedule.

"In other words, our air is wide open to the most partisan speakers on every major issue in the news. Proponents and opponents of Lend-Lease, post-war collaboration, price control, tax policies, etc., have championed their respective sides of public arguments in a constant battle of public opinion over the CBS network. But it is presented as opinion and not as news. This is most important because it eliminates the camouflaged propaganda that opinionated reporters could insinuate into a field we think should remain simon-pure, honestly objective, and utterly non-editorial."

Mr. White's next two points are similar. He concludes: "...thus a small group of news commentators, commanding preferred positions and established audiences on nation-wide networks, could, if they 'opinionated' their news broadcasting, exert a dangerous and dominating power over public opinion. Such power, in the hands of a few, would destroy all fairness on the air, and in a democratic world, there is no freedom without fairness."

Some of us wonder how CBS would feel about freedom of expression if the newspapers had refused to take their page ads, on the grounds that CBS had personal opinions on a controversial subject...CBS, it seems, doesn't approve of censorship. It merely wants each commentator to stand before a parole board...Does Mr. White deny the following fact?...That very recently at the Union League Club a gathering of wealthy business men and Republican National Committee members invited some Columbia B'casting radio voices...These anti-Administration people made no bones about matters...They spoke frankly and bluntly..."We spend a lot of money with CBS," one said in effect, "money that is used to pay the salaries of commentators, who voice opinions with which we disagree. Now, we do not say your commentators should agree with us, but we think CBS should hire reporters and analysts who give our side a break, too"...Then, to one famous radio voice, an outspoken Republican business man said: "Do you believe in free enterprise? What are your politics?"...The famous commentator barked back: "My politics are none of your damned business!"

Then, by strange coincidence, came the CBS announcements of "opinionated reporters"...And CBS soon after hired a commentator never heard in the East before, who works for a coast newspaper

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Then, by strange coincidence, came the CBS announcements of "opinionated reporters"...And CBS soon after hired a commentator never heard in the East before, who works for a coast newspaper well known for its anti-Administration attitude. He was hired, it is said, "to neutralize CBS"...Now everyone has a right to free speech, and that right includes being anti-Administration...And I am using my right of free speech now to tell you that, in my opinion, CBS and Mr. White are the two biggest threats to free speech in this country since George III...When Mr. White is worried about "a small group of opinionated commentators, exerting a dangerous power over public opinion," he doesn't add: "a small group such as directors of a radio corporation."

It took Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes about 50 years to anchor free speech in American Constitutional Law—and Paul White about 15 minutes to destroy it...This isn't a controversy—it's an outrage ...Mr. White has his facts and his history wrong...He's trying to debate a question which was settled at Valley Forge over 150 years ago...The hidden history of this country is filled with the most remarkable offers to people who think they can trade off the lowly newspaperman's self-respect. But no one has ever succeeded in tying down the average newspaperman to the bread he eats—or managed to throw Bunker Hill into the bargain. You know there are some pressure groups in this country who would collect the white crosses in Tunisia for firewood.

If Elmer Davis said the same things that Mr. White said—the reactionaries would be yelling "Dictatorship!"...Well, if we have to have dictatorship, it ought to belong to the government and not a private corporation...Americans want their news and opinions straight—not Paul White-washed.

CBS NEWS FROM 485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

REFERENCE LIBRARY

MR. Wm. C. ACKERMAN

September 23, 1943

In a broadcast over the Columbia Network on August 25th, Cecil Brown, under the guise of news analysis, expressed personal opinions which Paul W. White, Director of News Broadcasts, pointed out to him were not only dangerous to public morale in the war effort but could not be justified as factual reporting.

This criticism was contained in a memorandum from Mr. White to Mr. Brown on August 27th. It quotes certain of the passages which were inimical to the public interest and reiterates the CBS news policies which Mr. Brown had in this instance clearly violated.

CBS would not ordinarily release an inter-office communication but does so in this instance only because Mr. Brown himself has seen fit to make the incident public.

The memorandum follows:

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To: Mr. Brown

From: Paul White

August 27, 1943

I have looked over your "analysis" of 11:10 on Wednesday night and have found it to be, in my opinion, nothing but an editorial.

(More)

When you make the statement "any reasonably accurate observer of the American scene at this moment knows that a good deal of the enthusiasm for this war is evaporating into thin air," in my judgment you are indulging in defeatist talk that would be of immense pleasure to Dr. Goebbels and his boys. That statement is made at a time when all production records are being broken, when the largest sum of money ever to be sought by our government is going to be invested in government bonds by the people themselves, and at a time, according to every single eyewitness account we have had from the battlefronts, when American military morale was never higher.

The entire "analysis" was a statement of what Cecil Brown thinks, of what Cecil Brown would have done had he been President Roosevelt, disregarding the very obvious truth that the people did not elect Cecil Brown but did elect President Roosevelt.

Another statement seriously open to question is "the need for sacrifice in America is becoming less acceptable to the people." I submit that despite a very brief trip around the country, it would be impossible for anyone to gather sufficient information about the temper and spirit of the American public to give him sufficient authority to make such a statement. It illustrates to me what I previously suspected, that you undertook the tour of the country with preconceived notions and merely looked for the things which would support your theories.

At any rate, you are completely familiar with our policies in regard to news analysis. These policies are in no sense capricious. They have been formulated for the protection of the public and to me it is vital that they be enforced if we are to achieve any genuine freedom of the air. I expect you to conform to these policies. If you find that it is impossible for you to do so, then, of course, I will be glad to consider affording you relief from your contract with us.

(Signed) PWW

On September second, Mr. Brown asked for a release from his contract with CBS, effective not later than September 24th. CBS accepted Mr. Brown's resignation "with regret."

White-

R A D I O

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IO DAILY

ember 24, 1943

Radio Analysts In Three-Hour Session Hear White's Talk And Discussion; Kaltenborn Makes Answer

Battle of the analysts and CBS policy regarding them and "opinionated news" burst out in a three-hour session yesterday at the Hotel Algonquin which included luncheon and a free-for-all discussion of the controversy. Meeting was called by the Association of Radio News Analysts so that Paul White, CBS director of news broadcasts could fully answer

the recent talk by H. V. Kaltenborn before the Radio News Committee of the NAB.

Although the discussion was supposed to be "off the record" in so far as the ARNA was concerned, press associations carried all or part of White's main speech which appears to be a sort of even-Stephen, because at the time of Kaltenborn's NAB talk White said he did not expect a prepared address. As a result the ARNA set yesterday's talk for rebuttal by White. All networks were represented, either by officials or their representatives.

Kaltenborn vs. White

Two leading paragraphs in White's talk were answered by Kaltenborn late yesterday afternoon. Thus one quotation of White's read: "Another opponent of our announced policies is H. V. Kaltenborn. With quotative assistance from Polonius, King Lear, and the Book of Revelations, Mr. Kaltenborn recently made a speech in which he pleaded against what he, perhaps intuitively, called 'hamstringing' but in which he said: 'The radio news analyst cannot and should not function night after night as a preacher or soap box orator. He cannot constantly make himself the medium for passionate expression of personal opinions.' The key to Mr. Kaltenborn's argument thus seems to concern only the frequency with which the news analyst becomes pulpiteer. In other words he agrees with me in the main, but if a radio analyst wants to get passionate about something occasionally, then we should throw our policies out the studio window and dust off the soap-box."

Frequency Treated

To this Kaltenborn replies: "In the first place frequency is certainly a factor considering the war and the many great events that take place, it is important that the analyst express opinions which he feels deeply. If some analyst expresses the same viewpoint night after night—I'm not defending this type of pulpiteer. I do defend the opinions of a trained, seasoned news analyst and his work when it must be treated as news."

White's talk closed with reference to the CBS policies as they may be set up in quotes. This told the analysts that they would handle the news as they saw fit but still not be a self-designated Messiah. To permit the analysts to harangue and persuade in the direction of their own beliefs would be to tilt the scales on every public question the favor of the analyst, etc.

Cites "Fallacy"

To this Kaltenborn answers to the effect that: The fundamental fallacy of White's argument is that he assumes that all the analysts are in full agreement on as many questions, but that this isn't so. That out of a multitude of opinions, we get truth. That if White edits everything that goes out over CBS by its analysts, we get White's viewpoints and that this might prove more dangerous than that of the opinions of the other analysts.

In his parting shot, Kaltenborn says the trouble with Paul White is that he professes to enforce rules but does not do so in every case. As for example, Murrow, Shirer and Major Eliot express their opinions every time they go on the air and if he (White) were to adhere to his rules, he would fire the rest of them as he did Cecil Brown. Kaltenborn said in conclusion that White reserves for himself the right to say when an opinion is being expressed and he and CBS should most certainly permit their analysts full leeway. If White were to censor what the three above mentioned commentators were to say he would most probably lose their services, but they continue to say what they believe.

White's Talk

Paul White's talk before the ARNA yesterday, follows in full:

"Columbia's long-established policies of letting the radio listener make up his own mind, rather than allowing news broadcasters to make it up for him, have lately been a subject of controversy and it might be useful at this time to examine and explain them.

"The basic reason for these policies, of course, is our decision not to have editorial views of our own except in regard to radio itself. This is how we arrived at that decision: The number of available broadcasting frequencies is physically limited. Anyone who has the money and is prepared to risk it may start a newspaper or a magazine or a publishing house. But very few persons may start new radio stations unless and until there is a vast increase in the number of frequencies. And, in the existing situation, there can be only a limited number of nation-wide networks.

"We feel that radio has become a number one force in the creation of public opinion. That is why Columbia regularly sets aside time for discussion of controversial issues, first to one side, then the other. On one such issue alone, the Lend-Lease program, we scheduled 47 broadcasts in which every conceivable controversial viewpoint was expressed. That is why we have forums, why we have elaborate news schedules in which are reported all sides of major controversies so that the people may be as well informed as possible and then draw their own conclusions. In view of the limitation on frequencies and the number of possible networks reaching coast-to-coast audiences a considerable responsibility to serve the public interest rests upon individual station and network managements. To me it would be a very tragic distortion of radio's function if these managements should attempt to control democratic public opinion either on a local, regional, or national basis. It is for the same reason that we have repeatedly refused to sell time for the presentation of one-sided viewpoints. Were we to do this, we would be selling—and selling out—the great power of broadcasting to the particular groups able to, or willing to, spend the most money.

Calls Policies "Fundamental"

"These policies are so fundamental in the protection of the concept of freedom of speech, that there is little quarrel with them. Where some argument seems to start, however, is in applying our policies to the men who report and analyze the news. But to us this extension appears logical, even mandatory. If Columbia itself does not express opinions on controversial issues, then CBS would be violating its own ideas if it created a super-editorial page in which a limited number of news analysts were permitted to harangue, to preach, to tell the public what to think and what to do about it. We would be appointing a few men, giving them a 'preferred position,' and letting them have a programs, that news analysts would have mentioned them in their proper perspective to the background of the news, that Patrick Henry would have been invited to expound his views and that he might have participated in a radio forum. Whether the orator himself should have been selected as a news analyst, however, is another thing. Let it not be forgotten that he was his state's leader in opposition to ratification of the American Constitution and that his views presented with the advantages which accrue to radio analysts having regular periods week after week might well have been put so persuasively as to change for the worse the course of our national history.

"Quotative Assistance"

"Another opponent of our announced policies is H. V. Kaltenborn. With quotative assistance from Polonius, King Lear, and the Book of Revelations, Mr. Kaltenborn recently made a speech in which he pleaded against what he, perhaps intuitively, called 'hamstringing' but in which he said: 'The radio news analyst cannot and should not function night after night as preacher or soap box orator. He cannot constantly make himself the medium for passionate expression of personal or minority opinion.' The key to Mr. Kaltenborn's argument thus seems to concern only the frequency with which the news analyst becomes a pulpiteer. In other words, he agrees with us in the main, but if a radio analyst wants to get passionate about something occasionally, then we should throw our policies out the studio window and dust off the soap-box.

"On the other hand, Mr. Kaltenborn has raised one quite serious point. Here is the way he puts it:

" 'No news analyst worth his salt could or would be completely neutral or objective. He shows his editorial bias by every act of selection or rejection from the vast mass of news material placed before him. He often expresses his opinion by the mere matter of shading and emphasis. He selects from a speech, or interview, or public statement the particular sentences or paragraphs that appeal to him. Every exercise of his editorial judgment constitutes an expression of opinion.'

"All Journalism Human"

"Here is involved, it seems to me, merely a matter of definition of words such as 'opinion' and 'editorial.' Certainly all journalism is human. 'Editorial bias,' in the sense that all men do not see and read and think alike, certainly does not start with the news analyst or the news rewrite desk. It starts with the police beat reporter or the correspondent in the field or anywhere else a man or woman sees something, hears something, and then reports it. Complete journalistic objectivity is probably only an ideal, but the fact that it is difficult if not impossible to attain, does not seem to me to impair the ideal itself, nor excuse the broadcaster from a constant and vigilant effort to attain it.

"To sum up, every item of genuine news interest, irrespective of whom or what it affects, will be presented fearlessly and fairly over CBS. Our schedules are wide open to the most partisan speakers on every major controversial issue in the news, where the battle of opinion can be waged as such (and where it is announced as such). This is most important to us because it eliminates the camouflaged propaganda that opinionated reporters could otherwise insinuate into a field which we think should remain simon-pure, honestly objective, and utterly non-editorial.

"The policies which are under discussion are those in which we say in effect: 'You, Mr. News Analyst, have been given a preferred position in a limited medium to aid the listener in understanding the news. You are to bring the news into focus from your own special or common knowledge and from your rich background in the study of current affairs. You will illuminate the news and enrich an understanding of it but you will not be a self-designated Messiah. To give you the opportunity to harangue and persuade in the direction of your own beliefs would be to tilt the scales on every public question in your favor. This would not make for a free radio, but for a one-sided and dangerously autocratic one. You and the small group of other news analysts could, if they "opinionated" their broadcasting, exert a dominating power over public opinion. Such power in the hands of a few would destroy all fairness on the air—and in a democratic world there is no freedom without fairness'."

White-Kaltenborn

RADIO DAILY

September 24, 1943

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"Now, for a moment, let's look at some contrary points of view. Walter Winchell believes CBS is wrong and asks 'Aren't we all lucky that Patrick Henry's message didn't have to be reported by the Columbia Broadcasting System?'

"By Patrick Henry's message, Mr. Winchell probably means either of the two speeches including the much-quoted 'If this be treason make the most of it,' or 'I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!' Tearing off 168 years from the calendar and imagining that CBS was then in existence, I am certain that the Virginia legislator's words would have been carried in our news programs, that news analysts would have mentioned them in their proper perspective to the background of the news, that Patrick Henry would have been invited to expound his views and that he might have participated in a radio forum. Whether the orator himself should have been selected as a news analyst, however, is another thing. Let it not be forgotten that he was his state's leader in opposition to ratification of the American Constitution and that his views presented with the advantages which accrue to radio analysts having regular periods week after week might well have been put so persuasively as to change for the worse the course of our national history.

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FINANCIAL

(Thursday, September 23)

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

	High	Low	Close	Net Chg.
Am. Tel. & Tel.	156	155⅞	156	....
CBS A	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
CBS B	23	22½	23	....
Crosley Corp.	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Gen. Electric	38⅝	38	38⅛	— ⅛
Philco	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅛
RCA Common	10¾	10⅜	10½	— ¼
RCA First Pfd.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅛
Stewart-Warner	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
Westinghouse	96½	95¾	96	— ½
Zenith Radio	34½	34½	34½	— ⅜

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Fly's Views On Free Air

RADIO DAILY

OCTOBER 8, 1943

Chairman Of FCC Dissects Moot Issues As They Concern The Broadcasters In Talk To Radio Exec. Club

Addressing members of the Radio Executives Club in New York, James L. Fly, chairman of the FCC yesterday delivered one of his most forthright speeches to date in which he thoroughly explored problems of the broadcasters and what he considered their shortcomings in regard to policy on various matters now being argued pro and con. His theme was Freedom of Speech and the Freedom to Listen variation which he brought out in his recent utterances in Boston, and developed them from the angle of the broadcaster's duty.

JAMES L. FLY

Highlights in Fly's talk touched upon the refusal of the industry to accept commercials wherein the sponsor seeks memberships over the air; controversial issues as now handled (via NAB Code) by the broadcasters and finally the question of opinionated news broadcasts by commentators. Actually Fly did not mention CBS nor did he mention survey in his address.

Fly also gave considerable time to the shifting of unsponsored forum type of programs, which he deemed unwise.

Kesten Invited to Talk

Since the reference by Fly to "censorship" of analysts was plainly aimed at CBS, or at least that was the consensus of the listeners, Paul Kesten, executive vice-president of CBS who sat next to the FCC Chairman as he spoke, was invited by REC President Grabhorn to speak in rebuttal at a later date. This Kesten accepted and in the language of Grabhorn, was given a hitch-hiker spot on Fly's speech. Kesten sought to avoid giving an answer stating that he realized it was not the time nor did he have prepared facts to present to the best advantage. However he did cite an example of what two commentators could do with the same assignment, one being straight objective reporting and the other opinionated. This clever piece was written by Paul White, as an example of what the network is seeking to avoid, when it means "opinionated news." Kesten was of course in accord on "free speech" but he said, "not for only a few."

Complete text of Chairman Fly's address will be found in adjacent columns.

Grabhorn New REC Proxy

Murray Grabhorn, newly elected president of the Radio Executives Club, presided at yesterday's meeting which was the first of the organization's fifth season. Meetings which are now to be held every second Thursday in the Hotel Shelton, will have the benefit of a greatly increased membership, Grabhorn pointed out. He also outlined the progress and policies of the club as well as introduced some of the out-of-town visitors. These included Mr. and Mrs. Arch Shawd of WTOL; Mort Watters and Dick Westergard of Scripps-Howard radio and John Laucks of WSTB. Grabhorn also paid tribute to the new officers and their work over the summer, preparing for the new season.

On the dais yesterday were: Ira Hirschmann of Metropolitan Television Corp. and advertising and promotion manager of Bloomingdale's department store; Ted Streibert of WOR and Mutual; Mark Woods, president of the Blue Network; Lucy Monroe; Chairman J. L. Fly of the FCC; Murray Grabhorn, Paul Kesten, A. L. Ashby, vice-president and counsel for NBC; Alfred J. McCosker of WOR and Mutual; Edward G. Noble, owner of WMCA and prospective buyer of the Blue Network and James Sauter, of the NEIC.

Lucy Monroe Sings

Preliminary to opening of the luncheon session Miss Monroe and the guests sang the "Star Spangled Banner." New service flag was unfurled and while the exact number of REC members now in the service has not been fully checked, Warren Jennings, of the New York office of WLW who is the new secretary of the REC read over the list of names of those known to be in the armed forces. Flag was presented by RADIO DAILY to the club.

Meeting was by far the best attended in the history of the REC with every branch of the broadcasting industry represented.

Fly's Views

RADIO DAILY

OCTOBER 8, 1943

the NAB Code, but in each case it was obvious as to what he meant.

Fly was of the opinion that true freedom of speech in the hands of the broadcasters would mean that they would find a way to circumvent all of the arguments found against either the opinionated commentators or analysts, the sellers of memberships and other controversial issues per se as defined in the broadcasters code of ethics and fair play. In each case he enlarged upon the issues and believed arrangements should be made so that few if any groups with an issue would be kept off the air.

In nearly every instance, the trend of the speech, while it concerned the radio audience at large, really simmered down to trade angles worthy in his opinion, of being ironed out for the benefit of radio and the people as a whole. He quoted both newspaper columnists and commentators as examples of what he was trying to convey in his address.

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Grabhorn New REC Proxy

Murray Grabhorn, newly elected president of the Radio Executives Club, presided at yesterday's meeting which was the first of the organization's fifth season. Meetings which are now to be held every second Thursday in the Hotel Shelton, will have the benefit of a greatly increased membership, Grabhorn pointed out. He also outlined the progress and policies of the club as well as introduced some of the out-of-town visitors. These included Mr. and Mrs. Arch Shawd of WTOL; Mort Watters and Dick Westergard of Scripps-Howard radio and John Laucks of WSTB. Grabhorn also paid tribute to the new officers and their work over the summer, preparing for the new season.

On the dais yesterday were: Ira Hirschmann of Metropolitan Television Corp. and advertising and promotion manager of Bloomingdale's department store; Ted Streibert of WOR and Mutual; Mark Woods, president of the Blue Network; Lucy Monroe; Chairman J. L. Fly of the FCC; Murray Grabhorn, Paul Kesten, A. L. Ashby, vice-president and counsel for NBC; Alfred J. McCosker of WOR and Mutual; Edward G. Noble, owner of WMCA and prospective buyer of the Blue Network and James Sauter, of the NEIC.

Lucy Monroe Sings

Preliminary to opening of the luncheon session Miss Monroe and the guests sang the "Star Spangled Banner." New service flag was unfurled and while the exact number of REC members now in the service has not been fully checked, Warren Jennings, of the New York office of WLW who is the new secretary of the REC read over the list of names of those known to be in the armed forces. Flag was presented by RADIO DAILY to the club.

Meeting was by far the best attended in the history of the REC with every branch of the broadcasting industry represented.

Quentin Reynolds Signs

Behind "The Rising Sun", and Milton Caniff, creator of "Terry and the Pirates," James D. Shouse, vice-president of Crosley Corp., will be host on the broadcast.

1501 Broadway, New York (18), N. Y. Phone WIsconsin 7-6336, 7-6337; 7-6338. Chicago, Ill.—Bill Irvin, 4802 Dorchester Ave., Phone Oakland 4545. Hollywood, Calif.—Ralph Wilk, 6425 Hollywood Blvd. Phone Granite 6607.

Entered as second class matter April 5, 1937, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

TEXT OF ADDRESS BY CHAIRMAN FLY BEFORE RADIO EXECUTIVES CLUB ON OCTOBER 8, 1943

"Two weeks ago in Boston, and again Tuesday night over the Columbia Broadcasting System, I outlined what seems to me one of the important goals to be achieved in the post-war settlements—freedom to listen. As you know, the Axis-dominated portions of the world have no such freedom today. Nazi radio receivers are limited in range and frequency so that only the outpourings of domestic propaganda transmitters are audible. Broadcast signals from outside the Axis sphere of influence are on occasion jammed. And listening to such broadcasts is made a criminal offense, punishable in some instances even by the death penalty.

"Such conditions, it seems to me, are intolerable anywhere on the face of the earth if we are to build a sound and peaceful post-war world. For freedom to listen is in some respects as important as the other freedoms for which we fight, and must be similarly guaranteed. In the modern world, freedom of speech is not enough if it is not complemented by freedom to listen—which can be defined broadly as access for the general public to what is said by means of the mass medium for the dissemination of ideas and opinion—the radio.

Freedom to Listen

"Here in the United States, we today have freedom to listen in an almost absolute degree. Our radio receivers have free-turning dials and band-switches, and there is no law which hinders listeners from tuning in the program of their choice—or from turning off the radio altogether.

"The listeners, however, are shackled by a few outmoded conventions which in reality the industry should never have inflicted on its audiences. Radio is the greatest medium thus far created for the dissemination of information. Those entrusted with the facilities of radio cannot impair the freedom to listen by restrictions imposed at the transmitter end.

"One such restriction is the ban imposed by some stations and networks on the sale of time to groups and organizations and the discrimination against such groups or organizations imposed by others. Thus cooperatives, small business men's associations, labor organizations, and all sorts of other groups find it either difficult or impossible to buy time on the air.

"This restriction on free speech arises from the fact that radio has been tremendously successful in promoting the sale of merchandise and services. Because of this success, some elements in the industry argue that time should be sold exclusively to vendors of merchandise and services.

"To my way of thinking, that sort of talk is altogether too narrow and confining for a free people, proud in its freedom and prepared to fight to the death to maintain its liberty. Of course, the sale of merchandise is an essential ingredient in our way of life, and one to be defended. But to say that America means nothing more than that, to forget our glorious heritage of ideas as well as worldly goods, is to betray a considerable portion of all that has made our nation great. By all means let American radio continue to be the greatest medium for the advertising of goods and services that the mind of man has yet devised. But to restrict broadcasting to this single function—or to any other single function—is to betray the very foundations of a free radio.

FLY-ing Start

First luncheon meeting of the Radio Executives Club off to a FLY-ing start with a turnaway crowd present at the Hotel Shelton. While table reservations for 230 were set to hear Chairman Lawrence Fly's address fully another 100 lunched elsewhere and returned to the club luncheon for the Fly speech.

"This is a democracy. Radio can function truly as an effective mechanism of free speech only if it serves the people as a whole. In our entire social and economic structure there are many important segments of people. In one such segment are the big industrial concerns with commodities for sale. But by what logic can we conclude that only this one segment can adequately reflect the viewpoint of all the other important facets of our society? Can broadcasting, while restrained to carry the voice of the one group and only the one group lay claim to being an effective instrument of democracy? Programs should not be banned because they are intended to convey messages. Nor should they be banned because of the identity of certain groups that request the necessary time for projecting their programs on the airwaves. There is no danger in allowing all responsible groups in a democracy to be heard.

Radio Restricts Free Speech

"A second restriction on free speech over the radio is the new but widespread ban against permitting the solicitation of memberships over the air. Listeners can be urged by radio to enjoy romance through sparkling teeth or to correct faulty elimination, but they cannot be urged to join a cooperative, a labor union, a business men's association, Kiwanis, the Knights of Columbus, or even the Society of Conservative Philosophers. There is a sheer arbitrary nature about the ban against soliciting memberships over the air. Time can be bought for the sale of shoes and soap and sealing wax, cigarettes, beer, institutional goodwill, and cathartics. But time can't be bought or received gratis for the solicitation of memberships—except, of course, by mutual insurance companies. The very nature of the exception emphasizes the censorious quality of the rule.

"Not long ago I asked a witness before the Commission substantially this question:

> Here in Washington, D. C., we suffer from taxation without representation. Would you sell time to the District of Columbia Association against Taxation without Representation for the purpose of getting members for that organization?

The answer was, "No."

"I next asked:

> Suppose the year were 1776. Would you then have sold time to the Massachusetts Bay Colony Association against Taxation without Representation for the solicitation of memberships?

"I got no answer.

What Forefathers Might Say

"I sometimes wonder what Samuel Adams and Tom Paine would have said, what scorching phrases their pens would have devised, to describe a restraint on free speech which would have prevented them from soliciting members for their libertarian organizations before the American Revolution. I wonder what Margaret Fuller and Susan B. Anthony would have said to a ban preventing them from using radio to advocate their cause or even procure members for their women's suffrage leagues.

"Yet this is the very ban which the Samuel Adamses, the Tom Paines, the Margaret Fullers and the Susan B. Anthonys of our own generation must suffer on the radio.

"A democracy is not only a group of merchants with products to sell. This democracy is rich above all others in the variety of its groups. We need never be bored by a lack of diversity in points of view. Since the sum total of these points of view is democracy, radio, a force in this democracy, should reflect an adequate cross-section.

"This is a democracy—in every crisis which has faced us as a nation, we have relied again and again on free debate for decisions upon which our salvation has depended. Perhaps the prime barrier to free speech on the air is the ban imposed by many stations and networks on the sale of time for the discussion of controversial issues. (And what is a 'controversial issue' if not merely a current issue?) No matter how worthy the cause, no matter how important the issue, and no matter how eager a wide listening public may be to hear such discussion, a rule followed by many stations and networks prevents the purchase of time. This ban as well as the restriction against the sale of time to certain groups or persons is so wholly out of keeping with American traditions of free speech which we have maintained for more than a century and a half, that arguments in its favor must be examined with the greatest care.

Radio Defines Service

"One argument urged in favor of banning the sale of time for discussing controversial issues is that the radio is not merely a vehicle for free speech, it is also a means of amusement and entertainment, an advertising medium, a musical instrument, and many things besides. If time is sold for controversial discussions, it is asked, how can radio continue to fulfill these other functions?

"The answer, of course, is that selling time for the discussion of controversial issues does not mean selling all the time on the air for such discussion, or selling time for more discussion than the public wants to hear. If there is one principle more firmly established than any other in American radio, it is the principle of a well-balanced program structure. If radio were overloaded with any particular kind of program—opera, dance bands, soap operas, or symphony music—it would quickly lose its universal popularity. Station managements are perfectly familiar with this fact, and adhere to the principle of a well-balanced program structure with a fair degree of success. And this principle would continue unimpaired even if a reasonable amount of time were sold for the discussion of controversial issues.

"A second argument frequently raised against such sale of time is that the best financed groups would buy the most time, and hence that radio would become an instrument serving only one side of each issue—the side with the most money. In the early days I joined in the expression of such apprehension of the devastating effect of sheer economic power. However, economic power has well nigh taken over under the present system and we are left with no

alternative but to insist that management perform its duty to the public. I know we can, and indeed we must, rely upon the basic principle of fair and well-rounded discussion which I am sure radio is attempting to accomplish. Selling time for the discussion of controversial issues does not mean making of radio a common carrier, willing to sell every prospective purchaser as much time as he will buy. The station licensees, in whose hands control of programming properly and necessarily belongs, must inevitably exercise discretion, in order to ensure that radio shall become the tool of no special group or interest. Indeed, there is no denying that radio management today does not sell time for the selling of products to all who request it. Likewise the same management, whose judgment comes at high prices, ought to be able to exercise it in this field. The Federal Communications Commission summed up this aspect of radio in its Mayflower opinion, when it stated:

> Freedom of speech on the radio must be broad enough to provide full and equal opportunity for the presentation to the public of all sides of public issues. Indeed, as one licensed to operate in a public domain the licensee has assumed the obligation of presenting all sides of important public questions, fairly, objectively and without bias. The public interest—not the private—is paramount. These requirements are inherent in the conception of public interest set up by the Communications Act as the criterion of regulation.

Commission Statement Misunderstood

"This statement by the Commission is frequently misunderstood. The frame of reference is the licensee and not the independent commentator or the particular kind of program the licensee permits on the air. The licensee's duty is even-handed treatment of all sides of an issue and should be firmly imbedded in our system of radio. It should continue to govern even when time is sold for controversial discussion. In the future as in the past well-financed groups will be prevented from securing more than their share of radio time by the proper exercise of the licensee's discretion. Although the licensee himself must not abuse the facilities with which he is entrusted, still he must not set up easy rules so that he need not face squarely the problem of delivering to the public a full public service.

"A third point frequently made is that we are opening the door for a re-establishment of the continuing harangues of so-and-so. That is simply not true. We are interested in free speech on current lively issues. The long continued sale of time to an extremist with an axe to grind is in itself an effective way to bar the door to those who would present discussions of current issues, and thus would be a restraint on the speech mechanism in terms of its over-all duty to the public.

"A fourth and final argument against the sale of time for controversial discussion is that such time is now freely given. It is true that radio has given vast quantities of time for this purpose, and has thereby gained the esteem of millions of listeners. I know of no one who would want to end unsponsored discussions. But if the American radio is to remain dedicated to the fundamental principles of free speech, mere hand-outs of time are not enough for a variety of reasons.

Time Purchaser Has Advantages

"A purchaser of time has many advantages over a mere recipient. First of all, he can choose his hour—subject of course to the station's or network's prior commitments. The recipient, on the other hand, must take whatever hour the donor chooses to hand out—and I need not tell this audience what a tremendous difference there is between one hour and another.

"Also, with respect to network programs, a purchaser of time can procure the broadcasting of his programs over specified stations, while the recipient of time cannot find out even after the show is over which stations have carried his program. Unlike purchasers of time, their network may consist of 15 stations instead of 150. And that, I venture to suggest, is not the kind of restraint on free speech which the Founding Fathers, were they alive today, would view with any complacency.

"Finally, the ban against selling time for controversial discussion serves to limit the time available for such discussion. When station managements— and advertisers—determine how much classical music and how much jazz, how much news and how much comedy to weave into their balanced program structure, building up a wide listening audience is their sole concern. But when they must determine how much time shall be donated for free discussion, another element necessarily enters in—the need of revenues. Advertising revenue is the rock upon which the American system of broadcasting is built. Revenues must be broad enough and firm enough to support the entire broadcast system. The maintenance of broad, firm revenues necessarily limits the time which can be donated free of charge to discussion or to anything else; it especially limits the choice hours which can be donated. Thus, if discussion is to be permitted only during donated time, it will necessarily be hemmed in by considerations of revenue. Clearly the best way to eliminate this restraint on free discussion is to remove the ban on time sales. This need not mean, of course, that free time is to be refused for controversial discussions. This type of program is desirable and lack of broadcast income should not be a reason for denying listeners.

"At present the problem is especially pressing because, as you know, some networks and stations are either approaching or have reached that happy haven of the radio industry—'standing room only' during the evening hours. The year 1943 is by a considerable margin the most profitable year in radio history; during some hours and over some stations and networks there is in fact an acute shortage of available time. Under such circumstances it is especially unfortunate, and especially irksome, to limit controversial issue broadcasts to the scarce and less desirable periods which remain unsold.

Defends Round Table Discussions

"The cuffing about that certain of the best forum or round-table programs are now taking is clear evidence of the shortage of time for commercial users. I cannot conceive American listeners turning away from the forum or round-table type of programs; their popularity is too firmly rooted in the hopes and aspirations of the people. There are other dangers to these programs which should be discussed quite freely.

"One danger lies in the suggestion that the hour-long forums be reduced in time to 30 minutes. An obvious difficulty with this suggestion is that it would reduce by half the amount of time devoted to each discussion, and thus halve the program's effectiveness. But the true objection, it seems to me, lies deeper than that. A half-hour forum program, in which each disputant squeezes in his edgewise word to beat the threatening time signal, would be killed as effectively as the babe in Solomon's court. After all, history does not record that the great historic town meetings at Concord and Lexington and in Faneuil Hall in Boston were stopped in half an hour by the sounding of a gong.

"Somewhat subtler than the proposal to cut the town-meeting-type programs in half is the proposal to change their times to less desirable hours or to book them temporarily and to be shuffled again. Those of you who are advertisers know what that means. When effort has been invested and audiences built up over the years for a particular program at a particular time, certainly no advertiser engaged in selling his wares would take a change of hour without protest. In the case of the forum programs, there is no advertiser to complain about the 'bump,' but there are listeners. Public debate during the hours when housewives listen with one ear would be as inappropriate as a farm and home hour after midnight.

"A third proposal—and this one was publicly confirmed before the Commission two weeks ago—is the plan to sell one or more of the programs of this type to a sponsoring advertiser. However, it is somewhat ironical that not poverty but the greatest prosperity in radio history is the source of this plan to sell what has never been bartered since 1776—the town meeting and the free round-table discussion.

"If there be a sponsor, one may wonder who is to be permitted to select the subject and the speakers? I think it is to the credit of at least one network that they contemplate no sale, at least for the present, of this type of program. One warning that is present is that selling the forum may well add to the burden of the broadcasters own prejudices, the further burden of at least considering the prejudices of the sponsor.

Free Time Not Choice Time

"In addition to the obvious danger I perceive in the treatment forum programs are likely to receive, there is an additional danger in the hand-outs of free time. The poor relation who gets the free time cannot hope to attract the attention that the time buyer builds up—with his day-by-day bombardment. Furthermore, admitted to this inner sanctum because he has a product to sell, the buyer of time has in some cases injected his own philosophy into his program. At times it is subtly done; at other times it is quite obvious; at all times such propaganda should be properly labelled. We, as Americans, believe that to judge the validity of anyone's arguments we have the right to know for whom he speaks. A symphony program with fifteen minutes of sponsored philosophy is objectionable to a good many listeners who have tuned in for the symphony. So clumsy an attempt at indoctrination, undesirable as it is, does not equal the more insidious tactics of injecting the sponsor's ideas into a news broadcast as 'news.' The stealth with which some so-called commentators can move from the field of legitimate news into an appeal to the great virtues of the company and its principles and its ideas leaves all but the critically-minded unaware of what has overtaken them. It is arguable that the time buyer who has managed to get on the air with a product to sell perhaps ought to be allowed his bit of philosophizing. The newspaper, however labels advertisements as such. And radio can and ought to do the same thing. For example note the confidential manner in which Gabriel Heatter moves from his news comments and calls you over to the side to tell you how awful your hair looks today. The essential thing, however, is that he be identified and the philosophy identified at the moment in order that it can be properly evaluated in the light of its source. One of the most certain methods of destroying the poison of false propaganda is frankly to expose it to the sun and air of informed criticism. If one of the ills to which a democracy is heir is that all may speak, then the cure is more democracy.

Comments on Lawrence Column

"David Lawrence explored some of the foregoing principles the other day in his column. He said: 'It so happens that Mr Fly is absolutely right in his criticism and he takes the sound position this correspondent took.' Naturally, as a wholly objective commentator I will not take up all the various irrelevancies in the remainder of Mr. Lawrence's article. But he did go on to say I might make a speech to this effect. So who can say that left is left and right is right and ne'er twain shall meet?

Discusses Commentator's Issue

"Now I want to move in and further stir up the current healthy ferment regarding commentators. Still another question in regard to free speech is raised by the recent discussion of the policies of one network regulating the expression of the views and opinions of its news analysts. Personal opinions should not, of course, be aired in the guise of news; but, assuming competency,

if the statements are properly labelled as opinion, I can hardly see the reason why they should not be aired.

"The arguments for restricting news analysts to factual presentations are no secret; no doubt you have seen them competently set forth in full-page advertisements. Also, and here we have an example of American radio at its best and freest—they have been debated on the air, over the very network which takes the restrictive view. Certainly, it is a matter to which radio can point with pride, that a network is willing to afford equal time for discussion to the most outspoken opponents of its own position.

"I, myself, find several difficulties, however, with limitations on commentators. The first is our old friend, free speech. It is a little strange to reach the conclusion that all Americans are to enjoy free speech except radio commentators, the very men who have presumably been chosen for their outstanding competence in this field. Facts, construction or analysis of words dealing with facts, and opinions tend to blend one into one another indistinguishably.

Decries Censorship of News

"The censorship of news commentators is in fact a two-way process, if some materials be selected out, other materials are selected in. What tremendous power is wielded by the single man who exercises this breadth of discretion for a great broadcasting system. In lodging that power over the whole output of news analysis and opinion, are we not well nigh setting up both a censorship and the very company editorial policy which some have sought to avoid by curbing independent commentators? And with such a scheme if one man falls, all must fall. And who, after all, in the field of opinion can be wholly objective? I am not, and sometimes I even suspect you are not.

Relates Incident

"The ban on free comment by news analysts places them, and the radio industry, at a serious disadvantage vis-a-vis the newspapers and other media. Let me give an actual example taken from the script of a commentator whose network limits him to factual statements. This commentator could not state his own views, but he could, of course, announce as a fact that so-and-so held such-and-such a view. So radio listeners the other night heard the following from one of our most competent commentators.

> As Drew Middleton, the very able correspondent of the New York "Times" in London reported today....And this isn't just Mr. Middleton's view. He says it is the view of Allied military observers in London....But Mr. Middleton points out ....And his military sources in London conclude....and Mr. Middleton indicates the military men in London are thinking ....According to the Washington correspondents.. In the New York "Times" of August 29 there was an article.... which stated flatly that....The Atlantic Monthly says....An AP correspondent reports tonight....All the Washington correspondents agree.

and so on, all those phrases taken from a single 15-minute script.

"I venture to suggest that listeners want to know what radio analysts themselves think. The listeners can get AP and UP opinion from the newspapers, the Atlantic Monthly's opinion from the Atlantic Monthly. But where, under the new dispensation, can they get the opinions of Bill Shirer and Ed Murrow? For my money, I will take Bill Shirer and Ed Murrow and give them serious thought. The London newspaper correspondents whose opinions are quoted in the text above are certainly outstanding men whose views are worth hearing, but are they so very much superior to radio's own correspondents? And if they are, why doesn't radio employ them and give them as much freedom to comment as a crack newspaper man has under his own by-line?

Competent Commentators

"The fact is, of course, that radio does have some of the most competent commentators and analysts on earth; and it would be a pity if the rules of the very medium which brings their voices to the people prevents their opinions from reaching the people. Any policy that requires these men to mouth second-hand opinions serves no purpose. The public is looking to these men at that moment. I wonder if it is not the best method to select the most competent men and give them their rein, bearing in mind, of course, there should be an over-all general balance?

"The job of proper labelling of news comment and analysis should not present insurmountable difficulties. A noteworthy statement of the principles which properly govern news commentators was contained in an editorial in the St. Louis 'Post Dispatch' for September 24, 1943, from which I quote:

> First of all, the public has a right to be told the facts, . . . with nothing important withheld, nothing added. This is news . . . . It is . . . . an image still to be brought into sharp focus . . . News is not opinion, but it is a basis of fact upon which opinion is formed.
>
> . . . . Second . . . the public has a right to know the meaning of the facts in the opinion of specialists who are in a particularly favorable position to see the facts and to form accurate opinions concerning them. This is editorializing.
>
> . . . . Of recent years, there has been found to be a place for analytical opinion in news accounts, through the medium of signed articles; . . . .
>
> The public needs all three of these services; . . . . Radio should have a place for all three, and should keep them sharply distinguishable.

Dislikes Restrictions

"Under the present restrictions on types of programs, groups who may be heard, and radio's own commentators, the industry is frozen to a policy that does not allow healthy growth and expansion in the field of free speech. This great young and progressive industry must not be frozen at any status quo.

John Milton said:

> Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the field, we do ingloriously, by licensing and prohibiting, to misdoubt her strength. Let her and Falsehood grapple; who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?

"Now Milton may be a bit off on his statistics. John Kieran will undoubtedly know more precisely. And I own that at least in a seeming free competition truth may lose an occasional battle. But her seasonal average is tops. And hers is the system to which a democracy must pin its faith.

"There are some no doubt who will urge that a democratic control of radio will bring a great many problems to management; that the discretion of management will be heavily taxed. There is no question that management will be harassed considerably—isn't this why management talent comes high? They are the ones who must undertake this responsibility if we are to have a free radio. The transmitters and mechanics of radio are efficient. This is a democracy and just as it will not work itself without the efforts of its people so, too, in the broadcasting industry transmitters will not operate themselves in the public interest. Licensees must have discretion and they must use discretion. Licensees must become aware that management should take stock of itself and re-explore the whole significance of free speech applied to radio. We can no longer operate under dodge clauses. No precedents ought to be allowed that will make this industry automatically stagnate. Any dodges similar to those intricate clauses employed in a corporate indenture to enable a trustee to duck his responsibility must be weeded out. Management has a public trust, and it canot be dodged.

Broadcasters Own Problem

"One point should be clear—these are not government problems in the first instance. They are primarily problems for the industry itself to face and to solve in the best traditions of American free speech. There must be intelligent re-exploration and there should follow appropriate industrial self-regulation. It is the industry on whom responsibility lies, and it is the industry which must answer for having maintained or having subverted our fundamental principles of freedom.

"It is to you especially, therefore, that I say; in the world of darkness American radio shines forth. In this world of movement let us see to it that American broadcasting continues to move as a living thing, a vital thing in the onward march of democracy, emitting meanwhile no radiation reminiscent of the dead mackerel in the moonlight."

FREE SPEECH MEANS RESPONSIBLE SPEECH

Text of a talk given by Paul W. Kesten, Executive Vice President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, at a meeting of the Radio Executives Club, Hotel Shelton, New York, November 4, 1943.

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Two major questions have been raised about news and controversy in relation to broadcasting. One is whether a network (or for that matter a station) should sell time for propaganda or for the discussion of controversial public issues; the other is the question of injecting bias into news and news analysis. There is a connection between the two questions. But they can be treated separately - and that is what I'm going to do, at the expense of the first. Either subject would justify the time you have to give me. And the second is, in many ways, more fundamental and far-reaching than the first. I say this because it is my personal opinion that those who argue for the sale of time for controversial discussion may really be less concerned with the principle of selling time, as a principle, than as a means toward an end. The end is to insure that enough time, and good enough time, be devoted to such controversy. So let me comment very briefly on this point before going on to the subject of news broadcasting. Let me state the policy of the Columbia Broadcasting System in language Mr. Paley used in 1937:

> "We sell time to sponsors for the advertising of their goods and services. We do not sell time for progaganda. Despite the tempting revenue we might have derived from such sales, we decided against them first of all because we believed it was part of our public obligation to provide time for the discussion of controversial issues. An even more

compelling reason was the danger that the side with the most money would win the argument and often, that special interests would drown out the voice of the public. Moreover, if we did sell time for such uses, the amount of talk on the air would be wholly dependent on the willingness and ability of proponents and opponents of issues to buy it. Obviously we could not sell time for such use to some and refuse to sell it to others and thus we should be unable to maintain anything like program balance."

In following that policy we have -- I think -- a reasonable record. The area of free speech has been enormously enlarged by radio; we have encouraged the competition of ideas and consequently more people have been exposed to more points of view than ever before in history. I do not think any controversial issue affecting the American public has failed to get a hearing on the air. Obviously some issues have been more frequently discussed than others; but we have not brushed aside any important body of public opinion. We have given time to Democrats during Republican administrations, and to Republicans during Democratic administrations; we have given time to Socialists and Communists, to labor unions and to cooperatives, to isolationists and interventionists. We have even made our facilities available without charge for attacks on radio and attacks on advertising. We have probably not given as much time to any one of these groups as its spokesmen would like to have.

Any ardent spokesman for any special point of view naturally wants more time than he can get, no matter how much he can get. But radio broadcasting on any station, or on any network, has only a limited number of hours, and has vast obligations to the public in many fields besides those of controversy.

Notwithstanding all those other obligations, radio has provided remarkably complete coverage of the great issues of the day. For instance, plans for the post-war world, and our place in it, have involved the sharpest differences of opinion in the current year. It may surprise you to know that 38 separate network broadcasts have been devoted to this subject on CBS alone. On the great pre-war controversy of Lend-Lease, Columbia devoted 47 network broadcasts to spokesmen with all shades of view. And it isn't so far back when the Supreme Court fight split public opinion wide open. On that single issue this single network provided 50 special broadcasts. Perhaps some of you who are present will remember that many commercial programs were cancelled, at our own expense, to provide some of this time.

We have worked under the principle that our obligation to the public as a whole was greater than our obligation to any fraction or faction within that public. Our watchword in putting controversy on the air is to bring it fully and fairly to the public. We know this can be done on a non-commercial basis, at our own expense. We gravely doubt that it can be done as well on a commercial basis. We feel, in other words, that buying and selling radio for shaping public opinion on

great controversial issues would create many evils and contribute little good. But that is a big subject in itself. I am slighting it today because I want to go on to those long-established news policies which were so highly praised when all the networks embraced them -- a few years ago -- and were so violently attacked when we re-stated them a few weeks ago. They are the same policies -- and if we have caused any one unnecessary worry by the way we re-stated them, we are sorry. Actually our statement was originally a sort of inter-office memo; the people to whom it was addressed know every shade of meaning of the words we used. There was no misunderstanding on their part. But some genuinely thoughtful people have been concerned -- and they are entitled to our clearest explanation. More important still, a wide difference of opinion on the nature of news broadcasting and the function of our news analyst has risen to the surface. This difference is so important that it dwarfs our own special problem, and we are glad that we forced the issue into the open.

First, let me show you how our news policy actually works.

Will you go back with me to 1938 -- to the twentieth of September, a few minutes before three o'clock in the afternoon. The CBS correspondent in Prague has just flashed to the world the announcement that the Czechoslovak government was compromising with Hitler. The news that Czechoslovakia would not fight set loose all sorts of violent prejudice. Immediately after this bulletin was flashed to America, without a minute for calm reflection, the CBS analyst on the job in New York

interpreted the news. Here is the essential paragraph of what he said:

> "What effect is that going to have on the projected meeting tomorrow of Prime Minister Chamberlain and Adolf Hitler at Godesberg? They will have before them a reply from the Czech government that is not direct acceptance of Hitler's terms. It is a reply that will require careful and delicate and patient negotiation. Knowing Adolf Hitler as I do, knowing the attitude that he has shown again and again, toward international problems, I am convinced that he personally cannot and will not enter such negotiations ..... "

The importance of this commentary is not that the prediction was correct. Lots of people made the same prediction. The singular and noteworthy thing is that there is not one trace of animus or bias or prejudice in the entire analysis. You could not say from hearing the broadcast whether the analyst hated Hitler or hated Chamberlain, or loved both and hated Benes. This was the more remarkable because it occurred at a time when on the air and in the press, the revolt of American opinion against totalitarian methods was being vigorously expressed -- not as news analysis but by powerful spokesmen, congressmen, publicists, bankers, military experts and even the President of the United States. Our analyst was so well trained, he realized at once that the higher passion was running the more essential it was for him to present the facts without prejudice or bias. He understood that

in a crisis which enflamed the world this country's future depended first of all upon knowing and understanding the facts.

It may or may not be a surprise to you to learn that this news analyst was H. V. Kaltenborn, giving a spectacular demonstration of the fact that an honest analyst working under proper auspices is wholly capable of avoiding bias, and instinctively presents both the news and the meaning of the news without the distortion of personal opinion.

When we re-stated our policy, there were several interesting results.

First: we were told that unbiased reports and analyses of news were impossible.

Second: we were told that a news analyst has a sacred privilege, guaranteed by the Bill of Rights, to utter prejudice and bias on the air.

To these assertions CBS makes the following reply -- as clearly and emphatically as we can.

First: CBS has always been able to achieve unbiased news reports and news analysis. The news staff of CBS is made up of men of intelligence and integrity, who would not betray their professional honor by deliberately injecting bias into news.

Second: we utterly reject the idea that free speech means free bias on the air for a few people. We grant no one the right to distort the news

in order to further any private interest. We will keep factional opinion, and crusading fanaticism out of the news -- and we will make room -- as we always have made room, for special pleading and controversy in their appropriate place -- which is not on news programs.

In the attack on our position, a phrase was wrenched out of its context and we were accused of gagging our news analysts and refusing to let them do their legitimate job of interpreting the news. If that had been so, we would have lost our public years ago. It is not so -- it never was so -- and it never is going to be so.

Our statement of policy was essentially about two things. One, the duty of the newscaster and analyst to deliver the news and its meaning faithfully and truthfully, with such a scrupulous regard for the integrity of the news, that he would not knowingly allow any bias to enter. The second had to do with the right of the news analyst to use his position for crusading, propaganda, or lecturing the American people.

In all of the early discussions of these policies, the first of these things -- the broadcasters' responsibility for the integrity of the news -- has hardly ever been mentioned. No one of our heated critics thought it worth while to analyze the appalling consequences of allowing the news to be manipulated in favor of a person or a political theory, or an economic group, or a foreign nation. The primary aim and objective was not discussed. Honest news had apparently ceased to be important to our critics; and the special privilege of a small number

of people to agitate the American public by coloring the news, was described as the free speech guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.

The most frequent criticism of our policy might be called, The Inevitability of Bias -- or -- Can We Help it if We're Fanatics?

> One commentator put it this way -- a news analyst, he said, "shows his editorial bias by every act of selection or rejection from the vast mass of news material placed before him. He often expresses his opinion by the mere matter of shading or emphasis. He selects from a speech, or interview, or public statement the particular sentences or paragraphs that appeal to him."

This insistence by a few news commentators that they couldn't be unbiased, struck us as peculiar. It was as if judges said they could not explain the law to a jury without slyly hinting at the verdict they personally favored. It struck us, in fact, as a blow at the integrity of news dissemination in America. It seemed to mean that the very people who should be proud of their balance and intellectual honor and analytical powers, were telling us that they were unreliable and untrustworthy.

We deny the inevitability of bias. This is not to say that we expect perfection. We make every allowance for the human element; but we don't feel obliged to make allowance for deliberate and intentional

sabotage of the concept of clean news. To us, unbiased news is a sort of Golden Rule. We know that the average man cannot live up to the Golden Rule 100% -- but he's got to <u>believe in it</u> 100% or he won't come anywhere near it.

Rather than argue the point as an abstraction, we went back to the facts. We went back to the actual broadcasts of our own analysts. The record shows that unbiased analysis of the news not only is possible, but it has been the standard practice of the CBS analysts right from the beginning.

Moreover, we found this to be true: the more critical the subject, the more scrupulous was the analyst to avoid prejudice.

Take the great American controversy -- our Presidential election. In the Roosevelt-Willkie campaign -- I refer to 1940, not to 1944, did you know whether Bob Trout was a Democrat, or Albert Warner was a Republican, or Paul Sullivan was a Socialist? You cannot remember, because you never knew. Every last bit of controversy was reported. But our news analysts knew that campaigning for Roosevelt and Willkie, and the other candidates, was being done in its proper place on the air. And they would have considered it a shocking betrayal of their professional honor to campaign in their news periods, for one candidate or the other.

I give you only one more example: in the stress of the coal strikes of May and June this year, CBS broadcast dozens of news and news analyses

programs in which the gravity of the situation was made clear, the disastrous effect of the strike on the war was indicated -- but the miners' side was given without distortion -- and the entire atmosphere of controversy rose from our full report of the facts and the passions involved -- without our analysts trying to stampede the country for or against Mr. Lewis or Mr. Ickes.

That is the record, and it points to something we all know in practice. Newscasting and news analysis -- when practised by responsible and honorable people -- is not a little game of trying to slip something over on the public. If you want to slip something over, you can juggle the items, you can select those that favor your side. It can be done. But no reputable broadcaster would do this; no self-respecting analyst would so compromise his professional honor; and any man who says that he cannot avoid doing these things is confessing to a mental or moral weakness intolerable in the responsible position of a newscaster.

The decisive element here is what you want to do. If you want to put over your bias, you can do it -- you may not even get caught doing it. But if you want to suppress bias, every sound newscaster knows it can be done, because he has done it -- and this includes, I believe, all of those who now say that it can't be done.

I hope the few examples I have given you show that we have never asked an analyst to conceal his thoughts or to be a wooden dummy -- we ask him only to separate factional pleading from thinking. The clearer the thinker, the easier this separation proves to be. We therefore engage

as analysts people who think clearly ... and honestly. Our analysts came to us with the mutual understanding that their job was to clarify and illuminate the news, and not to crusade for any particular opinions that they might hold. And that, I hope, disposes of the cry of rubber stamp with which a few of our emotional critics have sought to embarrass our analysts.

So far, we've been talking about the broadcaster's end. Now consider the audience.

The idea that the listener ought to be subjected to fifty varieties of personal bias is very well expressed by another of our critics:

> "Personally and speaking as a listener," she says, "I want to know what these men (the analysts) think. I want to match my wits against theirs, correct my opinions by the fresh light that they throw on public questions, measure my analysis against theirs."

As to matching wits -- the American people tune in to a news broadcast in an atmosphere of complete confidence. The audience does not think of listening to the news or to news analysis as a game in which the analyst is trying to outwit them, and where they must be on the alert to catch the analyst in a lie.

Independent research has proved that at least 80 per cent of the American people are convinced of the impartiality and fairness of the news as it comes to them on the air. That is the condition of trust which we are invited to destroy.

Frankly, I think that the public is right. I think that we would be false to our basic trust if we destroyed that confidence in the news and in the news sources, by making the illumination or interpretation of news into a sort of mental gymnastics.

The American public is not composed of little children watching a magician palming a coin -- we are not at a county fair, trying to guess under which shell the marble is. We do not conceive of transmitting the news to the public as a shell game.

We all know that radio was not created by disputes. It was created by entertainment, and it exists in an atmosphere of a huge, all-embracing welcome. The news analyst shares that supreme hospitality with the comedian, the symphony orchestra, the swing band, the variety show, the drama, the quiz program and the many stirring war programs pouring information and inspiration into our home front.

We, who know this, recognize the responsibility imposed on us by this atmosphere of warm hospitality and personal confidence. We will not play tricks with it. The people trust us. And we intend to continue, over the CBS network, to deserve their trust.

We know we will not serve the people well if we confuse them, if we inject controversy into news, if we bring to the microphone as news broadcasters biased or bigoted individuals who sound as plausible as the most scrupulous of our analysts. News would eventually become merely a vehicle for prejudice -- and those who could control the most

time would be free to control the minds of the American public. Every time a biased analyst takes over the microphone, he excludes from the air at that moment an unbiased one. The man of violent prejudice, the man who will spread any rumor, tell any half truth or deliver the most fanatical interpretation of the news, will stir passions and get himself an audience. In America he may get -- for a time -- a high Hooper or Crossley. In Germany, with the same tactics, he became Chancellor.

In an effort to save themselves, certain factionalists say, "put me on one day as a news broadcaster and put my opponent on the next." It sounds liberal -- but it won't work. It won't work any better than poisoning your food with an acid one day and with an alkaloid the other. News is the food which nourishes and forms healthy public opinion in a Democracy. So the poison shouldn't be injected in the first place. If the poison of prejudice creeps in, the antidote is not more prejudice -- but calm, analytical reasoning.

This is our alternative to bias injected into news programs. It is our way of protecting the democratic process of free speech.

Let me show you how this works.

A little while ago, in the raid on Schweinfurt, we lost 60 Flying Fortresses, an exceptionally high percentage of the total engaged. Considerable discussion followed. Within a few days the War Department issued figures on all plane losses, compared to Axis losses. These

also entered into the story -- and a sensitive listener could hear the rumblings of controversy. The public was startled by a high percentage of losses and was almost immediately lulled by a set of official figures. These figures did not clearly indicate that German losses were almost all in fighter planes while ours were preponderantly heavy bombers.

A news commentator prejudiced against the "Victory Through Air Power" idea could have selected a few elements of the story and driven the American people into a panic about our losses. He might have used the figures to prove that bombing was futile, that we had to have a second front at once.

Another analyst could select different items and prove that the 60 bombers lost in one raid were well spent, because the raid destroyed ball-bearing factories needed for German plane production. On this basis he might have denounced the idea of a second front and implied that if we ever invaded by land, it would be a waste of a million lives just to please Stalin.

Half a dozen other crusades could start from this one group of news items. And what would they bring to the American people? -- distrust -- or fear -- or panic?

Actually the story was handled this way:

The facts were given.

They were analyzed. The relation between losses and destruction of enemy industry was indicated. Also the relation between bomber and

fighter losses, and what they meant in terms of men, money and time.

A reporter went to the air-fields from which the Schweinfurt raid started and reported on the morale of the fliers -- not omitting the fact that morale was very low at one field, where nearly all the Forts had failed to return.

All of this required searching for the truth and its significance, digging out facts and weighing them expertly, but not using the news as a weapon against anyone.

Up to this point, I have been trying to show that our news policies are socially and ethically sound in themselves, that they are democratically desirable, that they are in the best traditions of American journalism, and that they call for newsmen of the highest caliber and for the fullest use of their capacities.

Now let me go on to show that these policies are not only sound, but indispensible to any true concept of free speech on the air. This involves the one outstanding difference between radio and all other media. Broadcasting is a limited medium -- physically limited by the hours of the clock and the width of the broadcasting band. This basic difference in the physical facts of life between radio on the one hand and newspapers and magazines on the other hand, was clearly stated in Paul White's memorandum on this subject. I quote from that:

> "The essential contrast is supplied by the available opportunities for publication and for broadcasting.

Nothing except lack of funds or unwillingness to risk them prevents anyone anywhere from starting a newspaper, a magazine, or a publishing house. Within the laws of libel, obscenity and sedition, the publisher is then able to say editorially anything he wishes to say, or to hire men to say it for him.

But in the case of broadcasting, there are only a certain number of frequencies available for broadcasting stations and by the same token, only a limited number of networks can be created and maintained on a national basis. It is this limitation which makes for the basic difference between broadcasting and the press, from which our non-editorial policy stems. Without such a policy it is easy to see that a powerful and one-sided position on serious issues would be created for a small group of broadcasters locally, regionally or nationally.

The threat of such unbalanced power is inimical to a democratic and free radio and to democracy itself. As for those radio news analysts who cry out that the limitations which our policies impose on them threaten freedom of speech, I think the opposite is true. Actually freedom of speech on the radio <u>would</u> be menaced if a small group of men, some thirty or forty news analysts who have nation-wide audiences and have regular broad-

> casting periods in which to build loyal listeners, take advantage of their "preferred position" and become pulpiteers. To permit these men to preach their own views would be to create for CBS news a super-editorial page, instead of no editorial page at all. Then freedom of the air, within the genuine spirit of democracy, would be merely a hollow phrase."

Denying ourselves an editorial position was plain common sense. The next step was to see that no one with regular access to our microphones was using them to agitate for partisan advantage. We established standards of impartiality governing the appearance of religious services, rules of fair play for political campaigning, and so on. In all of these we have, as a network, no ax to grind, no political or economic or social or religious objective.

The position of CBS is absolutely clear. As broadcasters we know the power of radio. We know this power must be used, responsibly, to enlarge freedom, not to diminish it.

We believe that free speech is responsible speech. In the words of Walter Lippman, free speech comes when "men who are free to speak are also compelled to answer."

Usually, when free speech is discussed, people agree that "you have

to draw the line somewhere" -- meaning that you cannot shout fire in a theatre -- or, until a few days ago, talk about the weather on the air. We all agree that a line must be drawn -- and then we all draw it in a different place.

I am suggesting that there is a line we can all draw in the same place. Speech is free when it can be answered.

The Columbia Broadcasting System arrived at this conclusion by its experience, and out of that experience two steps were taken: first, we asked our newsmen to report and interpret all public controversy without prejudice, and without fear. We asked them to check facts, to uncover differences of opinion -- so that the public might always be well informed and capable of making up its own mind. That was the first, the essential step. The next was to bring to the microphone the men and women who were the chief actors in any controversy -- or the best special pleaders they could send us -- and then let them say their say to the public -- open to challenge from their opponents -- either in the same broadcast or in equivalent time, knowing they would be held accountable for every word they uttered.

By these two steps we guaranteed to the public full access to the facts of controversy; we gave an unparalleled opportunity to men of all views -- provided they accepted the conditions of fair play, the Golden Rule of free speech, which is that the other fellow has as much right as you have.

Thus, CBS has always provided both the soap box and the debating forum. When you have 3,000 hours of controversy on the stations of a newtwork, as we did last year, you can't really be accused of shrinking from it. The only thing we have prevented is the transformation of a news analyst's desk into a soap box. We will maintain the tradition of calm, non-partisan, analysis of the news, the conception of free speech as responsible speech. The whole history of American liberty is on our side.

And now, in conclusion, let me shock you a little. I have asked you to consider only the positive virtues of our news position. Now let me ask you to look over your shoulders at the negative dangers of any other position which has been advanced. Between you and those dangers lies only the strong barrier we have erected. That barrier is the news policy we have discussed. It protects you as a radio listener. It protects the news itself. It protects the news analyst -- against three kinds of pressure.

What are these pressures? I am going to name them. The name of the first is government; the name of the second is business; the name of the third is broadcast management.

I hasten to add that I am not referring to Mr. Fly and his Commission, nor to Columbia sponsors, nor to Columbia's own broadcast management, nor specifically to any sponsors or any broadcast management. Nor am I going to impute the bugaboo of sinister motive to any one of these

three sources. Of course any policy protecting freedom must be sound enough to resist ulterior pressures, but its greatest usefulness lies in resistance to natural pressures, which may invisibly, even unconsciously, threaten such freedom. It is as natural to exert pressure as it is for a river to rise and overflow. You do not blame a river, nor do you pretend that the waters aren't there. You build a dam.

The point I want to make is this: Abandon the principle that the newscaster must keep his broadcasting free from bias (even his own) -- break down that barrier with which we have protected him -- and how will you guard him against the constant flow of natural pressures from three dynamic sources of energy and authority in whose very midst he lives? If a newscaster employed by a station or network is allowed to slant his news or news analysis to favor any special interest -- do you think it is humanly possible for him never to slant it to favor the interests of his employer? If he is employed by a sponsor and encouraged to take sides in his newscasting -- do you think it is humanly possible for him never to take the side of the business which employs him? And finally, with broadcasters dependent on the government for frequent license renewals, what would protect the news from gradually acquiring the complexion of whatever party was in power and whatever administration prevailed?

These heretical questions may suggest their own answer -- that the integrity of the newsman himself will save the day. But like seeks

like, and we know from long experience that it is only the established policy of honest news which attracts newsmen of real integrity. I think it is a piece of ancient wisdom that where room is left for corruption, corruption will find its way in.

The situation has been summed up more pungently, I think, By Quincy Howe, CBS news analyst, in his article in the November Atlantic Monthly:

> "Give government its head, and radio becomes a Federal monopoly. Give the radio industry its head and you get more and more power concentrated into fewer and fewer hands. Give the sponsors who support radio their heads and radio becomes the voice of private American industry. Give the commentators their heads and you get either a babel of irresponsible voices or - much more likely - a concerted drive on the part of privileged groups to promote their special interests in the guise of free speech and opinion."

Some of you may feel that the dangers I have mentioned lie largely in the future. To you let me say -- the shield has two sides. Let's look at the other side. American business deserves protection against the charges, already hurled, that it is using news broadcasting as an instrument of propaganda in its own behalf. And under our two-party system, the party in power deserves protection against charges, as long as they are false, that it seeks to control public thought on the

air. What better protection could either of these two great factors in American democracy have than the policy, applied generally by all broadcasting, that news was untouchable by either one -- that the freedom of every newsman on the air was vigilantly guarded against either visible or invisible pressures?

It is, perhaps, more true today than ever that: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

* * *

TIE-LINE

Organization

Volume II, No. 2 Monday, ~~November 24~~, 1952

MANAGEMENT EXPRESSES INTEREST IN EMPLOYEE HEALTH PROGRAM PROPOSAL; SUBCOMMITTEE SET UP TO STUDY IT FURTHER

Management representatives declared that CBS is interested in investigating thoroughly the Employee Group's proposal for some type of Health Insurance Program providing coverage for all employees represented by the Employee-Management Committee and which might be financed to some extent by the company. They suggested that a joint subcommittee be set up to carry out this survey, a suggestion that was acted upon immediately.

Management representatives made this statement during last week's Employee-Management Committee meeting, after declaring that they felt some aspects of the Employee Group proposal, made in the form of a 13-page presentation, were not specific enough and needed clarification. Bob Kalaidjian, Charlie Burt and John Anderson were named to represent Management on the subcommittee. The Employee Group will be represented by John Edgar, Delacey Thorne and Rose Rice.

The joint subcommittee was instructed to investigate the entire question of health insurance, breaking it down to include coverage for hospitalization, surgical and medical costs, plus annual physical checkups.

It is hoped that the subcommittee will bring news of their study at next month's regular meeting.

EMPLOYEE GROUP ASSURED THAT NO FURTHER CHANGES IN OVERTIME ELIGIBILITY ARE CONTEMPLATED

Assurances that no further changes are contemplated in the overtime eligibility of employees in the labor grades, except when an employee is promoted or has a realignment of duties, were received from management representatives at last week's Employee-Management Committee meeting.

The question arose when the Employee Group reported that some employees had expressed an uneasiness about their status as a result of a story in the last issue of TIE-LINE. Committee members were reassured that the Personnel Department's survey on overtime had been completed and that no further changes of practice or policy were under consideration.

It was also learned that 90.6% of all employees in the labor grades, or a total of 1,117 persons, are now eligible for overtime payments and that only 9.4%, or 116 persons, are ineligible. It was pointed out that CBS, in applying the factor of area pattern to jobs over and above Wage and Hour Law requirements as well as giving the benefit of the doubt

to the employee on borderline cases, is far more lenient in granting eligibility for overtime than is required by law.

SECRETARIES HAVE THEIR SAY; MANAGEMENT LISTENS,
WILL TRY TO OVERCOME SOME OF THEIR COMPLAINTS

Luba Terpak, one of the secretarial representatives on the Employee-Management Committee, met with several groups of her constituents and reported on their complaints and suggestions at last week's Employee-Management Committee meeting.

Foremost on the minds of secretaries with whom she talked was the lack of a ladies' lounge in any of the CBS buildings. Management quickly reacted to this disclosure and promised to take steps to try and correct it. Since the meeting, the Personnel Department has arranged through Building Operations to make available starting Friday, November 28, a temporary ladies' lounge on the 13th Floor of 485 Madison Avenue, Room 1315.

Many secretaries urged that the merit system be reinstituted in place of the system of general wage increases that CBS has maintained during the past two years.

Another complaint concerned the company's internal promotion procedures, including wider posting of jobs, the priority of consideration for jobs between radio and television personnel and the handling of employees seeking to change their type of work. Management reserved comment on these points, pending an on-the-spot survey of company procedures by an employee group subcommittee consisting of Luba Terpak, Mary Ponterio and Alexander Kushner.

In answer to a suggestion that milk machines be installed in every CBS building, the Personnel Department declared that this was already being studied. It was also learned that something will be done to improve the cleaning at 55 East 52nd Street.

Several of Mrs. Terpak's constituents asked where their pay checks may be cashed. A list of the banks providing this service is included on the last page of TIE-LINE.

Other employee group representatives plan to hold similar meetings with groups of their constituents and report on their findings at future Employee-Management Committee meetings. Management indicated that they were always glad to hear of such criticisms in an effort to improve existing policies and conditions.

WSB APPROVES CBS REQUEST FOR BOND TO 20-YEAR CLUB MEMBERS

The Wage Stabilization Board has approved CBS' request for the right to give $100 War Bonds to those who have served the company for 20 years or more. With this hurdle overcome, it is expected that the formation of the CBS Twenty Year Club will take place very soon, with members being installed at a special social affair. A pin for club members has been designed by William Golden, Creative Director of the CTD Advertising and Sales Promotion Department.

COMMITTEE ACTS TO CANCEL PLANS FOR AMATEUR SHOW

Due to the lack of interest on the part of CBS employees in taking part in the amateur show which was planned, the Employee-Management Committee has recommended that the show for this year be dropped.

Originally scheduled to take place around Thanksgiving, the show was initiated through action by the Committee, which had management assign two professional directors from the Radio and Television Programming Departments to organize and stage it. Interest even during the first few rehearsals was disappointing and the employees participating decreased as rehearsals progressed to the point where there was no longer an adequate working group.

The Employee-Management Committee wishes to express its gratitude to Ken Whelan and Dave Hebb, the two directors, for their work in the Committee's behalf and to those few faithful who did their best to make the show a fact.

ALEXANDER KUSHNER APPOINTED AS EMPLOYEE REPLACEMENT

Alexander Kushner is now the representative for employees in the Typing and Machine Operators Group. His predecessor, Joe Sharp, recently received a promotion which took him out of the group and since Mr. Kushner ranked second to Joe Sharp in the original election, he is an automatic replacement.

The committee wishes to extend its thanks to Joe Sharp for his faithful service.

BANKS WHERE CBS EMPLOYEES MAY CASH CHECKS

For employees at 485 Madison Avenue and vicinity:

New York Trust Company, 52nd St., and Madison Avenue
Hanover Bank, 30 Rockefeller Plaza
Chemical Bank and Trust Company, 11 West 51st Street
Chemical Bank and Trust Company, Lexington and 49th St.
Bankers Trust Company, 51 Rockefeller Plaza
National City Bank, 5th Avenue and 51st Street

For employees in the Grand Central area:

Chase National Bank, 60 East 42nd Street

For employees at the 57th Street area:

National City Bank, 56th Street and Broadway
Clinton Trust Company, 57th St. and Tenth Avenue

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 508

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Organization

8-0.

To All Department Heads - CBS, Inc., CLD, CRD, CTD

From N. Du Frane

Station

October 23, 1952

In order to reaffirm the company's policy concerning the proper procedures to be followed in accounting for business expenditures and as a guide in reporting such expenditures, the attached outline has been prepared.

N. DU FRANE

REIMBURSEMENT FOR BUSINESS EXPENDITURES

Petty Cash Slips

Must be prepared in ink or typed.

Complete information must be inserted as indicated on the form, including -

Division and Department

Sufficient detail must be shown as to reason for expenditure, i.e., persons entertained; origin and destination of taxis; full explanation of extra-ordinary items; sales, receipts, etc. attached as support for small purchases.

Payee's signature.

All slips must be initialed by Mr. Du Frane, Auditing Department - 16th floor, or in his absence by Mr. McGowan or Mr. Pfeifer. In their absence, Mr. Padgett will approve.

Slips may be routed through inter-office mail to Mr. Du Frane. At least twice each day these slips are brought to the Cashier Department, 16th floor, where they may be called for and cashed by payee.

Where immediate reimbursement is necessary, slips may be brought personally to Auditing for approval and then to Cashier for payment.

ALL SLIPS MUST BE PRESENTED CURRENTLY AND HENCEFORTH WILL NOT BE HONORED UNLESS PRESENTED WITHIN THIRTY DAYS OF EXPENDITURE.

Meal Money

The company policy allows office employees in the labor grade structure who have worked ten or more elapsed hours in any one day (including a one hour meal period) a standard meal allowance of $2.00. Petty cash slips for reimbursement need only the approval of the department head or authorized deputy and may be presented directly to the Cashier.

Salary Advances for New Employees (New York)

An advance of up to 75 per cent of a new employee's weekly salary is permissible when employment papers have not been processed in time to allow receipt of paychecks in the usual manner. Petty cash slips covering these advances must be approved by department heads and by the Personnel Department. These petty cash slips may be presented directly to the Cashier and need not clear through Auditing.

Travel Advances

Travel advances must be approved by Department Heads but do not need Auditing approval. Because of the necessity of including expenditures in the proper accounting period for budget control, accountings must be submitted currently and never later than thirty days.

Travel

Travel authorization form F 102 should be prepared in triplicate and must have executive approval on all copies. The following approvals are required: CBS, Inc. and CLD, E. L. Saxe; CRD, J. Kelly Smith; CTD, W. J. Flynn.

The original and duplicate of this form are to be sent to Mr. Bryant; the third copy should be retained and attached to the expense report when the trip is completed. In emergencies, Mr. Bryant is authorized to make transportation purchases based upon a department head's request. The department head will be responsible in such cases for ensuring that the procedure outlined above is carried out as soon as possible.

Expense Reports - Travel

Form F 55 expense report is to be used for reporting traveling expenditures.

This form must be prepared in ink or typed and complete information as provided for on the form should be supplied including:

Description of transportation purchased by employee; list amounts and attach receipts, pullman stubs, etc. (Unused tickets are to be returned directly to the Transportation Department with a notation on expense report to this effect.)

Where personally owned autos are used, list mileage between origin and destination points and enter mileage at ten cents per mile.

All business expenses must be listed in detail.

Hotel bills must be attached. Room charges are to be listed by days.

Expenses appearing on hotel bills such as meals, phones, laundry, etc., are to be listed separately.

Meals must be listed separately by days.

Business entertainment and other expense incurred for others must be fully explained, including names and purpose.

If the expense report does not provide space for an unusual item, enter total of expenditure on expense report and attach an appropriate detailed explanation.

Purpose of travel.

All expense reports must be initialled by Mr. Du Frane of Auditing Department or in his absence by Mr. McGowan or Mr. Pfeifer. In their absence, Mr. Padgett will approve.

Balances due company are to be paid direct to the Cashier, 16th floor.

Balances due employees will be refunded by check. These checks are prepared by the Accounting Department and sent to Cashier Department for transmittal.

ALL EXPENSE REPORTS MUST BE PRESENTED CURRENTLY AND HENCEFORTH WILL NOT BE HONORED UNLESS PRESENTED WITHIN THIRTY DAYS OF EXPENDITURE.

Use of Personal Cars

Department head approval is necessary if employees desire to use their personal cars for company business. Permission for use of personal cars is to be granted only where it is advantageous to the company as well as to the employee. Normally the employee will be reimbursed at the rate of ten cents per mile.

Air Travel - Insurance

Employees traveling by air are automatically covered under a blanket insurance policy carried by CBS. This is in addition to other company insurance. Any additional insurance purchased by an employee shall be at the employee's expense.

TIE-LINE

Volume II, No. 1 Thursday, October 23, 1952

Organization Memos

SP

TEN ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEES TO GET OVERTIME

Based on a proposal submitted by the Employee Group, management has agreed to make eight program contacters, a supervisor and a copywriter eligible for overtime, effective October 26. The Employee Group presented the case of the program contacters, members of the Professional Group, at last month's meeting. The Personnel Department, which has been conducting a complete study of the overtime situation, added the two other employees on the basis of this study.

At the same time, management announced that nine supervisors and one tax accountant now eligible for overtime payments -- but only three of whom had worked overtime in a sample 13 week period -- will no longer be eligible. This decision was based on the same Personnel Department study which took into consideration the Wage and Hour provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 as amended on January 25, 1950, and established practices in the New York area for comparable jobs. It was stated that CBS has been more lenient than the actual Wage and Hour laws in granting overtime eligibility to over 90% of labor grade employees. Controls to assure that employees not eligible for overtime payments are not assigned excessive hours on a continuous basis will be reviewed and strengthened, if needed.

EMPLOYEE GROUP PRESENTS HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM PROPOSAL; URGES THAT CBS GIVE PROGRAM FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Management Promises an Answer at Next Month's Meeting

The 11-man Employee Group of the Employee-Management Committee has presented management representatives with a proposal for a Health Insurance Program that would be financially supported by CBS and would provide for adequate coverage for all employees represented by the Committee. The proposal was made in the form of a 13-page presentation during last week's regular monthly meeting of the E-M Committee.

The complete proposal, drawn up after some nine months of study by an employee subcommittee headed by John Edgar, a supervisor in CTD Procurement, reads as follows:

"The Employee Committee respectfully proposes that management institute a sound Health Insurance Program financially supported by CBS for the benefit of the employees represented by the Committee.

"While the Committee does not, as a part of its proposal, specify any particular type of plan, it does recommend, on the basis of the material studied, that a reputable insurance company be requested to write a policy with adequate coverage."

Management will study the proposal carefully and get back to the Committee on it at next month's meeting of the entire Committee.

TOTAL OF 114 JOBS REVIEWED BY PERSONNEL SINCE LAST JULY
REPORT 25 JOBS UPGRADED AS RESULT OF REVIEWS

Joe Friedman of Personnel reported at last week's E-M Committee meeting that a total of 95 jobs on a departmental basis and 19 other jobs on a request basis had been reviewed since the institution of Personnel's continuous review procedure late last July. 25 jobs were upgraded, three were downgraded with no decrease in salary, and the rest remained unchanged, he said. He presented the following breakdown:

-- In the CBS, Inc. Accounting Department review, 42 jobs were covered. Three were upgraded, one was downgraded with no change in salary, and 38 remaining as classified.

-- In CRD Network Operations and Technical Operations a review of the jobs of eight schedule assistants resulted in seven upgrades and one job remaining as classified.

-- 45 jobs were reviewed in CTD Accounting but no final recommendations have been made, pending the review of personnel in CRD Accounting.

-- Of the 19 jobs reviewed on a request basis, 15 were upgraded, two were downgraded with no decrease in salary, and two remained as classified.

It was explained at the meeting that in reviewing each job, the what, where, how and when of the duties performed is carefully evaluated. It was also pointed out that department heads are continually urged to be aware of changing responsibilities of jobs, which might warrant review and reclassification.

COMMITTEEMEN HOPE TO MEET MORE OFTEN WITH THEIR CONSTITUENTS

Members of the Employee Group of the E-M Committee, recently granted extra time by management to hold meetings with their constituents hope to set up the frequency of such meetings. The extra time, an hour per week for each committeeman, was granted last July in an effort to improve communications between committeemen and the people they represent. Department heads were advised of this decision in order to insure cooperation when committeemen asked time for such discussions.

A complete list of employee representatives follows:

Administrative
Thomas Weatherly, Ext. 7280 - CBS, Inc. Purchasing - Assistant Purchasing Agent

Clerical
Santo LaRocca, Ext. 245 - CTD Accounting - Network Billing Clerk
Rose Rice, Ext. 245 - CTD Accounting - Network Billing Clerk

Secretarial

*Mary Ponterio, Ext. 7051 - CTD Program - Secretary to the Executive Producer in Charge of Variety Musical and Comedy Programs

Luba Terpak, Ext. 7286 - CRD Business Affairs - Secretary to the Vice President in Charge

Service and Maintenance

Delacey Thorne, Ext. 242 - CRD Music Library - Music Library Service Assistant

Supervisory

Harry Kestenbaum ,Ext. 379 - CBS, Inc. Office Services - Supervisor of General Files

Grand Central

Florence O'Neal, Ext. 7341 - CTD Network Operations - Secretary to the Department Head

E. and W. 54th Streets and 76th Street

John Edgar, Ext. 7061 - CTD Procurement - Supervisor

Professional

Robert Fuller, Ext. 405 - WCBS-TV - Press Information Representative

Typing and Machine Operators

Joseph Sharp, Ext. 7234 - CBS, Inc. Mimeograph and Printing - Mimeograph Operator

*Mary Ponterio, having come out second in the recent Secretarial Group election, replaces Terry Bannigan who is resigning from CBS.

Grievance Machinery at Work:

DISMISSED SERVICE SUPERVISOR REINSTATED

A service supervisor with substantial seniority, laid off by his superiors without regard to his seniority and without adequate warning that his work was below the quality of those with less seniority, has been reinstated in his job at the same pay and without loss of seniority, due to action taken by the Employee Group through the E-M Committee grievance procedure.

Handling the grievance for the aggrieved were Harry Kestenbaum, representative for the Supervisory Group, and Bob Fuller, the Employee Group's chairman. Charlie Burt represented the Personnel Department.

MANAGEMENT PROPOSES AMENDMENT TO OPERATING GUIDE

An amendment to the E-M Committee's Operating Guide, which would exclude employees in certain jobs from serving as Employee Group representatives, has been proposed. Employees concerned are those working for management personnel who formulate CBS policies; the contention is that it would be unfair to both employees and management to have these people serving in the Employee Group.

However, the excluded employees remain eligible to vote for their representatives in all elections.

An Employee Group subcommittee has been appointed to study the proposal.

FULLER, THORNE AND TERPAK NAMED OFFICERS OF EMPLOYEE GROUP

Bob Fuller, WCBS-TV Press Information Representative, has been reelected chairman of the Employee Group of the E-M Committee, and Delacey Thorne, CRD Music Library Service Assistant, has been reinstated as vice-chairman.

Luba Terpak, secretary to the Vice President in Charge of CRD Business Affairs and a new representative on the committee, was elected secretary.

TIE-LINE CBS

Organization
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Special Edition Wednesday, October 8, 1952

ELECTION RESULTS OF THE SUPERVISORY, ADMINISTRATIVE, SECRETARIAL, SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE, AND CLERICAL CATEGORIES ANNOUNCED TODAY

Results of the election for five new employee members of the Employee-Management Committee were announced today by the Elections Subcommittee. The elections which took place in those categories were held last Friday, and the final counting was completed yesterday. The new members will meet with the incumbent members Thursday at 3:00 PM to prepare for the regular monthly meeting of the Employee-Management Committee scheduled for Tuesday, October 14.

Following are the names of the election winners and the groups they will represent:

Supervisory

Harry Kestenbaum, Assistant Manager of Office Services and Supervisor of Corporate Files, CBS, Inc.

Administrative

Thomas Weatherly, Assistant Purchasing Agent, CBS, Inc.

Secretarial

Luba Terpak, secretary for the Vice President in Charge of Business Affairs, CRD

Service and Maintenance

Delacey Thorne, Music Library Service Assistant, CRD

Clerical

Rose Rice, Chief Clerk in CTD Accounting

TIE-LINE

Organization

Special Edition

September 30, 1952

SECOND TALENT CALL FOR CBS AMATEUR SHOW SET FOR TONIGHT, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30

The second call for talent for the CBS amateur show will take place tonight, Tuesday, September 30, in Studio 2, 22nd floor, 485 Madison Avenue from 5:30 to 8:30 PM. All those who answered the first call as well as those who wish to participate but were unable to make that call, are urged to come out.

Those who cannot be present tonight but still are interested in taking part, should get in touch with the show's co-producer, Dave Hebb, on Extension 280 or 351.

According to producers Hebb and Ken Whelan, the most urgently needed people are men to form the chorus line. "All you have to do is know how to walk," says Whelan. "We could also use one or two more script writers."

RESULTS OF NOMINATIONS FOR EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED; FINAL ELECTION TO BE HELD FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1952

Results of the nominations for the new representatives in the Employee Group of the Employee-Management Committee were announced today by the Elections Subcommittee. The nominations took place last week in the Administrative, Clerical, Secretarial, Service and Maintenance, and Supervisory categories when employees were asked to designate their first three choices for persons to represent them on the Committee.

Here are the official results (the names are listed alphabetically, not according to the number of votes received):

Supervisory

Hugh Carney, Supervisor of Schedules and Payrolls for all CTD Studios and Playhouses
John Carey, Supervisor in the CTD Studio and Playhouse Operations Department
Harry Kestenbaum, Assistant Manager of Office Services and Supervisor of Corporate Files, CBS, Inc.

Administrative

Harry Feeney, Trade News Editor, CRD Press Information
Philip Milana, Administrator 1, CRD Accounting
Thomas Weatherly, Assistant Purchasing Agent, CBS, Inc.

Secretarial

Patricia Franz, secretary for the Business Manager of CTD Network Programs
Miriam Kerrigan, secretary for the Vice President in Charge of Network Programs, CRD
Mary Ponterio, secretary for the Executive Producer in Charge of Variety Musical and Comedy Programs, CTD
Luba Terpak, secretary for the Vice President in Charge of Business Affairs, CRD

(Note: There was a two-way tie for third place in this category. That's the reason for four nominees.)

Service and Maintenance

Sheldon Coan, Messenger in the Studio Building, CRD
Donald Corrado, Supervisor of Ushers in the Studio Building, CRD
James Flood, Mail Room Messenger, CBS, Inc.
Robert Pike, Mail Room Supervisor, CBS, Inc.
Delacey Thorne, Music Library Service Assistant, CRD

(Note: There was a three-way tie for third place in this category. That's the reason for five nominees.)

Clerical

Clyde Bennett, Administrative Clerk in the CBS, Inc. Stock Room
Patricia Moore, File Clerk in Office Services, CBS, Inc.
Rose Rice, Chief Clerk in CTD Accounting

Each person was notified of his or her nomination and given the opportunity of accepting or rejecting it before the results were made public. Four felt that they could not properly devote enough time to Committee work, so the names of the next highest were included in the official results.

The final election will take place on Friday, October 3, 1952.

TIE-LINE

Organization

Volume I, No. 11 Monday, September 15, 1958

EMPLOYEES TO VOTE FOR FIVE MEMBERS OF EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE: NOMINATIONS SET FOR SEPTEMBER 22, FINAL ELECTION A FEW DAYS LATER

September is election month for CBS office personnel, who will within the next two weeks make their choice for five positions in the Employee Group of the Employee-Management Committee.

According to the Committee's Operating Guide, five members of the 11-man committee are voted for each September, with the other six being elected each March. This month's elections will take place in the secretarial, administrative, supervisory, service and maintenance, and clerical categories.

Nominating ballots, complete with voting instructions, will be distributed to everyone in these categories on Monday, September 22. The final election will take place on or before September 30. To be eligible for nomination, an employee must have been on payroll as of July 31.

Grace Russell, Orville Ent and Laurette Banks, in the secretarial, administrative, and supervisory categories, respectively, are retiring from the committee and their names will not appear on the nominating ballots. However, under a new amendment to the Operating Guide (see separate story), Employee Group committee members who wish to run for two consecutive terms may do so. Therefore, Delacey Thorne, the service and maintenance representative, will appear on his group's nominating ballot. Phil Milana, currently representing the clerical group, will appear on the administrative group ballot due to his promotion into the latter category.

The entire Employee-Management Committee extended a hearty vote of thanks to Misses Russell and Banks and to Messrs. Ent, Thorne and Milana for their efforts in the committee's behalf.

SMALL RAISE DUE EVERYONE OCTOBER 4 BECAUSE OF RETURN OF $17,000 FROM NEW YORK STATE DISABILITY FUND

That pesky little deduction that appears on CBS paychecks each week (the one for the New York State Disability Fund that amounts to ½ of 1% of base salaries, but never goes higher than 30¢) will be eliminated for approximately 17 weeks starting October 4. This is because CBS has received a $17,579.67 refund on the deduction and the law requires the return of any such refund to current employees. Employee members of the E-M Committee last week voted to have the deduction discontinued until the refund is expended.

The refund is for the period from July, 1950 to July, 1951. The next refund, if any, will be due sometime next January and will cover the period from July, 1951 to October, 1952.

RETROACTIVE OVERTIME PAY TO BE INCLUDED IN THIS WEEK'S PAYCHECKS

The retroactive overtime pay due eligible office personnel as a result of the 7½% general increase granted on March 31 of this year, will appear in the paychecks for the week ending September 20, it was learned at last week's E-M Committee meeting.

The delay in the payment came about only because of heavy demands on payroll department. Anyhow, it has been just like money in the bank for those who will receive it this week.

EMPLOYEE GROUP RECOMMENDS DROPPING COMPANY-SPONSORED SOCIAL ACTIVITIES; QUESTIONNAIRE FINDINGS SHOW LACK OF INTEREST

The Social Activities Sub-Committee of the E-M Committee recommended last week that the proposal for company-sponsored social activities on a company-wide basis be dropped. The sub-committee made the recommendation after a lengthy study of the questionnaires that were sent to all employees some three months ago.

Of the 1200 questionnaires sent out, only 400 were returned, with less than 200 voting for what seemed the most popular activities, boatrides and picnics. The figures were then broken down on a departmental basis to determine if certain departments were expressing special interest in taking part in such activities.

When this study was completed, there was still doubt on the sub-committee's part that sufficient interest was evident. Reason for the lack of interest, the sub-committee felt, was because most CBS employees preferred to participate in the many social, recreational and entertainment activities which are available in New York City and the suburbs.

At the same time, the sub-committee urged all employees interested in taking part in the upcoming big CBS amateur show to come out when the call for talent is made.

OPERATING GUIDE AMENDMENT PROCEDURE VOTED; TWO AMENDMENTS PASSED

When it became necessary last week to amend the Operating Guide of the E-M Committee, it was found, to the embarrassment of all concerned, that no method for amending the guide had been included in the original document.

To correct this situation, the following amendment procedure, agreed upon by both the Employee and Management Groups, has been added to the guide:

II STRUCTURE

H. Amendment Procedure

1. Any proposal to amend this Operating Guide will be raised by the Employee or Management Group at their respective meetings.

2. The proposal will then be presented to a permanent Amendment Sub-Committee consisting of the Chairmen of the two groups. This Sub-Committee will either:

   a. Agree upon the substance of the amendment and prepare a draft to be presented to the full committee,

   or

   b. If agreement cannot be reached by the Chairmen on either substance or text, the original proposal will be opened to full Committee discussion.

3. To be incorporated, the amendment must be approved by at least 80% of the total representatives in each group. In voting, each group will poll its own members.

Using the above machinery, two amendments were passed. The first modifies the ratio between the number of employees and the number of their representatives on the committee by changing the ratio from one representative for the first 150 employees and one for each additional 100, to a straight one for each 150. The second makes it possible for any employee member of the committee to remain in office for two consecutive terms, if reelected by his constituents.

FIRST MOVE TO NEW 57TH STREET PRODUCTION CENTER
TO TAKE PLACE BEFORE THE FIRST OF OCTOBER

The large building on West 57th Street which was recently acquired for use by the CBS Television Division and which will be known, at least temporarily, as the CBS-TV Production Center, will be partially ready for use before the end of September, it was announced this week. The first unit to move into the new facility will be the set storage group now located on West 76th Street. Existing office space also is about ready for use and will be occupied by certain CBS-TVers within a short time.

TIE-LINE

Organization

Special Edition

Monday, ~~September 8~~, 1952

EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE TO SPONSOR BIG CBS AMATEUR SHOW:

TWO ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS APPOINTED TO SUPERVISE PRODUCTION

First Call for Scripts, Sketch Ideas, Songs, Lyrics

Set for Wednesday in 12th Floor Conference Room

Secretaries, clerks, technicians, stagehands, -- in fact, all staff employees of CBS who are not professional performers -- will get their chance to show how well they can sing, act, dance, juggle or demonstrate any other talent, when the second CBS amateur show hits the boards some time late in November.

The Employee-Management Committee, under whose sponsorship this year's amateur show will be presented, today announced preliminary plans for the affair. Through the Committee's efforts two associate directors, one from radio and the other from television, have been appointed to supervise the production. They are Dave Hebb, of CRD, whose current shows include MUSICLAND, U.S.A., BIG SISTER and HILLTOP HOUSE, and Ken Whelan, of CTD, who has been working on the GARRY MOORE SHOW and who will serve as AD on the new JACKIE GLEASON SHOW.

As the first step, Hebb and Whelan today issued a call for scripts, sketch ideas, sketch writers, lyricists and songwriters. Whelan invited all those who can contribute anything along these lines to meet with him in the 12th Floor Conference Room, at CBS Headquarters, 485 Madison Avenue, between 5:00-6:00 PM, Wednesday, September 10. Those who can't make it at that time are urged to drop a note to Whelan at Room 5049, 70 East 45th Street.

Hebb and Whelan also announced that the call for talent will be made shortly, as soon as the show itself reaches the written stage.

TIE-LINE

Volume I, No. 10 Thursday, July [illegible] 1952

NEW SYSTEM SET UP FOR JOB REVIEWS; PERSONNEL REPRESENTATIVE TO COVER EACH DEPARTMENT ON A SCHEDULED BASIS

The Personnel Department will supplement its periodic job review system, effective immediately, it was learned at last week's regular meeting of the Employee-Management Committee.

When the merit system was abolished on April 1, 1951, in favor of a general increase, job reviewing, which had been done at the same time employees were reviewed for merit consideration, was thereafter performed on a non-routine basis. Since April, 1951, individual jobs and entire job classifications have been reviewed at the request of department heads, supervisors or the employees involved.

However, plans were announced for the review of each labor grade job once a year on a systematic basis to see if responsibilities have remained the same. As a result Joe Friedman of Personnel has been designated to devote at least one day per week for this purpose.

The following working method has been proposed:

1. Mr. Friedman will call the department head and advise him that he would like to make a review of his entire department.

2. Through the department head the supervisor of each division will be contacted.

3. He will review each job in question with the supervisor and with the employee involved, where essential.

If an employee has a question regarding his job, he will be given an opportunity to discuss it with his supervisor before Mr. Friedman's scheduled visit.

It was pointed out by Management that this new review system does not replace classification grievances which must be reviewed immediately. Personnel will still handle urgent cases as they arise through the grievance machinery. It was also made clear that this is not a merit review of performance in the job, but a review of the job itself.

EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATIVES GRANTED MORE TIME TO CONTACT CONSTITUENTS

In an effort to improve communications between employee members of the E-M Committee and the people they represent, it has been agreed that employee representatives be granted approximately an hour a week to visit various departments for short get-togethers with their people.

Management has already advised department heads of this decision, insuring cooperation when employee representatives ask for time for these discussions.

TIE-LINE

Organization
SP

SPECIAL EDITION

Tuesday, June 10, 1952

WSB APPROVES 7.5 PER CENT GENERAL WAGE INCREASE

Office Personnel To Receive Benefits Retroactive to March 31

The Wage Stabilization Board today approved a seven and one-half per cent, across-the-board salary increase for all New York office employees in the labor grade structure, on payroll as of March 31st. The increase is based on salaries on that date.

A special effort is being made to pay the retroactive adjustments on base salaries this Friday, June 13. However, due to time limitations some employees may not receive the adjustment until Friday, June 20.

Additional adjustments for overtime incurred since March 31 will be paid at the earliest possible date.

The seven and one-half per cent cost-of-living increase was accepted by the Employee Group of the E-M Committee early in April and submitted to the Wage Stabilization Board for approval.

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: ALL STAFF EMPLOYEES OF CBS, INC., CLD, CRD AND CTD

from: D. M. VORHES
RADIO TECHNICAL OPERATIONS

June 4, 1952

Organization
SP

In order to better administer our technical operations, Messrs. David Davis, Mason Escher and Nelson Smith are being placed in charge of our day by day Radio technical operations as "Engineers in Charge", reporting to Mr. Orth and myself.

An "Engineer in Charge" will be on duty at all times in what we will call the "Operations Office". He will be responsible for the activities of Master Control, Maintenance, the Studio-Field Group and during off business hours of Sound Effects and Tape operations.

The "Operations Office" can be reached at all times on Ext. 450. When it is required that the Engineer in Charge be out of the office, this extension will be answered by Master Control where there is an Assistant Supervisor on duty.

Since Mr. Davis has been handling all technical arrangements for the CBS Radio coverage of the National Political Conventions, he will not be able to take over the duties of his new work until after the Chicago pickups. Mr. Robert Trago, in addition to the special assignments for which he is responsible, will handle Mr. Davis's duties during his Convention coverage.

Mr. Harry Silbersdorff is to be the Assistant Supervisor in the Field Group reporting to the Operations Office.

D.M.V.

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TIE-LINE

Volume I, No. 9 Tuesday, May 27, 1952

Organization S.P.

WSB PROMISES CBS WAGE INCREASE DECISION ON OR BEFORE JUNE 10

Case Goes Before Review Board Tomorrow

Late word from the Wage Stabilization Board reveals that the WSB decision on the CBS application for a seven-and-one-half per cent wage increase will be handed down on or before June 10.

This was made known by Management to employee members of the Employee-Management Committee late last week. (Publication of this issue of TIE-LINE was held up in order to include this latest information.) The analysis of the case has been completed and it goes before the WSB review board tomorrow, Wednesday, May 28. If approval is granted, all CBS New York employees in the labor grade structure who were on payroll as of March 31, 1952, will receive the increase retroactive to that date.

Meanwhile, at last week's regular monthly Employee-Management Committee meeting, Management agreed to a proposal by the Employee Group whereby employees on payroll March 31 who were scheduled to receive a six months' adjusted increase will, when WSB approval of the whole wage package is obtained, receive the seven-and-one-half per cent increase based on their March 31 salary, separate and apart from any adjusted rate increase already paid since March 31 or scheduled to be paid upon completion of six months' service in the job class.

GOOD NEWS FOR RESERVE OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

Acting on a proposal submitted last month by the Employee Group, Management announced last week that effective immediately CBS will pay reserve officers and enlisted men who must go on two weeks active duty in the summer, the difference between their military pay and their regular CBS salary for this period. In addition, CBS policy was changed so that reservists may take this two week leave of absence in addition to any vacation due.

FORMER CBS MAN ASSIGNED TO WRITE EMPLOYEE HANDBOOK

Robert Strunsky, former CBS employee now working on a study project at Princeton's Institute for Advanced Study, has been assigned by CBS to write an employee handbook. Mr. Strunsky, who served as a network advertising copywriter in Sales Promotion for six years, plans to personalize the booklet by incorporating interviews with representative employees in many departments of all divisions. When completed, the handbook will be distributed to the entire CBS staff and to all new employees when they are hired.

CBS-COLUMBIA PRODUCTS TO BE OFFERED EMPLOYEES AT SUBSTANTIAL DISCOUNTS

A plan through which employees will be able to purchase CBS-Columbia, Inc. radios and television sets at substantial discounts will be announced as soon as the company's new line of products is put on the market. There will be a limit of one radio or television set per year to an employee. The new line is scheduled to appear about mid-June.

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: CBS RADIO

from: MR. H. R. GUILLOTTE

MAY 19, 1952

Organization

8-

Mr. John Dunham Gilbert, Manager of Technical Operations, has resigned, effective May 31st, in order that he may accept a position managing the firm of Weldon and Carr, Radio and Television Consulting Engineers. Mr. Gilbert has been a member of the CBS family for 23 years, and we certainly regret his decision to leave the organization. He will leave many friends, all of whom wish him the best of luck.

Effective June 1st, Mr. Davidson M. Vorhes who has been Assistant Manager during the past year will become Manager of Radio Technical Operations, and Chief Engineer of WCBS, AM and FM. Mr. Frank Orth will be moved from Engineer-In-Charge to the position of Assistant Manager. These two men have been with CBS for a great many years, and have devoted all of that time to Technical operation and administrative problems. We are fortunate to have them in these key positions.

H.R.G.

1135

TIE-LINE

Volume I, No. 8 Tuesday, April 22, 1952

Organization

MANAGEMENT SENDS PETITION REQUESTING WAGE INCREASE TO WSB; WSB REPLY TO REQUEST EXPECTED WITHIN A MONTH

The petition to the Wage Stabilization Board asking permission to grant a seven-and-one-half per cent across-the-board wage increase to all New York employees in the labor grade structure has been filed by CBS. This was announced by management at last Friday's regular monthly meeting of the Employee-Management Committee. An answer from the WSB should be forthcoming within a month.

Management authored the petition after having made a careful comparative study of wages at other broadcasting networks, in the newspaper and magazine industry, and after studying area surveys made by such organizations as the Commerce and Industry Association. Many of the arguments used in the petition were based on the findings of these studies.

This also happened at the meeting:

--Management discussed recent press stories about the possibility of a CBS-TV City in the New York area. While many possibilities are being looked into, no commitments as to location or other particulars have been made.

--In order to clarify the time-off policy on future Good Fridays, management promised to send memos to department heads in advance, pointing out that wherever possible employees who desire to attend church services should be granted up to three hours off.

--At the request of the employee group, management promised to investigate means for providing employees with CBS-Columbia products such as television sets and radios, at a substantial discount.

--The settlement of two grievances was announced. The first was the reclassification of log clerks in both AM and TV to a higher labor grade. The second was the case noted in a recent TIE-LINE of a firing without final warning in the Press Information Department. The employee was put on a two-week trial basis and did his job so well that he is being retained on staff.

--Management promised to give the matter of a lounge for women employees high priority in allocating such space as will become available as CBS expansion plans progress.

--Management announced that an employee handbook will be ready for distribution in the fall. Until then, it will send each new employee a 1952 stockholders report to tell them about CBS.

--The appointment by the employee group of Terry Bannigan, of the Legal Department, to represent the secretarial group was announced. She replaces Evelyn Lawson who recently resigned to take another job.

--The nomination and election of Delacey Thorne to be vice chairman, and of Florence O'Neal to be secretary of the employee group was also announced. This election took place at the regular monthly meeting of the employee group last week.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 503

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To ALL OFFICE PERSONNEL OF CBS, INC., CLD, CRD and CTD

From R. E. KALAIDJIAN

Station PERSONNEL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

Organization Memos 8 P

April 22, 1952

1952 VACATION POLICY

The CBS vacation policy for 1952 as applicable to all New York staff employees in positions not covered by union or other contracts is as follows:

Those hired on or before April 1, 1952 -- one week's vacation after they have been with the Company for three months.

Those hired before April 2, 1951 -- two weeks' vacation.

Those hired before April 1, 1947 -- three weeks' vacation.

Those who worked on scheduled holidays, if not otherwise compensated, will receive vacation days for such holidays.

If a holiday falls on any day except a Saturday during your vacation, you will receive an additional day's vacation.

For those whose service with CBS was interrupted - except for service in the Armed Forces - the actual hiring date is adjusted accordingly.

Vacations will normally be scheduled between April 1 and October 31, unless you prefer a later date, and your Department Head approves. In any event, the 1952 vacation must be taken before March 31, 1953. Your supervisors will take your own preference into consideration in assigning vacation dates, to the extent this can be done.

R. E. K.

Organization Memos SP

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: CBS, Inc., ~~CLD,~~ CRD and CTD

from: Mr. Murphy

April 18, 1952

It is with great regret that I announce the resignation of Edmund A. Chester as Director of News & Public Affairs effective today.

As you may have read in the press, Mr. Chester has resigned to become part owner and General Manager of the RHC Cadena Azul, Cuba's oldest and largest radio network.

Mr. Chester's significant contributions over the years to CBS news and public affairs, both radio and television, as well as CBS short wave operations, are a measure of the success I know all of us wish him in his new enterprise.

Mr. Wells Church is appointed Acting Director of News & Public Affairs.

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TIE-LINE

Organization

Special Edition

Wednesday, April 2, 1952

SEVEN AND ONE-HALF PER CENT INCREASE OKAYED BY E-M COMMITTEE; DEAL SUBJECT TO WSB APPROVAL; RETROACTIVE TO LAST MONDAY

Expect WSB Action Within Six Weeks; Management Gives Increase 50-50 Chance of Getting WSB Nod

A seven and one-half per cent across-the-board wage increase to all New York employees in the labor grade structure on payroll as of March 31st, retroactive to that date, but subject to approval by the Wage Stabilization Board, was offered by CBS management yesterday during a special wage discussion session of the Employee-Management Committee, and accepted unanimously by the employee members.

Management also proposed that if the WSB refused to allow CBS to give a 7.5 per cent general increase, management would bring back the merit plan, also retroactive to March 31. Under this plan it would provide a merit fund equal to approximately the difference between the 7.5 per cent across-the-board increase and the amount of such an increase permitted by WSB. The one drawback to this second proposal, management pointed out, is that some 22 per cent of labor grade employees, who are currently above the maximum wage in their classification, would be, under WSB rules, ineligible for merit increase consideration.

"We recommend petitioning the WSB to accept the first plan," Robert Kalaidjian, Personnel Director, said, "as the only chance for all office employees to receive an equal percentage increase."

The employee members of the E-M Committee took these proposals under consideration, discussed them thoroughly at a meeting not attended by management and unanimously agreed to accept them, urging management to author a strong petition for the first plan.

While WSB action on such matters usually takes some six weeks, there have been cases where a longer time period is necessary. Therefore, both employees and management agreed to wait no longer than June 1 for a decision. If a decision is not forthcoming by then, CBS will pay the maximum cost-of-living increase allowable at that time and any additional amount up to 7.5% when and if approved by WSB.

Discussions for a wage increase were started by the employee members of the E-M Committee last November and climaxed in a proposal from the employees for a 10 per cent across-the-board increase at a meeting held March 7.

In presenting management's counter-offer of 7.5 per cent, Mr. Kalaidjian said that CBS had taken three factors under consideration: the rising cost-of-living index plus a cushion for future upward trends, surveys of what other concerns in New York are paying and the CBS desire to remain ahead of other networks in its overall pay scales.

While it was intended that the agreed upon increase would remain in effect until March 31, 1953, management agreed to watch closely the country's economic situation and take steps to keep CBS pay scales in line with the trends. Vice President Lawrence W. Lowman restated the company policy that CBS would not allow its employees "to take a licking" because of increasing living costs.

When asked by the employee group for an opinion as to whether the WSB would accept the 7.5 per cent plan, Mr. Kalaidjian said, "It's touch and go, but I think there's a 50-50 chance it will be accepted."

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 508-10/51

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To CBS Inc., CLD, CRD, CTD

From Mr. Stanton

Station

Organization Memos

March 11, 1052

Effective tomorrow, March 12, Howard S. Meighan, who has been a vice President of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. since 1946, will rejoin the General Executive group of the Corporation.

Adrian Murphy will become President of CBS Radio. Mr. Murphy will continue to be a Vice President of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. His successor as President of CBS Laboratories will be announced in the near future.

FRANK STANTON

TIE-LINE

CBS

Organization Memo

Special Edition

Friday, March 7, 1952

EMPLOYEE GROUP PROPOSES 10 PER CENT COST-OF-LIVING INCREASE; MANAGEMENT ASKS FOR TIME TO MAKE COUNTERPROPOSAL, PROMISES RETROACTIVITY TO APRIL 1

O.E.I.U. Stall in West Coast Negotiations
Declared Cause for Management Request

The Employee Group of the Employee-Management Committee, in a special meeting held this morning, proposed that a 10 per cent general cost-of-living increase be granted to all employees in the labor grade structure. This proposal was designed by the Employee Group to serve as a basis for wage negotiations at this morning's session.

The Management Group, declaring that until yesterday it was prepared to present a counterproposal today, requested that it be given additional time before replying. Here are the reasons:

> An agreement in good faith had been reached between the Office Employees International Union and CBS in Los Angeles with a final membership decision to be made public yesterday. The O.E.I.U., however, got wind of a rumor that CBS in New York was ready to grant a 10 per cent increase; whereas the 10 per cent actually represented a proposal by the Employee Group. Consequently, the O.E.I.U. refused to give a definite answer, stating that it wanted to hold another meeting to discuss the agreement with its membership.
>
> The Management Group in New York said that it felt this was an attempt by the O.E.I.U. to "whip-saw" Los Angeles into a higher wage increase than was originally agreed upon and that it felt it necessary at this time to hold off further discussions with the Employee Group here until the Los Angeles agreement has been signed.

Speaking for the Management Group, Robert Kalaidjian, Personnel Director, said, "Management in New York regrets this delay as much as the employees. I want to assure you that management's attitude with reference to the desirability of a wage increase for New York Office Employees has not changed. When the New York wage increase is determined, I want to make it clear that it will be retroactive to April 1st, the previously agreed upon effective date for a wage increase in New York."

Grievance Machinery at Work:

FIRING WITHOUT FINAL OFFICAL WARNING
RULED VIOLATION OF COMPANY POLICY

A grievance brought by a man who was fired by his supervisors without being given an official final warning was brought to the attention of the Employee-Management Committee at this morning's meeting.

The grievance has already been carried to the second step in the grievance machinery, namely, a meeting between the man's supervisors, his representative, another member of the Employee Group and a representative of the Personnel Department. At this meeting, it was ruled that the supervisor had violated company policy and that the man would be given a two-week trial period before any decision to fire him could be made final.

While the Employee Group felt that the two-week trial period was not sufficient, the man himself decided to ask for no additional time. If he fails, in his supervisor's opinion, to make the grade, he may bring the grievance to the next level in the grievance machinery, a sub committee, made up of two members of the Employee Group and two members of the Management Group. Those named to serve on this Committee are Edward Saxe and Merle S. Jones for Management and Orville Ent and Robert Fuller for the Employees.

In attendance at this morning's Employee-Management Committee meeting were:

Employee Representatives

Delacey Thorne	Service and Maintenance
Joseph Sharp	Typing and Machine Operators
Santo LaRocca	Clerical
Philip Milana	Clerical
Grace Russell	Secretarial
Robert Fuller	Professional
Laurette Banks	Supervisors
Orville Ent	Administrative
Florence O'Neal	Grand Central
John Edgar	E. & W. 54th Streets & 76th Street

Management Representatives

Lawrence W. Lowman
Edward L. Saxe
Merle S. Jones
J. Kelly Smith
Robert E. Kalaidjian
Charles Burt

TIE-LINE

CBS

Organization Memos

Volume I, No. 7 Tuesday, February 19, 1952

MANAGEMENT PROMISES WAGE INCREASE PROPOSALS WITHIN TWO WEEKS; TO CALL SPECIAL E-M COMMITTEE MEETING TO ANNOUNCE THEM

General Increase Found Most Wanted by Employees

Within the next two weeks management will make a proposal based on the Employee Group recommendations for a wage increase for all employees in the labor grade structure, it was announced at last week's session of the Employee-Management Committee. When the proposal is complete, a special meeting of the Committee will be called and a special edition of TIE-LINE published informing you of the results of the discussions.

At last week's meeting, management asked employee members of the Committee for employee reaction to TIE-LINE's first announcement of wage discussions. Generally, it was found, a cost-of-living increase seemed most preferred by CBS-ers.

Exceptions to this reaction came from members of the Administrative Group, where a merit increase was felt very important. Also, the newer members of the Typing and Machine Operators Group seemed to want emphasis placed on the merit system.

The Clerical Group, however, expressed little confidence in a return to the merit setup. They felt that because many of their supervisors were new and thus not thoroughly acquainted with the people working for them, only a small number of their group might receive merit raises.

The question arose as to whether Wage Stabilization Board rulings apply to unions as well as non-union groups, since some unions seem to be bargaining for increases far in excess of those allowed currently by WSB. Bob Kalaidjian, Personnel Director, pointed out that the same rules apply to both groups. In certain cases where unions seem to be getting more than the WSB allowance, CBS experience has been, he said, that the unions involved have either not previously received the maximum cost-of-living allowance, such as CBS office personnel received in 1951, or the employees involved had not received any increases in a three to four year period prior to wage stabilization.

STIFLED GRIEVANCES REVEALED; VICE PRESIDENT LOWMAN MAKES STRONG STATEMENT ON SUBJECT

Revoked Firing Shows E-M Committee Can Settle Grievances

- -

Unwarranted fear of repercussions from supervisors and lack of knowledge of the E-M Committee's functions have stifled several employee grievances that should have been aired, it was revealed at last week's E-M Committee meeting.

"Grievances should be brought to light immediately, before it's too late for the Committee to act on them," CBS Vice President Lawrence W. Lowman declared, after hearing the reports. "One of the main reasons why the Committee was formed was to set up machinery for the immediate airing and settling of grievances. And I can personally guarantee everyone that there is absolutely nothing to fear and everything to gain in bringing up grievances through the channels outlined in the Committee's Operating Guide. It is to the mutual interest of both the supervisor and the employee that grievances be promptly raised and settled."

As a result of the discussion Merle S. Jones and J. Kelly Smith, CTD and CRD Vice Presidents, respectively, will discuss the importance of the free operation of the grievance machinery at their next department head staff meetings.

At the same time, it was reported that John Collins had worked rapidly on a case in which a man he represents had been fired. Because the investigation showed that the man had not received a final warning from his supervisor, the employee was reinstated to his job.

FIRST AID KITS TO BE DISTRIBUTED TO ALL DEPARTMENTS

First aid kits will be distributed to all departments within the next two weeks, management announced at last week's E-M Committee meeting. The kits will be given in each department to one employee who will be responsible for seeing that the kits are replenished with the necessary supplies.

The move was suggested to lessen somewhat the pressure on Medical Department nurses.

ANNOUNCE PLANS FOR FORMATION OF CBS 20-YEAR CLUB; SOME 105 NOW ELIGIBLE FOR MEMBERSHIP

Plans for the establishment of a club for CBS-ers with 20 years or more service with the company were announced at last week's E-M Committee meeting.

Based on proposals made by the employee side of the Committee, members of the 20-Year Club will each receive, when they are initiated, a specially-designed CBS pin and a $100 Defense Bond. Some 105 CBS-ers, both in New York and in out-of-town locations, are eligible for membership in the Club, with about 35 others becoming eligible annually.

The pins and bonds will be presented every year at a ceremony in September to those who have become eligible during the year. The first awards will be given next September on the anniversary date of the company's founding.

The 1952 September date for the first presentation, it is believed, will give management sufficient time to attempt to get required Wage Stabilization Board approval for the presentation of the Bonds, since WSB considers the Bonds additional compensation.

JOHN EDGAR APPOINTED TO REPLACE JOHN COLLINS ON E-M COMMITTEE; CONFIRMING ELECTION OF ALL APPOINTEES TO BE HELD NEXT MONTH

One new appointment to the Employee Group and the formation of a subcommittee to set up machinery for a confirming election to be held in March of all Committee appointments so far were announced at last week's E-M Committee meeting.

John Edgar was appointed to fill the post of John Collins as a representative of employees at East and West 54th Streets and 76th Street. Collins has been promoted to assist Anthony Boschetti in the Television Procurement Department and thus is no longer in the labor grade structure.

According to the Operating Guide for the E-M Committee, all appointments, other than automatic replacements from the original election ballots, during the first term of the Committee must be confirmed in March, 1952. The subcommittee handling the election, with the help of Personnel, is comprised of Joe Sharp, Chairman, Florence O'Neal and Phil Milana.

Up for confirming election, in addition to Edgar, will be Santo LaRocca, who was appointed two months ago as a representative of the Clerical Group.

COMMITTEE COMMUNICATIONS IMPROVED

As a means of improving communications between representatives and constituents, CBS has set up an addressograph system whereby each representative can get in touch with his own group.

Representatives plan to be in much closer contact with their people than has been possible in the past.

Employee Representatives

Delacey Thorne	Service and Maintenance
Joseph Sharp	Typing & Machine Operators
Santo LaRocca	Clerical
Philip Milana	Clerical
Evelyn Lawson	Secretarial
Grace Russell	Secretarial
Robert Fuller	Professional
Laurette Banks	Supervisory
Orville Ent	Administrative
Florence O'Neal	Grand Central
John Edgar	E. & W. 54th Streets & 76th Street

Management Representatives

Lawrence W. Lowman
Edward L. Saxe
Merle S. Jones
J. Kelly Smith
Robert E. Kalaidjian

Organ. Memo

For Your Information

To: **ALL NEW CBS EMPLOYEES**

PAY CHECKS are delivered Friday morning of each week unless your supervisor informs you of other arrangements. Checks may be cashed at the New York Trust Co. opposite 485 Madison Ave., or at any Chemical Bank. Call the Payroll Division, Ext. 7298, if you have any questions about your pay.

CBS maintains a **MEDICAL OFFICE** on the 7th Floor, 485 Madison Ave. Passing a physical examination is a prerequisite to permanent employment. For emergency illness or accidents, call Ext. 240. You may obtain an application for enrollment in the **OPTICAL SERVICE PLAN** from the Medical Office.

You can get **HOSPITALIZATION** or complete **MEDICAL-SURGICAL** coverage. See the booklets you have received for details. Note that if you want this service, you must apply within 2 months of hiring, or else wait until May. Call Ext. 555, if you have any questions.

You can join **THE CBS INSURANCE PLAN** after three months' service. No physical exam is required if you apply before you have completed four months' service. Under the plan, for eligible employees, the premium costs for Ordinary and Group Life are shared with you by CBS and CBS furnishes Group Accident Insurance. For details, call Miss Dudley, Ext. 367.

YOUR VACATION, unless otherwise specified by union contract, is generally as follows:

EMPLOYEES HIRED	AMOUNT OF VACATION
before April 1 of current year	1 week
before April 1 of preceding year	2 weeks
before April 1 of 5th preceding year	3 weeks

If a holiday falls during an employee's vacation on any day except Saturday, he is to be given an additional day's vacation.
Normally, it will be taken between April 1st and October 31st. However, your vacation may sometimes be taken outside the vacation period with your supervisor's permission. Vacations cannot be held over from one year to the other.

MEAL ALLOWANCE: Office employees who work ten or more elapsed hours in any one day (including a one-hour meal period) are entitled to $2.00; employees who work on a scheduled day off (excluding holidays) are entitled to $2.00 after the first five elapsed hours, and an additional $2.00 after a total of ten elapsed hours (including a one-hour meal period).

The **TRIAL PERIOD** is for one month unless a longer period has been mutually agreed upon.

The policy of the Company is to **PROMOTE** and **TRANSFER** from within whenever possible. Please feel free to discuss your qualifications and aspirations with our people in the Employment Office, Room 1201.

If you are called into **MILITARY SERVICE**, notify your supervisor immediately so that such things as military severance pay, insurance, pensions, and job status, can be properly handled. For information regarding CBS Military Service Policies, call John Anderson, Ext. 505.

If your **PERSONAL RECORDS**, such as telephone number, address, marital status, or number of dependents should change, please notify Personnel Records, Room 1202, by memo.

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS may be purchased through a weekly payroll deduction plan. If you are interested, please contact the Savings Bond Administrator on Ext. 7553.

BROADCAST TICKETS should be requested by memo; address to "TICKET DIVISION," 6th Floor. **THEATER TICKETS** are sometimes available at discounts. These are distributed to departments. Call Ext. 7291 for current information on this.

DISCOUNTS ON PURCHASES are given to CBS employees by certain stores. The Purchasing Dept., Ext. 203 can give you further information on this.

If you are an office employee, in a non-executive job, you will be hearing about the **EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE** that meets monthly to discuss grievances and suggestions for making CBS an even better place to work.

If you have any other QUESTIONS, please feel free to discuss them with your supervisor or department head. You are also welcome at all times to take up any problem with the Personnel Relations Department.

We are glad to have you with us.

Robert E. Kalaidjian

Personnel Relations Dept.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 503

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To ALL OFFICE EMPLOYEES OF CBS, INC., CLD, CRD, and CTD

From THE EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Station

Organization Memos

SS

January 28, 1952

EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT GROUP HOLDS PRELIMINARY WAGE INCREASE DISCUSSIONS; EMPLOYEES RECOMMEND COST-OF-LIVING RAISE, RETURN OF MERIT PLAN

Management Promises to Study Employee Proposals

Preliminary discussions regarding an increase in wages for all employees in the labor grade structure were held at the last E-M Committee meeting, with the employee representatives recommending a return to the merit plan after April 1, in addition to a general cost-of-living increase.

The Employee Group stated it felt a general cost-of-living increase is of primary concern to most employees, but declared that many have also indicated a desire for the return of the merit system. Management promised to study the plan as presented and the overall problem of wage increases and will report back to the employees as soon as possible.

Bob Kalaidjian, Director of Personnel, explained the existing Wage Stabilization Board rules regarding wage increases. The new Regulation Eight, he said, permits companies to give cost-of-living increases every six months, based on increases in the Bureau of Labor Statistics figures since January, 1951. Since that time, the cost-of-living has increased 3.5 per cent -- but only 2.1 per cent since April 1, 1951, when CBS granted a 10 per cent cost-of-living raise.

Another regulation permits merit increases in companies where a wage and job classification exists, as it does at CBS, it was explained. "The maximum allowable amount of money permitted for merit increases now is six per cent of the total payroll," Mr. Kalaidjian said, but added that merit increases may only be granted in cases where the present salary does not meet or exceed the maximum for a particular classification. "As applied to CBS," he said, "approximately 25 per cent of the staff could not now be considered for a merit increase."

"What the company is allowed to do under the law," he concluded, "and what it can afford, are factors under consideration now in determining future increases."

MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEE GROUPS APPOINT NEW MEMBERS

Santo LaRocca, of CTD Accounting, was introduced to succeed Howard Cummings to represent the clerical employees.

Management introduced two new members, Merle Jones, Vice President in charge of C-O Stations and General Services, to represent television, and J. Kelly Smith, Administrative Vice President of CBS Radio Division, to represent radio. The Management Group is now composed of these two men and Messrs. Lowman, Saxe and Kalaidjian.

COMPANY GRANTS EXTRA TIME OFF TO CERTAIN EMPLOYEES BECAUSE OF MISUNDERSTANDING

Employees who worked the Saturday following the Christmas or New Years weekends who were off the preceding Monday will be granted extra time off. This decision was made after E-M Committee employee members pointed out that the extra day off was granted without explaining that the day would not be credited as a work day.

Company policy, it was explained, is not to credit time for extra days off, days other than regular holidays; several employees were not aware of this policy and expected overtime for working Saturday after having Monday off. Because of the misunderstanding, Management has agreed to give extra time off, this time only, to those employees.

ADDITIONAL PART-TIME NURSE TO BE HIRED BY MEDICAL OFFICE

An announcement that CBS was hiring an additional part-time nurse to alleviate the pressure on the Medical Office was made during the last E-M Committee meeting. As a result, the Medical Office will be open from 9 to 5 Monday-thru-Friday for accident and sickness cases that can be handled by the nurses.

Despite this increase in Medical Office staff, it was pointed out, Dr. Nelson, by necessity, will continue to see people by appointment only. Dr. Nelson must spend most of his time on pre-employment physicals, consultation on long-term illnesses, emergency cases, and should not be considered as a substitute for the employee's own doctor.

The Employee Group suggested that to relieve the Medical Office of minor cases, first aid kits be made available in every department for employees. Management promised to look into this idea.

JOB POSTING BROADENED ON RECOMMENDATION OF EMPLOYEE GROUP

Improvements in job posting procedure, recommended by a special

sub-committee of the Employee-Management Groups, have been adopted as company policy. The procedure has been broadened as follows:

When a Job Opens:	It Will be Posted in:
a) in an Accounting Department	the Accounting Department of each Division
b) at 15 or 25 Vanderbilt Avenue or 51 E. 42nd Street	all three locations
c) East or West 54th Streets or 76th Street	all three locations
d) under the supervision of a head of several departments	each of the departments coming under his supervision

During the discussion concerning the adoption of these changes, Bob Kalaidjian called attention to the fact that job posting is in addition to, not a substitute for, regular CBS procedure. He said that the functions of posting enable employees within the departments where an opening occurs to find out why they are or are not eligible for a promotion.

The E-M Committee reported that it had received favorable comments and no grievances thus far on the job posting procedure, but also wanted it known that it will welcome any further suggestions to better the system.

Those who served on the special sub-committee were John Collins, Philip Milana and Florence O'Neal for the employees; and Bob Kalaidjian, Charlie Burt and Dick Stanley for Management.

Editor's Note: It was hoped that this issue of TIE LINE would be reproduced with a printed color masthead decorating its first page. Publication date was held up a few days for this reason. Next month's issue, we are sure, will have an identification all of its own.

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: CBS TELEVISION ORGANIZATION

from: Hubbell Robinson

January 16, 1952

gp

Effective Monday, January 21st, Russell Furse will join the CBS Television Network as General Manager of the Program Department in New York, replacing Carleton Winckler who has been appointed Manager of Production of the Operation Department.

Mr. Furse has a wide background of experience in both television and motion pictures and I know you will extend to him every cooperation.

F. 50-8/51

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: ~~THE ORGANIZATION~~

from: Howard S. Meighan

December 28, 1951

I am pleased to announce the following appointments for CBS Radio effective January 1, 1952: Lester Gottlieb as Vice President in Charge of Network Programs; Guy della Cioppa as Vice President in Charge of Network Programs-Hollywood.

Mr. Gottlieb, with CBS since February 1948, has been Director of Network Programs, CBS Radio, since July of this year. Mr. della Cioppa, with CBS since 1937, has been Director of Network Programs-Hollywood, for both radio and television since August of this year.

HSM

1135

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 503

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Organization

To ALL OFFICE EMPLOYEES

From THE EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Station

December 10, 1951

BOARD OF DIRECTORS VOTES CHRISTMAS BONUS;
ANNOUNCEMENT MADE DURING YESTERDAY'S E-M COMMITTEE MONTHLY MEETING

Day Off Either Before Christmas or New Years Also Granted

The Board of Directors for this year has voted to grant a Christmas bonus of a week's pay to employees with a year or more service. This announcement was made yesterday at the monthly meeting of the Employee-Management Committee.

On recommendation of the employee members of the Committee every effort will be made to get the bonus checks out by Friday, December 14th. If not by then, it was promised the checks will arrive within a few days, certainly before the following Friday.

At the same time, management representatives of the Committee announced that office employees, wherever possible, will be given an extra day off for the holidays, to be chosen either the Monday before Christmas or the Monday before New Years. Department heads have been notified and will consult with their respective staffs on days off desired on assurance that operations will continue on half staff.

SUB-COMMITTEE FORMED TO IMPROVE JOB POSTING PLAN

Job posting has not worked out as well as was expected in some areas of the company, it was pointed out by the employee group during yesterday's meeting, resulting in some complaints by department members.

To iron out the bugs of the plan, which has been in existence for only about seven weeks, a sub-committee consisting of John Collins, Florence O'Neal and Philip Milana was appointed. They will meet with the Personnel Department to study ways and means of bettering the plan, and will make recommendations at next months meeting.

NEW RADIO DIVISION BUILDING READY FOR OCCUPANCY BY FEB. 1ST

The new seven story air conditioned building adjacent to the studio building is expected to be ready for occupancy by February first. The building will be occupied by several departments of the CBS Radio Division and should provide some relief in the space problem currently confronting the company.

GRIEVANCE SETTLED BY TYPING & MACHINE OPERATORS REPRESENTATIVE

Settlement of a grievance was reported by Joe Sharp, who represents the Typing and Machine Operators on the E-M Committee, whereby the aggrieved person was granted a raise in wages. "The settlement did much to increase the interest of my group in the Committee work," Mr. Sharp declared.

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20 YEAR CLUB MAY BE CONSIDERED

One of the members of the employee group suggested that there be some recognition for 20 years' service with the company. General suggestions were made on presenting such employees with a gold pin or a watch and dinner. The employee group is going to look into this matter and make a more specific recommendation to management at the next meeting.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 508-10/51

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Organization Memos

To ALL OFFICE EMPLOYEES

From THE EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Station

December 5, 1951

The Employee-Management Committee's next meeting will be held Thursday, December 6th.

John Cooke has been promoted from his job at Grand Central to become Superintendent of the Building Services Division at 485 Madison Avenue. His post on the Committee has been filled by Florence O'Neal. Florence joined CBS almost three years ago, and is Secretary to Hal Meier in TV Network Operations.

Howard Cummings has resigned. In accordance with Committee procedure, a replacement will be elected by the Employee Group. The replacement will hold office till the next general election.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 503

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To ALL OFFICE EMPLOYEES

From THE EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Station

December 5, 1951

'TIE LINE' NEW NAME FOR EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE NEWSLETTER; 'CLOSED CIRCUIT' DISCARDED BECAUSE OF ITS USE BY ANOTHER NETWORK

Judging Committee Decides to Offer Prizes in Triplicate

The E-M Committee has met a crisis; and the crisis has been solved. It wasn't a matter of wages, hours or grievances. It was simply a matter of the Committee not knowing that the title, "Closed Circuit," it chose for the E-M newsletter was already being used by the American Broadcasting Company for its house organ. No sooner had the announcement been made naming the winners than members of the judging committee were besieged with calls and memos pointing out the mistake.

The judges immediately met again and agreed on another title, "Inside CBS," until it was pointed out that the letters CBS mean the Corporate segment of the company only and do not refer to its Radio or Television Divisions, of which a majority of employees are a part.

Because the judges got into such a hassle over the remaining preferred titles, it was decided to call upon the entire Committee for a vote. The choices were "What's New," "Hilights," "Tie Line," "Behind the Scenes" and "The Inside Outlook." "Tie Line," the entry of Nancy Joel, CTD Program Entertainment Department, won over "The Inside Outlook" by a close margin.

Next came the decision of how to award the prizes. It was unanimously agreed that triplicate prizes should be given. So, to Theresa Jadwin and Elsie Kubala for submitting the first "winner" and to Miss Joel for "Tie Line" go a pair of tickets each to "Guys and Dolls" and $25.00 worth each of Columbia Records.

Rumor has it that the Producers of "Guys and Dolls," who don't actually need the business, are as pleased with the judging committee's actions as are the three winners.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 508-10/51

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To All Personnel of CLD, CRD, CTD

From Mr. J. E. Forsander

Station

November 19, 1951

We now have in stock Purchase Requisitions and Supply Requisitions designed for the exclusive use of CBS Laboratories, CBS Radio, and CBS Television.

Please requisition a supply of both these items for your use from our Supply Division. Upon delivery of both new forms, you may return to stock any general CBS Purchase and Supply Requisitions you may have on hand at that time.

J.E.F.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. F. 203-7/51

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Organization Memos

To CBS OFFICE PERSONNEL

From EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT COMITTEE

Station

November 14, 1951

MANAGEMENT PROMISES EMPLOYEES THEY WON'T "TAKE A LICKING" BECAUSE OF INFLATION

Will Discuss Plans for Wage Increases Early Next Year

CBS will not let its employees "take a licking" as a result of inflation, management representatives declared during last week's monthly meeting of the CBS Employee-Management Committee.

This statement came after the Committee's Employee Group queried management about the company's attitude on a possible wage increase now as a result of higher taxes and rising living costs.

While pointing out that the cost of living has risen only 1.2 per cent, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, from April 1, the date of the CBS 10 per cent across-the-board wage increase, to September 15, the date of the most recent BLS survey, the company stated that should there be any great change in living costs before early next year, CBS will not let its employees suffer.

Should conditions remain relatively stable, however, the company maintained the position it stated on April 1; i.e., it abolished the merit plan for one year in favor of the 10 per cent general increase.

Management representatives further declared that early in 1952, the company will decide whether it is going to grant merit increases, general increases or some other type of increase in wages. They agreed that the employee members of the Employee-Management Committee should be involved in any discussion about wage increases. "Employees can always bring pressure to bear about salary increases through their representatives," they also pointed out.

MEAL MONEY UPPED TO TWO DOLLARS IN ACTION TAKEN BY EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Meal money for CBS employees will be raised from $1.50 to $2.00, beginning the 14th of November, 1951, the result of a proposal made by the employee members of the Employee-Management Committee. This decision was reached at last week's monthly meeting of the Committee.

Acting on an employee proposal presented during the Committee's October session, Bob Kalaidjian, Chairman of the Committee's Management Group, said that CBS had made a special survey of restaurants in the area and found that the former $1.50 allowance had become a bit low. "We will meet the Employee Group's request for a 50-cent increase," he said.

Mr. Kalaidjian also reiterated company policy on meal money. The policy follows:

i. An employee who works 10 or more elapsed hours in any one day (including a one hour meal period) is entitled to $2.00 for meal money.
Example: An employee who works from 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.; 9:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.; 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., etc., and takes a one hour lunch period, is entitled to meal money.

ii. An employee who works on a scheduled day off (excluding holidays) is entitled to meal money of $2.00 after the first five elapsed hours, and an additional $2.00 after a total of 10 elapsed hours, (including a one hour meal period).
Example: An employee working from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. is entitled to $2.00 for meal money; if he continues to work until 7:00 p.m., he is entitled to an additional $2.00 for meal money, making a total of $4.00.

iii. Every petty cash slip submitted for meal money must bear the signature of the Department Head.

SETTLEMENT OF BIGGEST GRIEVANCE TO DATE SEES 34 BUILDING OPERATIONS EMPLOYEES WINNING PROMOTION AND RECLASSIFICATION RAISES

A grievance involving 57 employees, the biggest grievance to date, was solved to the satisfaction of the majority of the persons involved, it was reported at last week's monthly meeting of the E-M Committee.

The problem, first presented by Committeeman Delacey Thorne at the October meeting of the Committee, was expected to bring about some downgrading to the employees. However, the settlement of the problem resulted in 34 employees receiving promotions with corresponding increases and 23 employees retaining their same salaries, although five of these employees were placed in a lower classification.

All the employees were invited to a meeting arranged by Committeemen Thorne and Cooke, when the department's head, James Swenson and Charlie Burt of Personnel, explained the new set-up in Building Operations and answered all questions put by the employees.

TWELVE JOBS POSTED AS NEW SYSTEM GETS UNDERWAY

Job posting got off to a flying start it was learned from a report given at last week's monthly meeting of the E-M Committee. In two weeks' time 12 jobs were posted in 10 different departments and applicants screened by their supervisors. To date, although four of the 12 jobs haven't been filled, three people received promotions within their departments.

Job posting began October 25, as a result of an agreement reached at the October meeting of the E-M Committee.

ORCHIDS TO THOSE BEHIND "THIS IS CBS"

Members of the E-M Committee went on record during their monthly meeting last week thanking those who worked so hard on the production of "This Is CBS".

Staged before a capacity house the night of November 1, the musical revue starred secretaries, clerks, mail boys, cameramen, etc., and was produced by Patty Painter and Jay Johnson.

Thanks also went to Steve Allen, Mike Wallace, Dorothy Doan, Mel Torme, and other CBS talent who served as ushers.

PHILIP MILANA NEW CLERICAL GROUP REP

Philip Milana, staff member of the Radio Accounting Department, has succeeded Dudley Henry as a Clerical Group representative on the E-M Committee. As a result of his promotion to the Sales Department, Henry, acting according to the by-laws of the Committee, resigned his position. Milana was next in line for the post as a result of the voting held last July.

NAME THIS NEWSLETTER AND WIN TWO TIX TO "GUYS AND DOLLS" AND $25 WORTH OF COLUMBIA RECORDS

Want two tickets to "Guys and Dolls" and $25 worth of Columbia records? Well, here's your chance. Give this newsletter a name to distinguish it from office memoranda, press releases, etc. Fill out blank below and send it to Jane Debus in Personnel no later than November 23. In case more than one person submits the winning name, the first entry bearing that name to reach Personnel will be declared the winner. Only persons in Labor Grades 1 - 12 are eligible to compete. Members of the Committee will serve as judges.

NAME THE NEWSLETTER CONTEST

_____
(Suggested name for newsletter)

Submitted by _____
(Name)

_____
(Division)

_____
(Department)

_____
(Date)

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 508-10/51

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To CBS OFFICE PERSONNEL

From THE EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Station

Organization Memos 5

November 1, 1951

There has been another change in the representation of the Employee Group. Dudley Henry, representative for the Clerical Group, was recently promoted into an Administrative position. Philip Milana, CRD Accounting, has been appointed by the Employee Group to succeed him.

Your representative will welcome any suggestions. Please contact him before the next monthly meeting of the Committee which will be held next Thursday, November 8th, at 9:30 a.m.

Employee Representatives

Delacey Thorne	Service and Maintenance
Joseph Sharp	Typing & Machine Operators
Howard Cummings	Clerical
Philip Milana	Clerical
Evelyn Lawson	Secretarial
Grace Russell	Secretarial
Bob Fuller	Professional
Laurette Banks	Supervisory
Orville Ent	Administrative
John Cooke	Grand Central
John Collins	E. & W. 54th Sts. & 76th St.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. F. 203-7/51

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To THE ORGANIZATION SP

From H.R. Guillotte

Station

November 1, 1951

A few days ago we extended the working hours of our permanent leased-wire teletype circuit between New York, WBBM and KNX. The increase was authorized to enable us to handle a larger volume of message material and, at the same time, to provide faster delivery service. The transmission of overflow teletype communication with CBS affiliates west of Chicago is also improved, since their messages are relayed through either KNX or WBBM.

We hope that this expanded teletype service will enable you to eliminate many long distance phone calls for transacting urgent business. If you have any leeway at all, please use the teletype instead of the phone. A toll call should be made only for matters of extreme urgency.

Our teletype facilities obviously have their limitations and will bog down if ordinary messages are sent by wire. Where possible, arrange the timing of your correspondence so that it can be sent by mail. Naturally, if it is urgent, the communications room will be happy to handle it for you.

To help us solve this serious problem, we must ask that you perform one additional detail: Effective immediately, your division and department budget numbers must appear on all wires sent to the communications room and must also be given to our telephone operators when making a toll call.

I am sure that we can count on your cooperation.

H.G.

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

Organization Memo

to: CBS RADIO

from: Mr. John Karol

October 26, 1951

This will announce, with regret, the resignation of Tom Maguire as Sales Service Manager of the Radio Network effective the end of next week. He is leaving us to become Business Manager of the Radio and Television Department of Maxon, Inc. I know his many friends of long standing at CBS join me in wishing Tom Maguire every success in his new undertaking.

To succeed him, I am happy to announce the appointment of Ed Hall and to welcome the abilities and experience he brings from Station Relations to the expanding complexities of this important Sales operation.

pj J.J.K.

1135

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. F. 203-7/51

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To CBS OFFICE EMPLOYEES

From CBS EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Station

Organization Memos

October 24, 1951

MANAGEMENT ACCEPTS EMPLOYEE GROUP PROPOSAL:

DEPARTMENTAL JOB POSTING TO START TOMORROW

An agreement between the management and employee members of the new Employee-Management Committee whereby job openings will be posted on the bulletin boards of the departments in which they occur, was reached last week during the Committee's monthly meeting. The plan goes into effect tomorrow.

In a statement to department heads released today, Lawrence W. Lowman, said: "We feel that departmental job posting may improve our internal promotion procedures by assuring employees of consideration and providing them with frank answers with respect to their qualifications."

Here's how the new system will work: Department Heads will notify the Personnel Department as soon as a job opening occurs in their department. Personnel will prepare a job opening list which will be posted on the concerned department's bulletin board or in some other prominent place. Those in the department interested in applying for the job will indicate their desire to their supervisor who will give all applicants in his department full consideration.

The types of jobs to be posted, it was agreed, will be in labor grades 1 through 12. Supervisory and executive positions thus are excluded.

GRIEVANCES SETTLED

Settlement of grievances was announced at last week's meeting of the Employee-Management Committee. One concerned a misunderstanding about overtime in which two employees were compensated; another dealt with a secretary's vacation severance pay.

Both Management and Employee representatives urged that employees better acquaint themselves with grievance procedure and to make use of it. The procedure, first outlined in the Committee's Operating Guide and distributed to the entire organization last month, is as follows:

1. Employees are encouraged to raise problems with their supervisors.

2. If the Supervisor does not resolve the problem, the employee will take it to his representative.

3. The representative will present the grievance to a designated member of the Personnel Department.

4. A meeting will be set up including:
   a. The employee
   b. The representative and one other member of the Employee Group
   c. A representative of the Personnel Department
   d. The supervisor of the aggrieved person.

5. If the grievance is not resolved, it will be turned over to two members of the Employee Group and two members of the Management Group. This sub-committee may invite other persons to confer with them.

6. If still not resolved, it will be turned over to the full Employee-Management Committee.

OVERTIME ELIGIBILITY CLARIFIED

As a result of discussion on overtime, Management sent out a few weeks ago notification as to eligibility for overtime pay to all office personnel. The Management group at last week's monthly meeting announced that due to job status changes as a result of the split between radio and television, a few persons' overtime eligibility may be changed in the near future. Those affected will be notified.

GOOD NEWS!!!
REFUND DUE ON DISABILITY INSURANCE PAYMENTS

What happens to the disability insurance money employees pay each week if, during the course of a year, employees do not use the money or when sick leave is paid by his employer, as is the case at CBS? That was one of the questions discussed at last week's monthly meeting of the Employee-Management Committee.

Employee Group member Orville Ent reported that the unused money is returned to CBS about 13 weeks after year end. At this time the employer may apply the balance to future insurance payments or may spend it for improvements for the employees.

Management representatives declared that CBS employees may have a voice in how the money is to be used and should contact their representatives with suggestions.

MANAGEMENT OUTLINES PLAN FOR JOB CLASSIFICATION REVIEW

When questioned about how the reorganization resulting from the split between radio and television will affect job classification, the Management Group of the Employee-Management Committee made the following statement at last week's monthly meeting:

"Since April 1, 1951, when the 10 per cent pay increase was put into effect and the salary review plan was discontinued, a systematic review of individual jobs has not been made. Jobs are reviewed only at such times when added responsibilities are instituted. However, within the next few months, the company is planning to start a continuous review of jobs to assure they are properly classified.

"In cases of jobs affected by the split, it is up to department heads to discuss individual situations with Charlie Burt of Personnel. Change in title does not necessarily mean added responsibility and may mean less. Each case will have to be reviewed individually. In some cases it may take several months before job responsibilities can be definitely defined or fully assumed."

EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATIVES

Delacey Thorne - Service and Maintenance
Joseph Sharp - Typing and Machine Operators
Howard Cummings - Clerical
Evelyn Lawson - Secretarial
Grace Russell - Secretarial
Robert Fuller - Professional
Laurette Banks - Supervisory
Orville Ent - Administrative
John Cooke - Grand Central
John Collins - E. & W. 54th Sts. & 76th Street

MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATIVES

Lawrence Lowman
Robert Kalaidjian
Edward Saxe
Louis Hausman
Gerhart Wiebe

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 508-9/51

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To THE ORGANIZATION

From MR. REAM

Station

October 19, 1951

The attached letter from Charles E. Wilson, Director of Defense Mobilization, addressed to Mr. Stanton was received today, and we are releasing to the press today the attached statement respecting CBS's compliance with the ODM request. A copy of the ODM press release is also attached.

JHR

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Office of the Director

October 19, 1951

Mr. Frank Stanton
President, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
New York City

Dear Mr. Stanton:

As you know, the Defense Mobilization program in which we are now engaged requires the use of vast quantities of scarce materials in the production of military items and essential industrial expansion. In order to meet the production schedule which has been established it is necessary for us to overcome many bottlenecks and to conserve critical materials for these emergency programs.

We are making strenuous efforts to expand our sources of raw materials. Eventually we should be able to carry forward the military program and at the same time maintain our normal civilian production. In the interim, we are calling upon American industry to minimize the use of scarce materials and to stretch supplies through the use of substitutes. Through this program we believe that the civilian economy will be kept reasonably well supplied with essential goods. We must, however, request industry to suspend plans for mass production of new products which are not absolutely essential and which would require the use of critical material. After careful study, I have reluctantly concluded that the mass production of color television sets presents such a case.

I am therefore requesting the Columbia Broadcasting System to suspend its plans for the manufacture of color television receivers in order to conserve critical materials until such time as these materials are in sufficient supply to warrant production. Your cooperation in this matter would be of great benefit to the defense effort.

Sincerely,

s/ Charles E. Wilson

From Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Ave., New York 22,
October 19, 1951

For release 3 PM Friday, October 19, 1951

ODM REQUESTS SUSPENSION
OF COLOR TELEVISION SET MANUFACTURE

CBS ANNOUNCES COMPLIANCE

In response to Charles E. Wilson's request that CBS suspend its color television receiver manufacturing plans, Frank Stanton, President of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., said, "In the national interest, CBS and its manufacturing units will comply immediately with ODM's request to suspend manufacture of color television equipment for the duration of the emergency. CBS Television will also suspend its regular schedule of color broadcasts in view of the fact that there will not be a sufficient number of color receivers in the hands of the public to warrant such a broadcast service.

"We look forward to the day when we may resume our color production and make this electronic achievement available to the American people. Within the limitations which may be imposed by the Defense Mobilization effort, we intend to continue experimental and developmental work during the period of manufacturing suspension, with particular attention to the development of a tri-color tube in connection with the CBS color television system, which received full commercial authorization by the Federal Communications Commission.

"Development of a tri-color tube of CBS design is proceeding rapidly and we expect that such a tube can be demonstrated shortly and will allow simplicity and economy in manufacture.

(More)

"The CBS Laboratories will also concentrate on the development of a simple adapter which may be attached to ordinary black and white television sets and which will enable those sets to receive color television signals in black and white. Such an adapter made generally available to the public at a reasonable price should remove any significant objection to the CBS color television system on the grounds of incompatibility with present black and white standards.

"CBS-Columbia Inc., our manufacturing subsidiary, will continue to manufacture black and white television sets and electronic equipment for the defense program."

* * *

(Released by ODM, October 19, 1951)

In his latest effort to conserve critical materials for the emergency program, Charles E. Wilson, Defense Mobilizer, today officially requested Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. to suspend its plans for the mass production of color television receivers.

Mr. Wilson announced further that he and Mr. Manly Fleischmann, Defense Production Administrator, planned to hold a meeting next week with television manufacturers for the purpose of discussing the desirability of suspending all further development of color television in order to free highly skilled electronics engineers for important military projects.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 508-9/51

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To The Organization Memos. 8 p

From S. R. Dean

Station

October 11, 1951

The reorganization of the Accounting and Budget Departments is complete and has started to function under the new divisional setup effective with the beginning of the fourth quarter.

The respective department heads are:

Corporate Group

W. J. Flynn - Assistant Treasurer
with
Lester C. Merrick as Comptroller

Radio Division

Paul C. Nagel, Jr. - Comptroller

Television Division

Norman C. Hadley - Comptroller

It is suggested that those of you who have any accounting problems or require information with respect to budgets, etc. it be discussed with your Division Comptroller.

S. R. DEAN

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 203-7/51

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Organization Memos. 3s

To CBS OFFICE PERSONNEL

From THE EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Station

September 14, 1951

Report of Meeting Held Thursday, September 6th

Following brief comments by Messrs. Lowman and Saxe on general CBS business and the divisional split, the Committee discussed proposals for an "Operating Guide" outlining the purpose, structure, and procedures for the Committee to follow. A copy of the Guide as agreed upon is attached.

Special note should be made on Page 4 of the Grievance Procedure adopted. Charlie Burt will be the Personnel Relations Department representative to handle grievances with employee representatives.

The Employee Group asked for a clarification of CBS policies. A sub-committee consisting of John Collins, John Cooke and Shirley Henry was formed to discuss policies in detail with Bob Kalaidjian, Charlie Burt and Jane Debus.

A copy of CBS' overtime policy was distributed and brought forth a question relating to a specific department's method of handling overtime. It was agreed to bring this matter to the attention of the Department Head involved to clarify any misunderstanding.

Since it became evident that many employees don't know whether or not they are eligible to be paid for overtime, Personnel will inform each employee of his overtime status. If there is any further question, call your representative or Personnel, and they will be glad to answer it for you.

Dudley Henry, who was elected as one of the representatives for the Clerical Group, has subsequently been promoted out of that group. The person who received the next highest number of votes in that group is not available to serve as a replacement. Therefore, in accordance with the "Operating Guide", Page 4, the employee representatives will appoint a temporary representative to fill the vacancy.

In the future, you will be advised when Employee-Management meetings are scheduled, and your suggestions and criticisms will always be welcomed. It is your responsibility to see that your representatives know your point of view.

Employee Representatives		Management Representatives
Delacey Thorne	- Service and Maintenance	Lawrence Lowman
Joseph Sharp	- Typing & Machine Operators	Edward Saxe
Howard Cummings	- Clerical	Lou Hausman
Shirley Henry	- Secretarial	Robert Kalaidjian
Grace Russell	- Secretarial	Gerhart Wiebe
Robert Fuller	- Professional	
Laurette Banks	- Supervisory	
Orville Ent	- Administrative	
John Cooke	- Grand Central	
John Collins	- E. & W. 54th Sts. & 76th St.	

OPERATING GUIDE FOR THE EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

I. PURPOSE

A. Discuss ways in which CBS can be made an even better place to work.

B. Bluntly face up to grievances and problems, and see what can be done about them.

C. Exchange useful and pertinent information concerning the Company and its employees more completely and more speedily.

II. STRUCTURE

A. Number of Representatives

1. The Employee Group of the Employee-Management Committee will be composed of members elected from seven groupings of employees doing similar types of work at 485 Madison Avenue and 501 Madison Avenue, with one additional representative for personnel at Grand Central and one additional representative for the combined East and West 54th St. and 76th St. locations.

   The "Type of Work" Groups are:

   Service and Maintenance
   Typing and Machine Operators
   Clerical
   Secretarial
   Professional
   Supervisory
   Administrative

   The following scale will be applied in determining the number of representatives for each type of work group:

No. of Employees	No. of Representatives
0-150	1
151-250	2
251-350	3
351-450	4
451-550	5
551-650	6
651-750	7
751-850	8

   For the initial election of June, 1951, the Employee Group had the following representation:

Type of Work Groups (485 and 501 Madison Avenue)	No. of Representatives
Service and Maintenance	1
Typing and Machine Operators	1
Clerical	2
Secretarial	2
Professional	1
Supervisory	1
Administrative	1
Grand Central	1
East & West 54th St. & 76th St.	1
Total	11

ii. The Management Group of the Employee-Management Committee will cinsist of five members of Management. In addition, Management will have its own secretary.

B. Nomination and Election Procedure

A two member Election Sub-Committee will be set up from the Employee Group. The Personnel Relations Department will prepare the ballots, print them, and distribute them with accompanying memos with the approval of the Sub-Committee.

A ballot will be printed listing the employees in each group. A different color ballot will be used to designate each group.

A ballot will be sent to each employee in an individually addressed envelope with a return envelope enclosed. There will be no identification appearing on the ballot.

The employee will be asked to designate nominees in the order of his choice - three nominees for every one representative to be elected.

On the election ballot the employee will be asked to designate one choice for each representative to be elected.

Employees will be asked to return the ballot to Personnel within 24 hours, regardless of whether he votes or not.

Tally of Ballots

i. Nomination

Where there are six nominees; i.e., nominations for two representatives:

6 points for appearing as 1st choice
5 points for appearing as 2nd choice
4 points for appearing as 3rd choice
3 points for appearing as 4th choice
2 points for appearing as 5th choice
1 point for appearing as 6th choice

Where there are three nominees; i.e., nominations for one representative:

3 points for appearing as 1st choice
2 points for appearing as 2nd choice
1 point for appearing as 3rd choice

Employees receiving the highest total of points will appear on the election ballot.

ii. Election

Three nominees will appear on the election ballot for every one representative to be elected.

For the election, the employee or employees receiving the most votes is elected.

Members of the Election Sub-Committee will be present when nomination and election ballots are counted.

C. Officers of the Committee

i. The officers of the Employee Group will be Chairman, Vice Chairman and Secretary to be elected by the Employee Group.

ii. The Management Group will have a Chairman.

D. Tenure of Office

The Employee Group elected in June, 1951, will remain in office until September, 1952.

Starting September, 1952, elections will be held every six months to replace half of the Employee Group; i.e., five to be replaced in September, and six to be replaced in March.

In the first instance, lots will be drawn to determine which five will leave office in September, 1952.

No elected representative may succeed himself in the group which he represented.

E. Impeachment Procedure

To impeach any representative, 1/3 of the employees he represents must sign a petition asking for impeachment.

A vote will be taken and a 2/3 vote of his constituents is required to remove the representative from office.

F. Filling Committee Vacancies

When a representative resigns, is promoted, or transferred, he will be temporarily replaced by the employee receiving the next highest number of votes in the previous election.

If the next highest person is unavailable when the vacancy occurs, or if he resigns, is promoted or transferred subsequent to his appointment, the Employee Group may appoint a temporary replacement from the group he represents. Vacancies filled in this manner will be permanently filled in the next general election.

If required, a special election will be held in March, 1952, to confirm any temporary replacements.

G. Grievance Procedure

1. Employees are encouraged to raise problems with their supervisors.

2. If the Supervisor does not resolve the problem, the employee will take it to his representative.

3. The representative will present the grievance to a designated member of the Personnel Department.

4. A meeting will be set up including:

   a. The employee
   b. The representative and one other member of the Employee Group
   c. A representative of the Personnel Department
   d. The supervisor of the aggrieved person.

5. If the grievance is not resolved, it will be turned over to two members of the Employee Group and two members of the Management Group. This sub-committee may invite other persons to confer with them.

6. If still not resolved, it will be turned over to the full Employee-Management Committee.

III. MEETINGS

A. How often:

i. The Employee Group will meet alone once a month.
ii. The Employee-Management Committee will meet once a month.
iii. Special meetings may be held as agreed between the two chairmen.

B. Regular meetings will be held on company time.

C. The Agenda for the Employee-Management Committee meetings will be prepared by the Management Secretary and the Employee Secretary.

D. Reporting results of the Employee-Management Committee Meetings:

i. The minutes will be prepared by the two secretaries and will be approved by the two chairmen or their representatives.

ii. A summary of the minutes will be prepared by the two secretaries and approved by the two chairmen or their representatives. This summary will be distributed to all constituents.

9/11/51

Organization

SP

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

DIRECTORS

Bush, Prescott S.
Chapman, Frederick L.
Coffin, Bruce A.
Coffin, Lloyd H.
Cogan, David H.
Colin, Ralph F.
Conkling, James B.
Iglehart, J.A.W.
Levy, Leon
Murrow, Edward R.
Paley, Samuel
Paley, William S.
Ream, Joseph H.
Richardson, Dorsey
Stanton, Frank

OFFICERS

Paley, William S.	Chairman of the Board
Stanton, Frank	President
Ream, Joseph H.	Executive Vice President
Coffin, Bruce A.	Vice President
Coffin, Lloyd H.	Vice President
Cogan, David H.	Vice President
Conkling, James B.	Vice President
Gammons, Earl H.	Vice President
Gittinger, William C.	Vice President

Lowman, Lawrence W.	Vice President
Meighan, Howard S.	Vice President
Murphy, Adrian	Vice President
O'Shea, Daniel T.	Vice President
Van Volkenburg, J. L.	Vice President
Brauner, Julius F.	Secretary
Dean, Samuel R.	Treasurer
Padgett, Arthur S.	General Auditor
Saxe, Edward L.	Controller
Batchelder, Edgar	Assistant Secretary
Flynn, William J.	Assistant Treasurer
Yourd, Kenneth L.	Assistant Secretary

CBS-COLUMBIA INC.

DIRECTORS

Coffin, Bruce A.
Coffin, Lloyd H.
Cogan, David H.
Colin, Ralph F.
Dean, Samuel R.
Murphy, Adrian
Stanton, Frank

OFFICERS

Coffin, Bruce A.	Chairman of the Board & Executive Vice President
Cogan, David H.	President
Gardner, Mario A.	Vice President in Charge of Purchases
Kay, Leopold M.	Vice President in Charge of Engineering
Murphy, Adrian	Vice President
Stobbe, J. Albert	Vice President in Charge of Operations
Strauss, Allan	Vice President in Charge of Export
Dean, Samuel R.	Treasurer & Secretary
Ward, John	Controller, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

CBS LABORATORIES DIVISION

Murphy, Adrian	President
Goldmark, Dr. Peter C.	Vice President in Charge of Engineering Research & Development

CBS RADIO DIVISION

Meighan, Howard S.	President
Hausman, Louis	Administrative Vice President
Seward, James M.	Administrative Vice President
Smith, J. Kelly	Administrative Vice President
Ackerman, Harry S.	Vice President in Charge of Programs - Hollywood
Akerberg, H. V.	Vice President in Charge of Station Relations
Atlass, H. Leslie	Vice President in Charge of Central Division
Hayes, Arthur Hull	Vice President in Charge of San Francisco Office
Karol, John	Vice President in Charge of Network Sales
Lodge, William B.	Vice President in Charge of Engineering

CBS TELEVISION DIVISION

Van Volkenburg, J. L.	President
Ackerman, Harry S.	Vice President in Charge of Network Programs - Hollywood
Akerberg, H. V.	Vice President in Charge of Station Relations
Atlass, H. Leslie	Vice President in Charge of Central Division
Becker, I. S.	Vice President in Charge of Business Affairs
Falknor, Frank	Vice President in Charge of Operations
Jones, Merle S.	Vice President in Charge of Stations and General Services
Lodge, William B.	Vice President in Charge of Engineering
Robinson, Hubbell, Jr.	Vice President in Charge of Network Programs
Sutton, David V.	Vice President in Charge of Network Sales

COLUMBIA RECORDS INC.

DIRECTORS

Colin, Ralph F.
Conkling, James B.
Hunter, James H.
Lieberson, Goddard
Murphy, Adrian
Paley, William S.
Stanton, Frank

OFFICERS

Conkling, James B.	President
Lieberson, Goddard	Executive Vice President
Hunter, James H.	Vice President in Charge of Manufacturing & Engineering
Murphy, Adrian	Vice President
Satherley, A. E.	Vice President in Charge of Country Dance and Folk Music
Schrade, A. J.	Vice President in Charge of West Coast Operations
Raine, Kenneth E.	Secretary
Wilkins, W. G.	Treasurer
Padgett, Arthur S.	General Auditor
Seward, James M.	Assistant Secretary

HYTRON RADIO & ELECTRONICS CO.

DIRECTORS

Batchelder, Edgar
Coffin, Bruce A.
Coffin, Lloyd H.
Cogan, David H.
Dean, Samuel R.
Hamilton, Herbert
Hill, Robert W.
Mann, George P., Jr.
Murphy, Adrian
Ream, Joseph H.
Stanton, Frank
Stromeyer, Charles F.

OFFICERS

Coffin, Bruce A.	President
Coffin, Lloyd H.	Treasurer and Chairman of the Board
Batchelder, Edgar	Executive Vice President and Assistant Secretary
Adams, John Q.	Vice President in Charge of Sales
Cogan, David H.	Vice President
Stromeyer, Charles F.	Vice President in Charge of Manufacturing and Engineering
Hill, Robert W.	Clerk and Secretary
Hamilton, Herbert	Assistant Treasurer

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 203-5/51

To THE ORGANIZATION

From J. L. Van Volkenburg

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

July 25, 1951

The creation of the new CBS Television Division is a dramatic reflection of the size and speed of television's growth, from a precocious infant that still needed to hold on to its "big brother's" hand to a muscular, self-sufficient personality in its own right.

During the past season, we've watched nighttime television soar to a virtual sellout, daytime television develop into a powerful sales force, and color television emerge as a commercial medium. I think most of us have come to realize that television had literally grown out of its present framework...that it needed its own organization, geared to its own special and constantly growing demands.

Such an organization has now come into being, and its outlines are indicated on the chart that accompanies this memorandum. You will see many names you know -- executives long associated with CBS -- men whose skills and achievements are well-known throughout the industry. Let me mention just a few.

First of all, department heads who will continue to serve both the CBS Television and Radio Divisions:

H. V. Akerberg, Vice President in Charge of Station Relations

William B. Lodge, Vice President in Charge of General Engineering

H. Leslie Atlass, Vice President in Charge of Central Division

Harry S. Ackerman, Vice President in Charge of Programs - Hollywood

Serving the CBS Television Division exclusively will be:

Hubbell Robinson, Jr., Vice President and Director of Network Programs

Frank Falknor, Vice President in Charge of Television Operations

I am pleased to announce the appointment of three new vice presidents, as well:

David V. Sutton, Vice President in Charge of Sales, former CBS-TV Sales Manager

Merle S. Jones, Vice President in Charge of Columbia-Owned Television Stations, recently General Manager of Columbia-Owned Stations KNX and KTSL of Los Angeles and the Columbia Pacific Network

I. S. Becker, Vice President in Charge of Business Affairs, and former CBS Director of Program Operations

Other television department heads include:

Oscar Katz, Director of Research

W. S. Harrison, Senior Attorney

William Golden, Creative Director, Advertising and Sales Promotion

John Cowden, Operations Director, Advertising and Sales Promotion

Michael J. Foster, Director of Press Information

Speaking for myself, I am proud and happy to know the new organization is to be represented by people who know our industry so well, who believe in its tremendous future and want to be there as television comes to its full maturity.

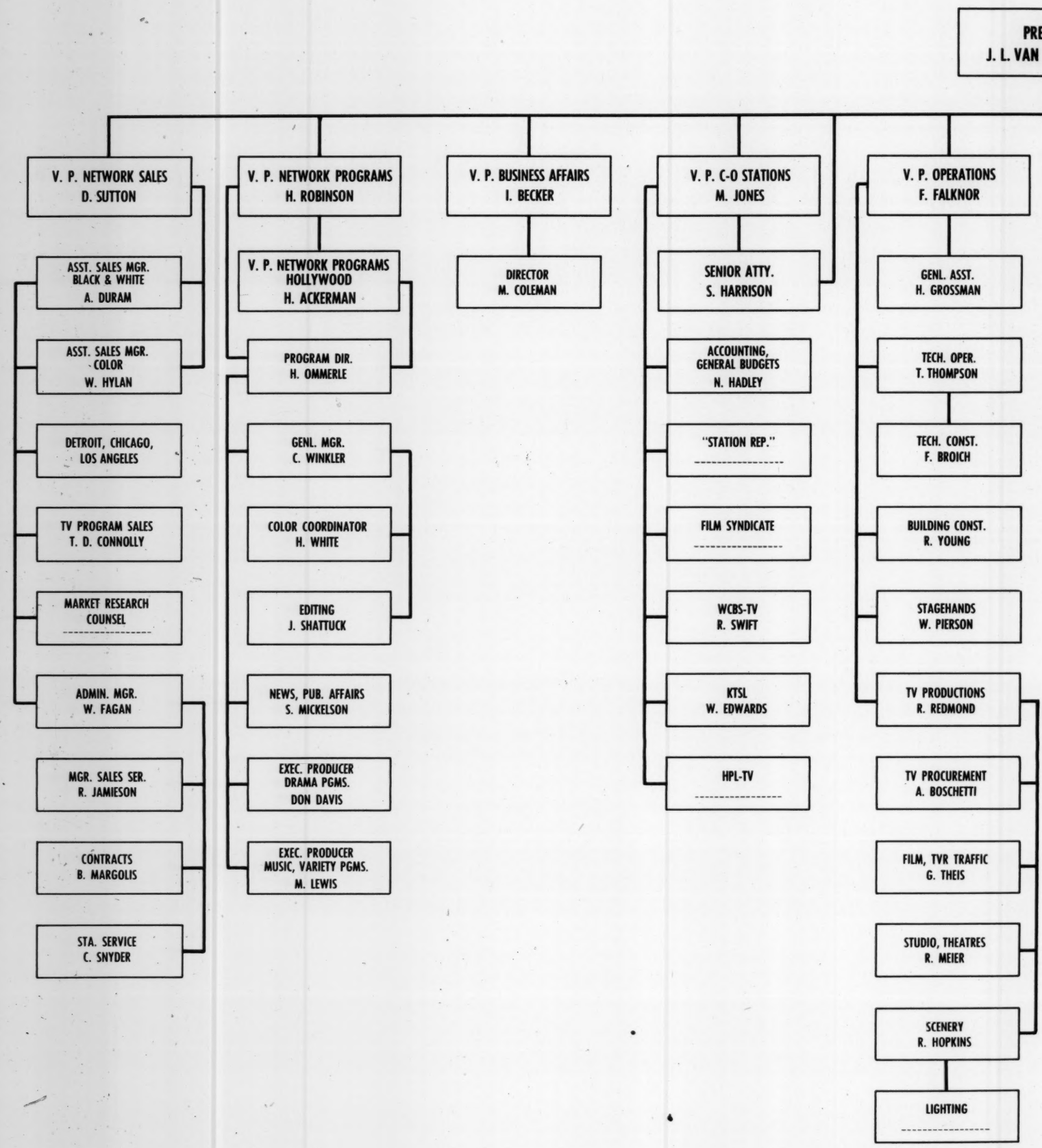
Now just a word about the chart: it's impossible at the very beginning, of course, to button down every office, every function. That's a part of the necessary uncertainty that must exist at the beginning of any big operation. I am sure many of you who are to be in television have felt some of this uncertainty where your own function is concerned. If so, I ask for your patience and understanding for a little while, confident that very soon whatever vagueness exists will be cleared up to the satisfaction of us all.

And to each member of the CBS Television Division, I wish a hearty welcome and the bright future all of us know belongs to television.

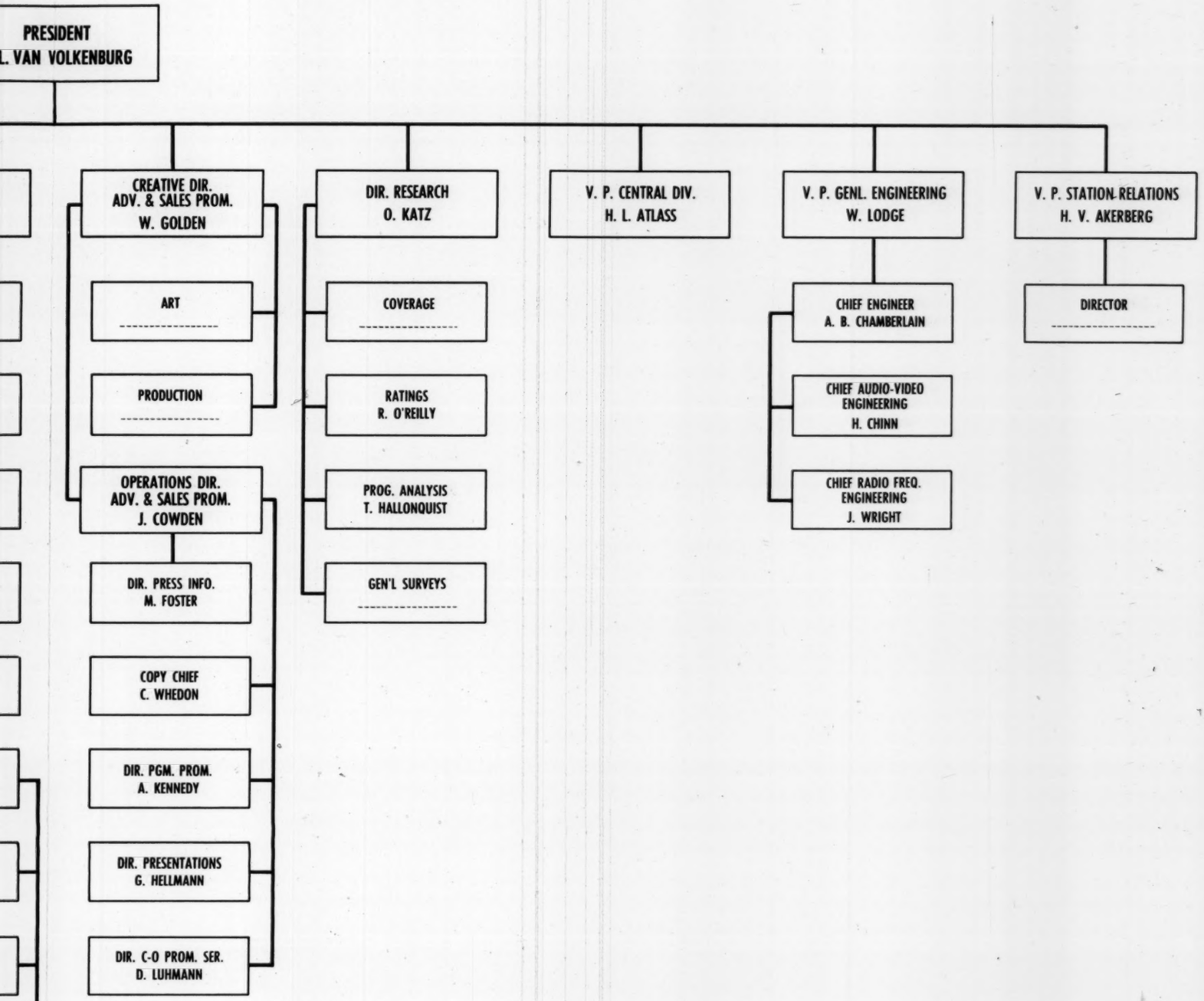
J. L. Van Volkenburg

....."THIS IS CBS TELEVISION".....

CBS TELEVISI



SION DIVISION



Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 203-5/51

To THE ORGANIZATION

From Mr. Howard S. Meighan

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

July 25, 1951

Since Friday, July 13, many of you have been interested to know just how the numerous organization problems of the CBS Radio Division would be resolved.

This obviously has entailed considerable planning and I am now able to give you the structure as it will obtain.

The CBS Radio Division will be generally referred to as CRD within CBS. Beginning Thursday, July 26, our air system cue is "This is the CBS --- RADIO Network." By and large we will use and stress the word RADIO, rather than broadcasting, in references to ourselves and our activities.

I am pleased to announce the appointment of Louis Hausman, James M. Seward and J. Kelly Smith as Administrative Vice Presidents, and of John Karol as Vice President in Charge of Network Sales. Other officers of the CBS Radio Division are as follows:

Harry S. Ackerman, Vice President in Charge of Programs - Hollywood

H. V. Akerberg, Vice President in Charge of Station Relations

H. Leslie Atlass, Vice President in Charge of Central Division

Arthur Hull Hayes, Vice President in Charge of San Francisco Office

William B. Lodge, Vice President in Charge of Engineering

Additional departments reporting directly to me are Network Programs, Lester Gottlieb, director; News and Public Affairs, Ed Chester, director.

As you will note from the above, some officers will also maintain (for the present) an equivalent status with the CBS Television Division (CTD).

Attached is an organization chart which identifies department heads and clarifies the basic working relationships which will prevail. Certain boxes remain blank where it is not yet feasible

to announce appointments. Other boxes describe a function or a relationship not yet resolved in detail. Department heads in Radio are working with their counterparts in Television as to the exact assignment of departmental personnel and will communicate with those involved as soon as practical.

In some instances Radio, or Television, will take over an entire function now jointly used. In such cases (e.g. Photo, Program Analyzer, etc.) the services will be literally bought and sold between the divisions. Similarly CRD may from time to time purchase (or vice versa) services from the other CBS Divisions: CBS Laboratories Division (CLD), Columbia Records Inc. (CRI), Hytron Radio & Electronics Co. (HRE), CBS-Columbia Inc. (CCI) or, of course, certain pooled services from CBS.

Shortly after August 1 Mr. Kelly Smith will undertake to plan our space requirements and location changes. As soon as practicable, I hope that CRD will operate in efficient contiguous space.

I am enormously proud of the team we have assembled. I sincerely hope you will share with me the fun and satisfaction there will be in meeting and besting the problems that lie ahead.

For my part I am tremendously enthusiastic and confident about the future and prosperity of CBS Radio. I am sure you share this confidence and enthusiasm with me.

Howard S. Meighan

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 203-5/51

To THE ORGANIZATION

From

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

July 25, 1951

For your information, the newly-formed CBS Laboratories Division consists of two groups:

1. Engineering Research & Development Department under the direction of Dr. Peter C. Goldmark, Vice President in Charge of Engineering Research & Development. No changes are being made within ERD as a result of the reorganization. Dr. Goldmark will report, as in the past, directly to me.

2. Licensing & Contracts Department under the direction of Mr. Richard Mahler, Director of Licensing & Contracts Department. Mr. Mahler will report, as in the past, directly to me.

   This department performs three basic functions:

   a. Negotiating licenses with manufacturers under CBS patents, whether for color television, recording, or otherwise, as well as administration of such licenses.

   b. Negotiating contracts for engineering development with outside agencies such as the United States Government, universities, and others, as well as administration of such contracts.

   c. Liaison on engineering and license matters with manufacturers and other agencies.

ADRIAN MURPHY

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 203-5/51

To ~~CBS OFFICE EMPLOYEES~~

From EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Organization Memos S-5

July 18, 1951

Report on the First Meeting of the
Employee-Management Committee

The 11 newly elected employee representatives met with management representatives for the first time, Friday, July 13, in the 15th floor Personnel Relations Conference Room. All members of the employee group were present with the exception of John Cooke, who was on vacation. Those representing management included Mr. Lawrence Lowman, Mr. Louis Hausman, Mr. Robert Kalaidjian and Dr. Gus Wiebe. Miss Jane Debus attended in the capacity of secretary for management.

Discussed at this meeting were:

-- the purposes of the Employee-Management Committee as presented in management's original memorandum;

-- the structure of the committee;

-- possible procedures for future meetings.

As these problems are ironed out, they will be included in a working charter, copies of which will be sent to each CBS employee.

The employee group then met alone and, in addition to discussing its own ideas on the committee's structure, tenure of office, grievance procedures, etc., which will be presented to management in the near future, elected the following as officers:

Chairman.....Robert Fuller
Vice Chairman.....John Collins
Secretary.....Shirley Henry

A second meeting of the employee group was scheduled for Thursday, July 19.

Robert Fuller
Chairman

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 203-5/51

To CBS OFFICE PERSONNEL

From L. W. LOWMAN

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

July 13, 1951

Organization Memo

ELECTION RESULTS

~~Here are the~~ people you elected to represent you on the Employee-Management Committee:

Group	Elected Representatives	Department	Floor	Telephone Extension
Service & Maintenance	Delacey Thorne	Music Library	7	242
Typing & Machine Operators	Joseph Sharp	Mimeograph	5	7234
Clerical	Howard Cummings	Accounting	16	245
	Dudley Henry	Traffic	8	365
Secretarial	Shirley Henry	Network Sales	19	675
	Grace Russell	Program Entertainment	14	7189
Professional	Robert Fuller	Press Information	6	405
Supervisory	Laurette Banks	Broadcast Tickets	6	7274
Administrative	Orville Ent	Accounting	18	367
Grand Central	John Cooke	Building Operations	Grand Central	7384
E. & W. 54th Street and 76th Street	John Collins	TV Property	E. 54th	7293

Attached you will find a short CBS biography on each of these representatives.

77% participated in this election and we would like to thank all of you for your cooperation.

An introductory meeting of employee and management representatives will be held today.

L.W.L.

DELACEY THORNE is a Department Assistant in the Music Library. He was transferred to this department in 1943 after two years in the Building Operations Department. He served in the armed forces for three years.

JOSEPH SHARP has been a member of the Mimeo Department since he came to CBS in 1941. He spent three years in the Navy.

HOWARD CUMMINGS is a comparative new-comer at CBS. He joined the Accounting Department in July, 1950, in his present job as Chief Clerk in the Billing Division.

DUDLEY HENRY began his CBS "apprenticeship" as a Messenger in 1947. After holding a supervisory job in the Mail Room for a year, he was promoted to the job he now holds in the Traffic Department where he is in charge of TV Program Certification.

SHIRLEY HENRY entered the Personnel secretarial pool in March, 1950, and two months later was promoted to her present job as Secretary to William Fagan of Network Sales.

GRACE RUSSELL, since joining CBS in 1947, has been Secretary to V.P. Hubbell Robinson.

ROBERT FULLER has been with CBS almost 2½ years. He joined the Press Information Department in February, 1949, in his present capacity of Press Representative.

LAURETTE BANKS started at CBS in 1938 as a secretary. Less than two years later she was made Supervisor of what was then called the "Pass Division" and has since been called the ever popular "Broadcast Tickets Division".

ORVILLE ENT has been a CBS'er since 1938. All his service has been in the Accounting Department, with a two year break for service in the Finance Dept. of the U. S. Army. Mr. Ent is now responsible for handling all CBS employee accident, general and group insurance.

JOHN COOKE is another CBS veteran with over ten years of service. He joined the company in 1940. These 11 years have been spent in the Building Operations Department. Currently, Mr. Cooke is responsible for the efficient operation of all Grand Central locations.

JOHN COLLINS started at CBS as a Messenger in 1935. Two years later he went to the Purchasing Department where he has risen to his present position of Assistant TV Purchasing Agent. Mr. Collins is a veteran of 2½ years service with the United States Coast Guard.

F. 50

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

To THE ORGANIZATION

From Mr. Stanton

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

July 13, 1951

The attached is being sent to the press today for release in the morning papers of Monday, July 16. I think you will all find it largely self-explanatory, but additional details will be covered by the division heads sometime next week.

FS

July 13, 1951

from: PRESS INFORMATION
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y.

For release Monday July 16, 1951

THREE NEW DIVISIONS CREATED BY CBS

NEW HEADS NAMED FOR RADIO, TELEVISION, AND LABORATORY OPERATIONS

The creation by the Columbia Broadcasting System of three new divisions reflecting separate autonomous operations of the CBS Radio Network and radio stations operations and services, the CBS Television Network and television stations operations and services, and the laboratory, licensing and developmental operations, was announced today by Frank Stanton, CBS President.

"With the recent acquisition, through Hytron Radio & Electronics Corp., of the businesses of tube manufacturing and radio and television receiving set manufacturing, which are now added to the record manufacturing operations of Columbia Records Inc., it has become desirable to segregate the broadcasting operations of the Columbia Broadcasting System into two divisions," Mr. Stanton said. "The Company's operations in the field of radio broadcasting, on the one hand, and television broadcasting, on the other, will in the future be handled exclusively by distinct organizations operating in these respective fields."

Howard S. Meighan has been named President of the CBS Radio Division, and J. L. Van Volkenburg has been named President of the CBS Television Division. Each division will have its own departments for programs, sales, sales promotion, Company-owned station operation, station services, research, press information, operations, business affairs, legal and accounting.

Adrian Murphy has been named President of the CBS Laboratories Division, which will coordinate the Company's electronic developmental

(More)

work, including color television in its various applications.

H. V. Akerberg will continue as Vice President in Charge of Station Relations, with supervision of this area in both the Radio Division and the Television Division.

Operations in Chicago and on the West Coast, including network program originations, Radio WBBM, Chicago, Radio KNX, Los Angeles, Radio KCBS, San Francisco, and Television KTSL, Los Angeles, as well as the Columbia Pacific Radio Network, will continue as in the past, with the heads of the various operations reporting to their counterparts in New York.

The general service departments will continue as integrated units serving the various divisions, and include the Treasurer's office, Auditing and Tax Department, General Engineering, Washington Office, Personnel Department, Building Operations, General Purchasing, and Reference Department.

With the creation of the three new divisions which becomes effective July 16, Columbia will have six separate operating divisions, namely,

CBS Radio Division (Howard S. Meighan, President) -- CBS Radio Network, Company-owned radio stations, and station services.

CBS Television Division (J. L. Van Volkenburg, President) -- CBS Television Network, Company-owned television stations, and station services.

CBS Laboratories Division (Adrian Murphy, President) -- serving the broadcasting, recording and set manufacturing divisions, and other organizations in the electronics field.

CBS-Columbia Inc. (David H. Cogan, President) -- Radio and television receiving sets, phonograph combinations, and other electronic equipment.

Columbia Records Inc. (James B. Conkling, President) -- Phonograph records and transcriptions.

Hytron Radio & Electronics Co. (Bruce A. Coffin, President) -- Television picture tubes and electronic tubes for various purposes.

F. 50

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To ALL STAFF EMPLOYEES

From R. E. KALAIDJIAN

Station PERSONNEL RELATIONS

Orgn. memos

July 9, 1951

When CBS - Columbia color receivers and companion pieces become available in sufficient quantity, they will be made available to CBS staff personnel at a discount.

We will advise you of models, prices and discounts at that time.

R.E.K.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 203-5/51

To CBS OFFICE PERSONNEL

From L. W. LOWMAN

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

June 28, 1951

Organization Memos

Employee-Management Committee

For some time many of us in the Company have been trying to find a way in which representatives of the office staff and representatives of our management might be able to get together to

-- discuss ways in which CBS can be made and even better place to work;

-- bluntly face up to grievances and problems, and see what can be done about them;

-- exchange useful and pertinent information concerning the Company and its employees more completely and more speedily.

We think we have a plan now.

The plan is essentially to have a committee of eleven employees -- elected by all the office personnel in the labor grade structure -- meet regularly with management representatives on the broad topics outlined above.

Here are the election details --

Representation

485 and 501 Madison Avenue	No. of Representatives
Service and Maintenance	1
Typing and Machine Operators	1
Clerical	2
Secretarial	2
Professional	1
Supervisory	1
Administrative	1
	9
Grand Central	1
East and West 54th Streets and 76th Street	1
Total	11

As you can see, we are setting up representation primarily on the basis of general job characteristics rather than departments, floors or several other groupings which we examined.

The chief advantages of this plan are, we think, that it groups together employees doing allied work and gives special representation for decentralized locations, yet still keeps the committee down to a workable size.

Nominations

This afternoon each employee in the labor grade structure who was on payroll as of May 31, will receive a nomination ballot which will list every employee in his or her group. You will be asked to designate three candidates for each representative to be elected for your group.

Election

On July 6th, you will receive the final election ballot. If you happen to be on vacation that week, a ballot will be sent to your home for forwarding.

Election Results

We will announce the results of the election on Friday, July 13.

This is something that all of us who have discussed it feel is important to have work.

We want it to work. Management is going to do everything in its power to make it work.

How well it works is dependent upon you -- each of you.

It is your responsibility to consider whom you want to represent you. It is important that you work with that person to see that you are properly represented.

Your consideration of this election is the single most important first step. We hope you will consider it as such.

L.W.L.

F. 50

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

To THE ORGANIZATION

From Mr. Frank B. Falknor

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

June 21, 1951

For the information of all CBS employees, we have in operation a Security Department with headquarters at 485 Madison Avenue, New York, which handles all company security for the New York area. Mr. Al Berry is manager of the department and assisting him is Mr. James Hildebrand. The telephone extension numbers are 7600 and 7238.

All matters pertaining to security such as: protection of personnel and property, thefts, observance of unauthorized persons on company premises, disturbances during audience attendance, etc., should be reported immediately to the Security Department by telephone. The telephone extensions mentioned above are covered Monday through Friday during normal business hours. After business hours and on week-ends and holidays, such reports should be phoned to the Network Operations Department supervisor's office by calling Extension 678 or 679, who in turn will notify the appropriate security representative.

F.B.F.

HG:MB

THE FOLLOWING ANNOUNCEMENT WAS RELEASED
TO THE PRESS LATE FRIDAY AFTERNOON

Organization Memos

from: PRESS INFORMATION
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y.
June 15, 1951

MERGER OF CBS AND HYTRON COMPLETED

The merger of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., and Hytron Radio & Electronics Corp. was completed today (Friday) with the transfer of Hytron assets to CBS and the issuance of new CBS stock, it was announced today by Frank Stanton, President of CBS. At the same time the name of Air King Products Co., Inc., Hytron's set-making subsidiary, was changed to CBS-Columbia Inc.

Lloyd H. Coffin continues as Chairman and Treasurer of Hytron Radio & Electronics Co. and Bruce A. Coffin as President. David H. Cogan is President of CBS-Columbia Inc.

Lloyd H. Coffin, Bruce A. Coffin, and David H. Cogan were named CBS Vice Presidents.

Hytron is one of the country's leaders in the manufacture of electronic receiving tubes, cathode ray tubes and television picture tubes. Its manufacturing plants are located in Salem, Newburyport, and Danvers, Mass.

CBS-Columbia Inc. whose manufacturing activities are centered in two plants in Brooklyn, New York, makes a full line of television and radio sets, and television-radio-phonograph combinations. It also is going into production of color television receivers, which will be ready for the public by late summer. These color receivers will be marketed under the new name of CBS-Columbia.

* * *

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 80

To The Organization 5/0

From George Crandall

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

June 13, 1951

The attached is being released to the press today.

June 13, 1951

from: PRESS INFORMATION
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y.

CBS ACQUISITION OF HYTRON APPROVED BY STOCKHOLDERS; NEW CBS OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS NAMED

Frank Stanton, President of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., issued the following statement today:

At two separate meetings held today of stockholders of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., and of Hytron Radio & Electronics Corp., the stockholders of each company approved the contract between the companies under which CBS will acquire the assets of Hytron in exchange for CBS stock. The CBS stock received by Hytron will be promptly distributed to its stockholders in exchange for their stock in Hytron, and thereupon the former Hytron stockholders will become stockholders of CBS.

The closing, involving the transfer of Hytron assets to CBS and the issuance of the new CBS stock, will take place on Friday, June 15.

Lloyd H. Coffin and Bruce A. Coffin, Chairman and President, respectively, of Hytron, and David H. Cogan, President of Air King Products Co., Inc., will at the closing become Vice Presidents of CBS, and it is planned that at the July meeting of the Board of Directors of CBS, they and Frederick L. Chapman, who are at present members of the Hytron Board, will be elected CBS directors.

The Board of Directors of CBS today elected Harry S. Ackerman as Vice President of CBS in Charge of Network Programs - Hollywood. At the same meeting, James B. Conkling, President of Columbia Records Inc., was elected a member of the CBS Board.

* * *

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. F 203

To THE ORGANIZATION

From MR. VAN VOLKENBURG

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

May 24, 1951

Effective June 18, the Network Sales Service Department will function on the basis of two separate divisions. This step is being taken in recognition of the increasingly complex problems involved in the servicing of our radio and television networks.

The Radio Network Sales Service Department will be headed by Thomas P. Maguire, who thus will be able to concentrate exclusively on AM network service.

The Television Network Sales Service Department will be directed by Robert F. Jamieson, who has been Station Relations Manager of the Dumont Television Network.

Co-ordination of our sales service activities will continue under the supervision of William J. Fagan, Administrative Manager of the Network Sales Department.

Benjamin Margolis, as TV Sales Service Contract Manager, will continue his present responsibilities including contracts, estimates and program originating facilities.

J. L. VAN VOLKENBURG

F. 50

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To THE ORGANIZATION

From MR. STANTON

Station

May 24, 1951

At the end of the day yesterday, we signed an agreement to purchase Television Station WBKB, Chicago, from Balaban & Katz Corporation, a subsidiary of United Paramount Theatres, Inc. This purchase was made possible by reason of the proposed merger of American Broadcasting Company with United Paramount Theatres, Inc. Both transactions are subject to necessary corporate approval of the parties and to the consent of the FCC to the transfer of licenses involved.

The ownership of this station will substantially strengthen our position -- both in the operation of the Television Network and in the opportunity for increased revenues from the station as such.

I am happy to report this favorable result of the time-consuming negotiations carried on during the past few weeks.

FS

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. F 50

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To THE ORGANIZATION

From MR. STANTON

Station

April 11, 1951

I am sure you will be interested in reading the attached announcement which has just been released to the press.

FS

For Immediate Release
April 11, 1951

STATEMENT BY WILLIAM S. PALEY AND LLOYD H. COFFIN

William S. Paley, Chairman of the Board of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., and Lloyd H. Coffin, Chairman of the Board of Hytron Radio & Electronics Corporation, authorized the following announcement:

The Boards of Directors of our two companies today approved an agreement under which the assets and business of Hytron will, subject to the approval of stockholders, be acquired by CBS through an exchange of stock. When the transaction is consummated, the television and radio tube manufacturing business of Hytron, and the television and radio set manufacturing business of Hytron's subsidiary, Air King Products Co., Inc., will continue under the management and direction of its present officers. It is contemplated that Lloyd H. Coffin and Bruce A. Coffin, Chairman and President, respectively, of Hytron, and David H. Cogan, President of Air King, will be among the four representatives of Hytron who will become directors of CBS.

Under the agreement, the stockholders of Hytron will receive 31 shares of CBS stock for each 100 shares of Hytron stock owned by them.

Hytron is one of the oldest manufacturers in the country of radio and television tubes. It was started in 1921 at the

beginning of the commercial development of the radio and electronics business. With Air King and its subsidiary, Royal Wood Products Mfg. Co., Inc., Hytron is more fully integrated than most other units in the industry. It is one of the few companies which, within itself and its subsidiaries, manufactures television picture tubes, receiving tubes, television and radio sets, and has facilities for the manufacture of cabinets and the stamping and plating of radio and television chassis.

(Note to Editors: All announcements regarding the plans of the combined operations of Columbia and Hytron other than those mentioned above will necessarily have to await stockholder approval and the formal consummation of the agreement.)

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 50

To The Organization Memos

From C. M. Underhill

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

April 9, 1951

As a result of newly instituted policy, the TV Story Department will no longer accept any unsolicited manuscripts from the outside, and any such material received will be returned to the sender with a letter which reads, in part, as follows:

"Because the recent influx of unsolicited scripts to us has been beyond the ability of the staff to cope with, from now on the Story Department will no longer consider any unsolicited manuscripts, scripts or proposed outlines for an indefinite period, unless they come from professional authors, from accredited agents, or other well-known intermediaries in the fields of literature, tehatre and allied arts."

Therefore, if any unsolicited manuscripts are submitted to you, will you please forward them immediately to Janice O'Connell, to be returned to the sender -- unless you are quite sure that the sender falls into one of the above acceptable categories.

C.M.U.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. F 50

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To The Organization

From Hubbell Robinson, Jr.

Station

February 13, 1951

Effective immediately Lester Gottlieb is appointed Director of Radio Programs, New York, for the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Mr. Gottlieb, one of the network's top producers, joined CBS in February, 1948 from Young & Rubicam, Inc., where he had been Supervisor of the Talent Division of the Radio Department and producer of "We, The People." At CBS he created and produced the Thursday night television package, "The Show Goes On," and aided in the development and produced the CBS Saturday night simulcast, "Sing It Again." He also created "Songs For Sale," the CBS radio and television series, and the "Broadway's My Beat" radio program.

H. R. Jr.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 50

To THE ORGANIZATION

Memos

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

From Mr. Henry Grossman

Station

January 30, 1951

Walter R. Pierson was appointed Manager of TV Studio and Playhouse Operations on January 1, 1951. As such, he will be responsible for the operation of all our N.Y. TV Studios and playhouses and, in addition, will handle IA Union matters pertaining to operations of stagehands and shop employees.

On the same date, James J. Swenson became Manager of Building Operations. His responsibilities will include general maintenance and building operations of all premises excepting the TV Studios and playhouses.

H.G.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 203

To The Organization

Memos

From Mr. Ream

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

December 19, 1950

In the last war radio, and CBS, played a vital and important role. In some areas our operations -- short wave programming and transmitter operation, and laboratory developmental work -- were under direct contract with the federal government. The value of broadcasting's contribution has been attested by high government officials and, even more significantly, by the many millions of listeners who depended on radio for information, inspiration and entertainment during the period of crisis.

Today, we are faced with a new crisis in our national life. The President of the United States has declared a national emergency.

If we are to fulfill our obligations and responsibilities as radio and television broadcasters in this new crisis, we must do at least two things: First, we must make sure that our broadcasting operations in the public interest are not interrupted by sabotage or violence; second, we must make sure that the full confidence of our listeners and viewers is unimpaired.

To accomplish the first objective we will institute measures for physical security generally similar to those existing in the last war.

To accomplish the second objective we are asking each employee to answer the questions on the form attached, which we will keep confidential, unless at some future time the information is demanded by a governmental security agency. These questions are identical to those appearing in the Civil Service Commission application for federal employment.

Because of the unique nature of broadcasting, it is most important that, for the good of both the country and our own organization, there be no question concerning loyalty to our country of any CBS employee. We are all aware that in the past year certain groups have raised questions concerning alleged subversive influences in broadcasting. It is important that the true facts -- based on the statement of each employee -- be established.

J. H. R.

Note: Please return signed questionnaire to your department head or, if you prefer, direct to my office.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 50

To THE ORGANIZATION

From MR. J. L. VAN VOLKENBURG

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Organ Memo

November 9, 1950

We are pleased to announce that Allyn Jay Marsh has been appointed Director of Program Sales of the CBS Radio Network Sales Department. This appointment is effective immediately and Mr. Marsh will be in charge of the sale of all CBS package radio programs.

Mr. Marsh has been associated with the CBS Sales Department for the past 21 years, most recently as Assistant Sales Manager.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 50

To THE ORGANIZATION

From HARRY G. OMMERLE

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

November 8, 1950

Organ. Memos

This will clarify the status of personnel operating for the Program Department in color TV.

Jerry Danzig is Supervisor of Color Programs.

Fred Rickey is Executive Producer of the color unit.

Monte Ford is Production Manager of the color unit.

H.G.O.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 50-5/50

To THE ORGANIZATION

From Mr. Henry Grossman

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Organization Memos

July 24, 1950

Sound Effects functions have now been integrated with Network Technical Operations.

The following personnel changes in the Plant and Construction Department become effective immediately.

Mr. Davidson Vorhes becomes engineer-in-charge in Network Technical Operations and as such, will be responsible for all tape and sound effects functions, reporting to Mr. R. G. Thompson.

Mr. James Swenson becomes assistant manager of Building Operations, reporting to Mr. Walter Pierson.

Mr. H. W. Van Wagenen becomes assistant manager of Construction, reporting to Mr. Roland Young.

H. G.

HG:pb

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F 203-5/50

To THE ORGANIZATION

From MR. JAMES M. SEWARD

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Organization Memos.

July 3, 1950

Effective Monday, July 3, Henry S. White, formerly Associate Director of Network Television Programs, has been appointed to the newly created position of Business Manager - Network Programs. The functions of this position will be:

1. Establishing, in cooperation with Mr. Heller for AM and Mr. Underhill for TV, of official budgets for all new programs.
2. Supervision of financial phases of all network programs to assure that approved budgets are not exceeded.
3. Development of means of reducing program costs and the working out of new and less costly program techniques.

Mr. White brings to this new position many years of activity in both the creative and business phases of programming, along with experience in our own Program Department. We shall appreciate the cooperation of all our people in helping him achieve proper controls.

J. M. S.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 203-1/50

To The Organization

From Howard L. Hausman

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Organization Memos

April 12, 1950

1950 VACATIONS

The CBS basic vacation policy for 1950 is applicable to:

a) all New York staff employees in positions not covered by union or other contracts,
b) those covered by union contracts which state that company policy is to govern, and
c) those in the "white-collar" unit.

That policy is as follows:

Those hired before April 1, 1950 -- one week's vacation after they have been with the Company for three months.

Those hired before April 1, 1949 -- two weeks' vacation.

Those hired before April 1, 1945 -- three weeks' vacation.

Those who worked on scheduled holidays, if not otherwise compensated, will receive vacation days for such holidays.

A holiday falling on normal work days during your vacation period, will entitle you to one more day's vacation.

For those whose service with CBS was interrupted, the actual hiring date is adjusted accordingly, except that if the interruption was to serve in the armed forces, the time in service is credited.

Vacations will normally be scheduled between April 1 and October 31, unless you prefer a later date, and your Department Head approves. In any event, the 1950 vacation must be taken before March 31, 1951. So far as they can, your supervisors will take your own preference into consideration in assigning vacation dates, to the extent this can be done without interfering with the necessary work.

Employees in positions covered by other union contracts will, of course, have their vacations determined by the applicable provisions of those contracts.

H.L.H.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 203-1/50

To The Organization

From CBS Medical Office

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

April 11, 1950

Organization Memos

PROCEDURE IN MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

If any serious accident or sudden illness occurs at:

485 Madison Avenue	49 East 52 Street
501 Madison Avenue	418 East 54 Street

please dial the CBS telephone operator immediately. Tell her there is a medical emergency, exactly where the sick or injured person is located, the telephone extension number and the nature of the injury.

Our switchboard operator will immediately contact the appropriate parties. Depending on the time of day and the nature of the situation, either a nurse or doctor, or someone from the Building Operations Department will come to the site promptly and immediately make arrangements for medical treatment.

This procedure applies to serious emergencies occurring at all hours, day and night, except 1:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m. At those hours call extension 201 and proceed as above.

The procedure is applicable whether the accident or illness occurs to a CBS employee or to a CBS guest or visitor. It does not apply at other CBS locations. In these other areas including the Vanderbilt Avenue area, the CBS theatres, and our various transmitter sites, other procedures are in effect.

In less serious cases of accident or illness occurring between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on weekdays, the patient is requested to come directly to the Medical Office in Room 701 at 485 Madison Avenue, extension 240.

Dr. Jack Nelson

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 203

To The Organization

From Howard Hausman

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

April 12, 1949

1949 VACATIONS

The CBS basic policy governing vacations for 1949 is applicable to:

a) all New York staff employees in positions not covered by union or other contracts,
b) those covered by union contracts which state that company policy is to govern, and
c) those covered by the CBS-UOPWA contract.

That policy is as follows:

Those hired before April 1, 1949 -- one week's vacation after they have been with the Company for three months.

Those hired before April 1, 1948 -- two weeks' vacation.

Those hired before April 1, 1944 -- three weeks' vacation.

Those who worked on scheduled holidays, if not otherwise compensated, will receive vacation days for such holidays.

A holiday falling on normal work days during your vacation period, will entitle you to one more day's vacation for the holiday.

For those whose service with CBS was interrupted, the actual hiring date is adjusted accordingly, except that if the interruption was to serve in the armed forces, the time in service is credited.

Vacations will be scheduled between April 1 and October 31, unless you prefer a later date. So far as they can, your supervisors will take your own preference into consideration in assigning vacation dates, to the extent this can be done without interfering with the necessary work.

As you know, employees who leave CBS' employ before taking their vacation, receive an appropriate vacation credit upon severance.

Employees in positions covered by other union contracts will, of course, have their vacations determined by the applicable provisions of the contracts.

H.L.H.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 203

To THE ORGANIZATION

From HOWARD L. HAUSMAN

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

August 4, 1948

The New CBS Medical Service

The CBS Medical Office will be open beginning Thursday, August 5, under the supervision of Dr. Jack Nelson, our CBS doctor. It is located in Room 701, 485 Madison Avenue, and will serve all CBS New York employees. The telephone extension is 240.

Miss Oldoerp, our nurse, will be on duty from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Mondays through Fridays. Dr. Nelson will be at the Medical Office from 11:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. on those days, and, if necessary, can also be seen by appointment at other hours. Their services will, of course, be available without cost to our employees.

The Medical Office has been established to aid you if you are ill, or have any mishap during working hours; or if you want advice on your health problems. It is not the purpose of this service to affect in any way your relationship with your family physician, but rather to cooperate with him wherever it proves helpful. So, if you don't feel well while at work, we would like to encourage you to drop in at Room 701.

If unable to come to work because of illness, you should, in the future as in the past, let your supervisor know of the situation by phone. It would be an added protection to you and to your fellow employees if, upon return from any illness, you would drop in at the Medical Office for a quick checkup to make sure that you are sufficiently recovered to go back to work.

The Medical Office will also be responsible for the supervision of emergency accident handling, and for the development of a general CBS health and safety program. Dr. Nelson would appreciate any suggestions or ideas you may have along the lines of improving employee health and safety.

Dr. Nelson and Miss Oldoerp will be happy to have you make full use of their services, and we urge you to do so freely.

H. L. H.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. F.203

To The Organization

From Mr. J. E. Forsander

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

July 23, 1948

In order to eliminate breakage and the inconvenience many of you have experienced on your regular Columbia Record purchases, we are instituting the following order procedure immediately.

Records desired are to be ordered on a regular CBS material requisition (Form 529) listing quantity of individual records first and then albums, all in numerical order. In the column headed "Charge To" insert your name, have it approved by your department head and forward three copies to the Purchasing Department. Retain the pink copy for your own record. Orders will be grouped for consolidated shipment to 485 Madison Avenue. Our Receiving Department will notify you promptly on arrival.

On occasion one or more records may not be included in your shipment simply because CRI does not have them on hand at the time your order is received. In similar situations in the past, our people have frequently elected to cancel their orders for the missing items. Our experience has shown that the most practicable means of avoiding confusion is for CRI to ship the records it has on hand and for our employees to prepare a new requisition for any records omitted from the original order which are still desired. We would appreciate your following this procedure; however, the new requisition should be withheld for approximately two weeks.

Our Accounting Department will be notified regarding the amount of your purchase and will deduct this item from your pay check soon after records are delivered.

A complete Columbia Record catalog and price list may be borrowed for temporary reference from the stockroom. Those desiring personal copies for their permanent use may purchase them through Mr. Weatherly in the Purchasing Department at .32¢ each.

As in the past, you will be allowed a discount of 40% from list prices for all records purchased for your personal use or the use of your immediate family.

We hope this new method of handling will improve and facilitate your Columbia Record purchases.

News about columbia records

columbia long playing Lp microgroove records

For Release: Monday June 21

LONG PLAYING MICROGROOVE DISC
DEMONSTRATED BY COLUMBIA RECORDS

Revolutionary New Home Phonograph
Record Plays 45 Minutes

Entire Symphony on One 12-Inch Disc

New York June 21 - A revolutionary nonbreakable Microgroove phonograph record which plays 45 minutes on one 12-inch double-faced record with full fidelity and absence of distortion hitherto unknown in this field was demonstrated to the press here this weekend by Columbia Records Inc. (The average 12-inch record on the market today plays eight minutes.)

The new record, known as the Columbia LP (Long Playing) Microgroove, is capable of producing entire symphonies and concertos as well as the complete score of a Broadway musical on a single record. The Columbia LP Microgroove also is being made available in the 10-inch size with playing time of 27 minutes.

At the press demonstration Edward Wallerstein, Chairman of the Board of Columbia Records, disclosed that a wide and representative

(More)

library of selections from his company's catalog is immediately available on LP Microgroove records. The selections include a wide variety of classical and popular numbers.

A newly-developed simple low-priced record player readily attachable to any existing radio or radio-phonograph is required for the new LP Microgroove records which turn at 33 1/3 revolutions per minute instead of the conventional 78 rpm.

At the demonstration, James H. Carmine, Vice President in Charge of Distribution of Philco Corporation, announced that these players will be manufactured by Philco and marketed by both Philco and Columbia Records. He revealed the development of a balanced fidelity reproducer, especially created by Philco engineers to play Microgroove records, which is embodied in these players.

Mr. Carmine also stated that the new 1949 line of Philco radio phonographs, now being introduced, is designed to play both the new Columbia LP Microgroove and conventional records and contains a standard tone arm in addition to the new Philco reproducer.

Equipped with a new-type featherweight electronic tone arm and stylus which exert only one-fifth of an ounce playing pressure on the record surface, the new player attachment, which retails at $29.95, recaptures sound vibrations from the LP Microgroove record's microgrooves with a heretofore unachieved fidelity that has been hailed by Dr. Bruno Walter, distinguished musician and conductor, as "a revolutionary innovation...which opens paths undreamed of until now."

The Columbia LP Microgroove record is made of nonbreakable Vinylite. It will retail at $4.85 for a 12-inch and $3.85 for a 10-inch

(More)

Masterworks Record. Popular music 10-inch discs will cost $2.85. These prices represent substantial savings, as high as 62 per cent, as compared with the same musical works on conventional records.

"Our company's main plant at Bridgeport, Conn., has been engaged for the past several months in pressing the new LP's for nationwide distribution," Mr. Wallerstein said. "Other selections will be added to the list steadily and in the near future a large portion of Columbia's vast catalog will be available on this new miracle of electronic recording."

Mr. Wallerstein also pointed out that the attendant savings in storage space will be a boon to the record-buying public. The initial LP catalog of 101 records, including 325 different musical selections, require only 15-1/6 inches of shelf space for home storage - a little more than 1 foot. In the form of conventional records in albums, this same music would require 94-3/8 inches of shelf space... nearly 8 feet.

He also revealed that back in 1939 his company began planning for the LP Microgroove record. "For many years we have been experimenting with new systems," he said. "We knew that when great symphonies were played on the phonograph there was a distinct drop in listening pleasure when the record ended in the middle of a movement and had to be changed. We also knew that eventually the public would demand full quality without distortion. Recording with such quality in laboratory form has not been a secret for many years. So, in 1939, the Columbia company planned recording facilities making it possible to record original masters of full range and undistorted quality. These could be

(More)

filed away and later adapted to any new and better method of reproduction which might be developed. Hence the whole Columbia catalog of the past nine years is now available for full fidelity reproduction on the new Long Playing Microgroove record.

Mr. Wallerstein revealed that film, tape, wire recording, sixteen-inch transcriptions, and other recent systems were carefully investigated before the LP Microgroove system was adopted. "Finally," he said, "we decided to concentrate upon the development of a record which would combine all the long playing qualities of these methods and, at the same time, improve their fidelity of reproduction, ease of use and, above all, enable them to be marketed at a price far lower than any of the aforementioned systems. Furthermore, and perhaps of paramount importance, the LP Microgroove records do not make obsolete the millions of dollars worth of records and equipment the public already owns. The new records allow for a gradual transition at little or no expense; either tape or wire recording would have tended to make existing equipment obsolete."

Both LP Microgroove record and player are the ultimate results of nearly three years of intensive work in the Engineering Research and Development laboratories of the Columbia Broadcasting System by Dr. Peter Goldmark, Director, assisted by Rene Snepvangers, CBS Recording Engineer and the entire laboratory staff. Actively collaborating with Dr. Goldmark and his associates was William Bachman, Director of Research for Columbia Records, Inc.

Development of Columbia's LP Microgroove record represents for Dr. Goldmark a personal satisfaction as well as professional achievement. Himself a talented pianist and cellist, he was spurred on by

(More)

annoying interruptions in lengthy recorded music to develop long playing discs and a new turntable that would provide maximum fidelity. The LP Microgroove record ranges from 224 to 300 Microgrooves to the inch as compared with the 85 to 100 grooves cut into ordinary records. The LP record Microgrooves are three-thousandths of an inch wide, the approximate diameter of a human hair. The new player measures 15 x 14 x 6 inches, scarcely larger than a single record album, and is rubber cushioned. Its pickup stylus, housed in a spring-mounted, replaceable cartridge, is one-third the size of a conventional phonograph needle at point of contact. The player attachment is equipped with straight radio connection jacks, and may be used on or beside a radio or phonograph or at any convenient distance from them.

Columbia Records Inc. is the oldest recording company in existence. It was founded in 1889 under the name of Columbia Phonograph Corporation.

The company's main plant is located in Bridgeport, Connecticut. It also maintains plants in Hollywood, California; Kings Mills, Ohio, and Mexico City.

Columbia Records has many "firsts" to its credit. These include the introduction of double-faced instead of single-faced records, the first complete symphony albums, which were issued in 1927 in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Beethoven's death, and the first release of complete operas in recorded form done in this country.

Columbia Records Inc. is wholly owned by Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. The company was purchased by CBS in 1938.

* * *

inter-office memo

from June 18, 1948

CBS EXECUTIVE OFFICES

to: THE ORGANIZATION

The attached announcement reflects an outstanding advance in the field of recorded music. It is the story of the new LONG PLAYING MICROGROOVE RECORD, which is being given to the press this afternoon for release on Monday, June 21st.

This is a product of Columbia Records Inc. and was developed under the direction of Dr. Peter C. Goldmark, Director of the Engineering Research and Development laboratories of CBS.

Arrangements have been made for members of the Columbia staff to have a preview of the new long-playing records and the special player in Studio 4 (21st floor) between the hours of 11:00 AM and 3:00 PM Monday of next week.

In addition, we are making arrangements so that all Columbia personnel who are interested in owning the new COLUMBIA LP RECORDS and the player attachment may buy them through the CBS Purchasing Department at a special discount. Details on this are covered in a separate memorandum from Mr. Forsander which is also attached.

FRANK STANTON

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. F.203

To THE ORGANIZATION

From Mr. J. E. Forsander

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

June 18, 1948

During all of next week the Philco LP unit and the new Columbia records can be seen in the Purchasing Department, 15th Floor.

Orders for the LP Record Players and the records referred to in Mr. Stanton's memorandum may be placed through the Purchasing Department on the regular CBS Material Requisition Form (No. 529).

Please specify items wanted in body of requisition, insert your name in the column headed "Charge To," have it approved by your department head and forward three copies to the Purchasing Department. Retain the pink copy of requisition for your reference.

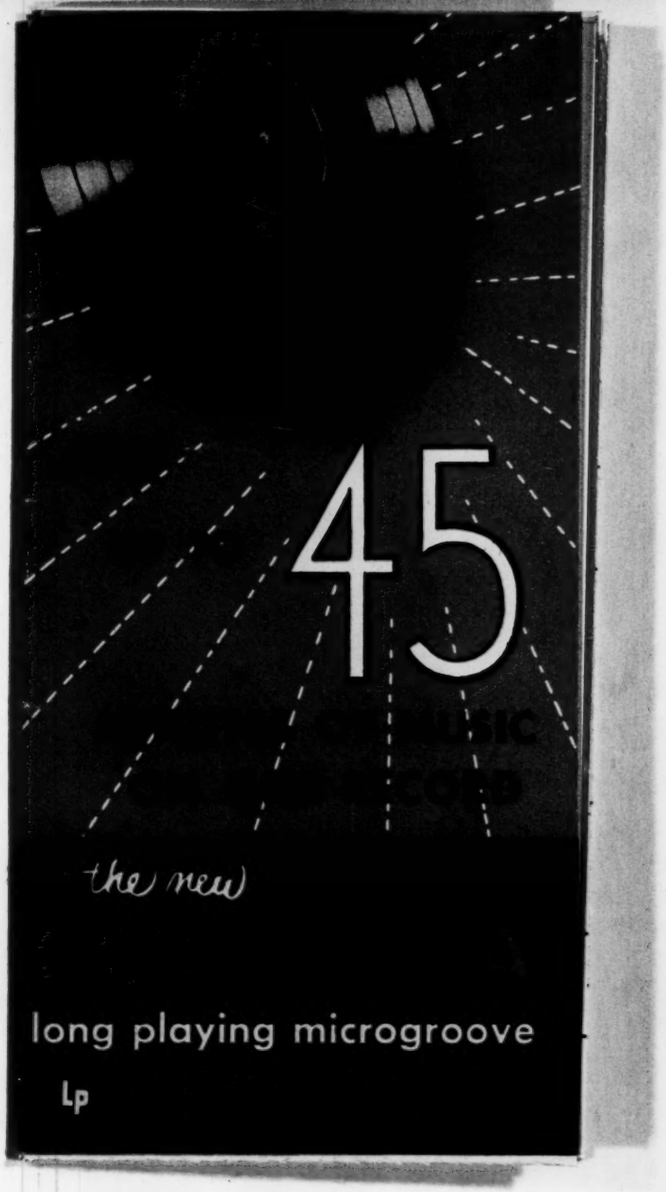
Orders will be filled in the order of receipt and will be grouped for consolidated shipment to 485 Madison Avenue. Our Receiving Department will notify you promptly on arrival.

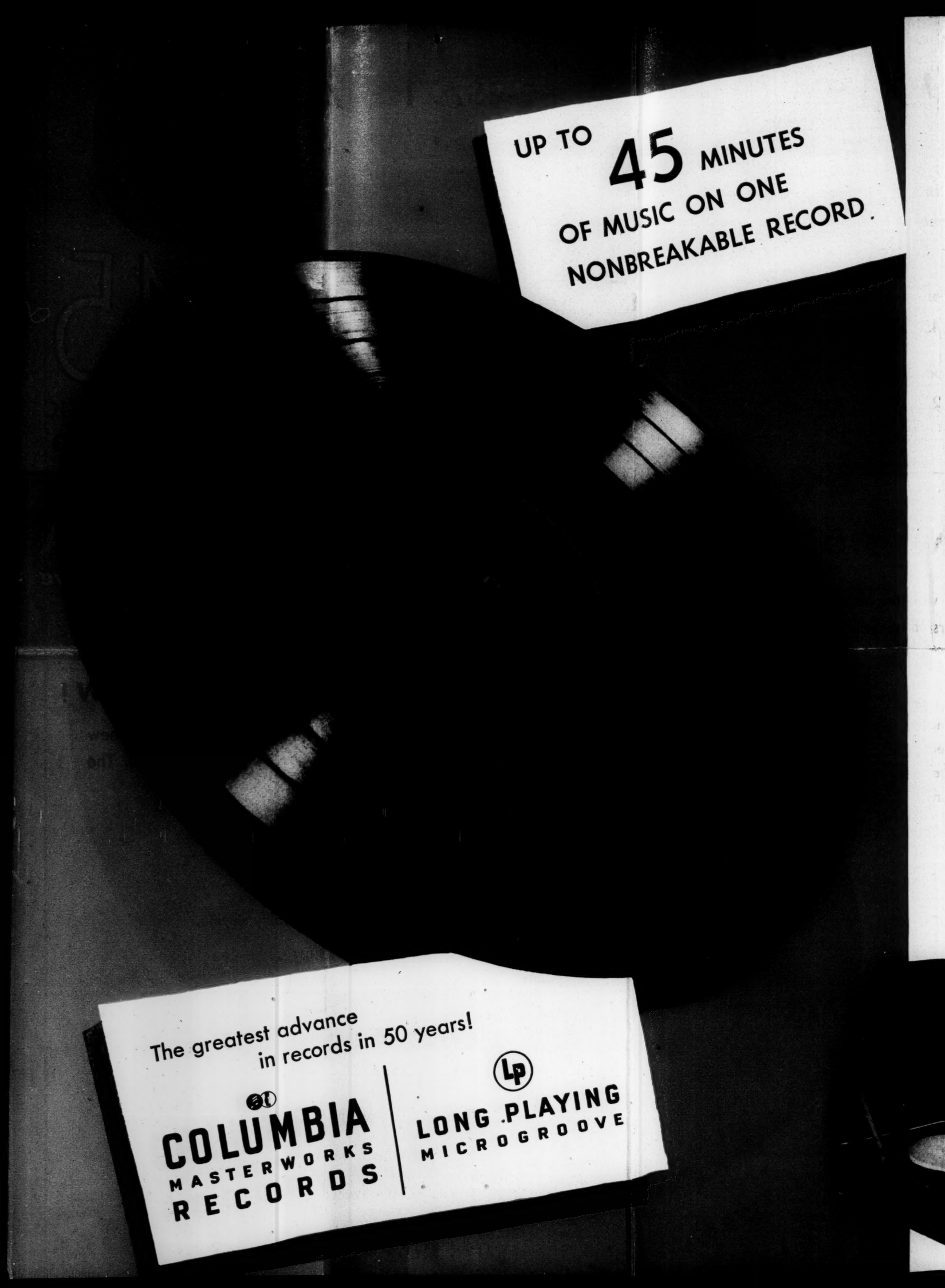
In order to simplify handling in our Accounting Department, the amount of your purchase will be deducted from your pay check soon after delivery has been made.

The special prices are as follows:

	Retail	For CBS Employees
Classical Masterworks 12"	$ 4.85	$ 3.00
Classical Masterworks 10"	3.85	2.38
Popular 10"	2.85	1.76
Record Player	29.95	19.97

J. E. F.


45
the new
long playing microgroove
Lp


UP TO 45 MINUTES
OF MUSIC ON ONE
NONBREAKABLE RECORD.
The greatest advance
in records in 50 years!
COLUMBIA
MASTERWORKS
RECORDS
LP
LONG PLAYING
MICROGROOVE

UP TO SIX TIMES MORE MUSIC ON ONE RECORD

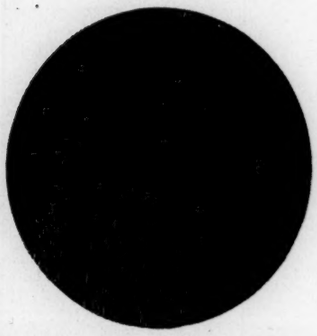
Now—The epochal New Columbia LONG PLAYING MICROGROOVE Record plays up to 45 minutes of music. The world's greatest symphonies, concertos, quartets, tone poems are now contained in their glorious entirety on one album-length record.

Conventional shellac 12-inch records average 8 minutes of music per record.
Columbia's Long Playing Microgroove 12-inch record plays up to 45 minutes of music.

Conventional shellac 10-inch records average 6 minutes of music per record.
Columbia's Long Playing Microgroove 10-inch record plays up to 27 minutes of music.

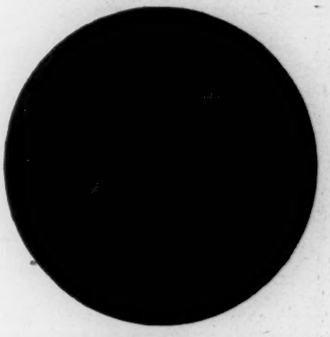
THE ULTIMATE IN QUALITY AND FIDELITY

You have never heard such superb realism, such superlative clarity. You will marvel at the magnificent depth and flawless fidelity of these miraculous records. For the first time you will hear your favorite masterpieces of music reproduced with concert-hall perfection.



REGULAR GROOVE

Note the finer more sensitive groove of the new Long Playing Microgroove Record. Here is a precise controlled channel capable of capturing the most subtle nuance. Molded in finest flawless vinylite these records are non-breakable and noise-free.



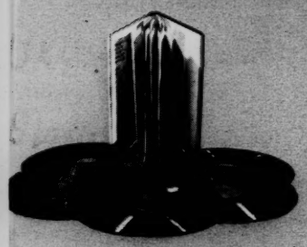
MICROGROOVE

COLUMBIA PLAYER ATTACHMENT

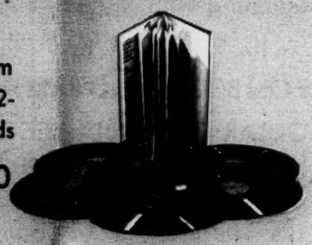
Here is the precision-built instrument that enables you to enjoy these marvelous new long-playing records. It is handsomely cased in durable brown plastic. It is easily attached to any electrical phonograph or radio. The player is equipped with a sturdy accurate 33⅓ RPM motor and an extremely sensitive pickup and needle.

SENSATIONAL SAVINGS

The savings effected in material, manufacturing time, packing and shipping are passed along to you. For example:



A 6 record album of conventional 12-inch vinylite records costs you $13.00



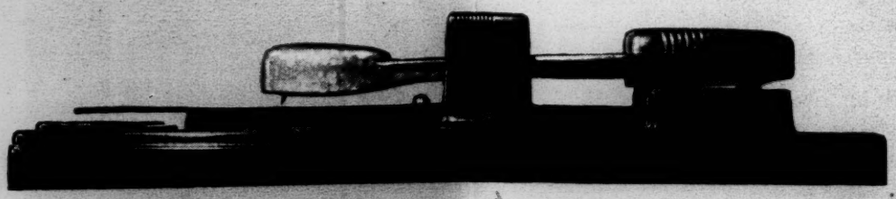
The same 6 record album of conventional shellac 12-inch records costs you $8.50

The same music is now available on vinylite with sensational new Long Playing Microgroove quality for only $4.85

SAVE STORAGE SPACE

Here is a collection of 100 regular records. They require 25¾ inches of shelf space for storage.

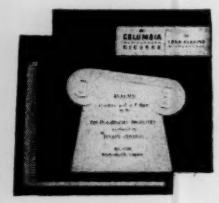
The identical music on the 100 records above is now contained on 18 Long Playing Microgroove Nonbreakable records and requires storage space of only 4½ inches.



The tone-arm and needle are marvels of engineering genius. Exquisitely counter-balanced the needle exerts a featherweight touch of only 1/5 oz. Your records consequently wear much longer. The small ⅓ normal size needle is microscopically shaped for perfect fit and engages the reproducing circuit through an exclusive spring suspension construction. Here is the supersensitive touch that brings you the full, marvelous quality of these amazing new records.

YOUR FAVORITE SELECTIONS TO

To introduce this great Long Playing record Columbia has pressed many fine favorites. Each month 12 to 15 more selections from the catalog will be made available to music lovers and beginning with the September list ALL NEW CLASSICAL AND POPULAR ALBUM RELEASES WILL BE AVAILABLE ON BOTH LONG PLAYING MICRO-GROOVE AND REGULAR COLUMBIA RECORDS.



All Long Playing Microgroove records are nonbreakable and protected and packaged in a decorated dust-proof heavy protective jacket. The upper left hand corner of cover contains a complete miniature listing. When your records are stored alphabetically on a shelf you can rapidly flip through the row of flexible corners to find the selection you want. Record dealers have used this system for years and found it the most efficient method of storing records.

The back of each jacket contains a complete extensive description of the recording. EXAMINE THIS LIST OF AVAILABLE LONG PLAYING MICROGROOVE RECORDS. MAKE YOUR CHOICE NOW AND ENJOY IMMEDIATELY THIS REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT IN RECORDING PERFECTION.

YOUR COLUMBIA LP* PLAYER ATTACHMENT WILL PAY FOR ITSELF

Your player will not only pay for itself but continue to give you the advantage of these sensationally reduced prices.

12-inch LP* Masterworks record . . . . . (up to 45 minutes of classical or semi-classical music)	$ 4.85
10-inch LP* Masterworks record . . . . . (up to 27 minutes of classical or semi-classical music)	$ 3.85
10-inch LP* Popular record . . . . . (up to 27 minutes of popular music)	$ 2.85
Precision-built Columbia LP* Player Attachment	$29.95 plus small installation charge

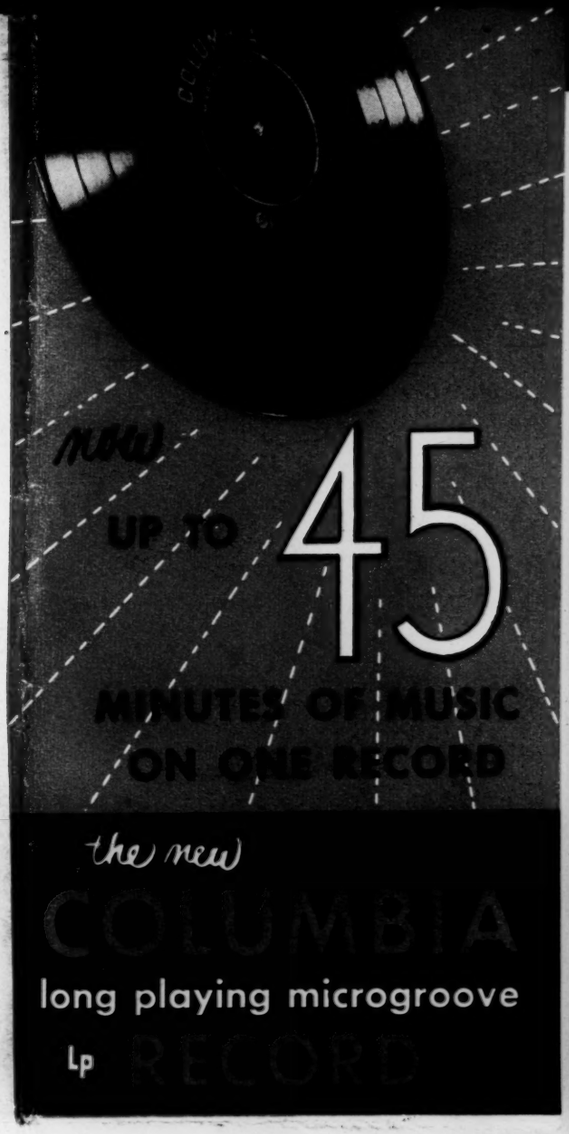
*Long Playing Microgroove LP Nonbreakable
All prices include Federal Excise Tax

CATALOG NO.	BACH	SIZE
ML 4008	CONCERTO IN D MINOR FOR TWO VIOLINS AND ORCHESTRA Alexander Schneider and Frederick Zlotkin (violins) with Columbia Chamber Players	12"
	CONCERTO NO. 2 IN E MAJOR (For Violin and Orchestra) Alexander Schneider with the Bach Chamber Players	12"
	BEETHOVEN	
ML 4005	SONATA NO. 14 IN C-SHARP MINOR ("Moonlight") Rudolf Serkin, piano	12"
	SONATA NO. 8 IN C MINOR, Op. 13 ("Pathetique") Rudolf Serkin, piano	12"
ML 4006	SONATA NO. 23 IN F MINOR, Op. 57 ("Appassionata") Rudolf Serkin, piano	12"
ML 4004	CONCERTO NO. 5 IN E-FLAT MAJOR ("Emperor") Rudolf Serkin (Piano) with Walter & Philh.-Symph. Orch. of N. Y.	12"
ML 4005	QUARTET NO. 1 IN F MAJOR, Op. 18, No. 1 Budapest String Quartet	12"
ML 4006	QUARTET NO. 15 IN A MINOR, Op. 132 Budapest String Quartet	12"
ML 4007	SONATA NO. 9 IN A MAJOR, Op. 47 for Violin and Piano ("Kreutzer") Alexander Schneider (violin), Rudolf Serkin (piano)	12"
ML 4008	SYMPHONY NO. 4 IN B-FLAT MAJOR, Op. 60 The Cleveland Orchestra, George Szell, Conductor	12"
ML 4009	SYMPHONY NO. 5 IN C MINOR, Op. 67 Bruno Walter & Philh.-Symph. Orch. of N. Y.	12"
ML 4010	SYMPHONY NO. 6 IN F MAJOR, Op. 68 ("Pastorale") Bruno Walter conducting The Philadelphia Orchestra	12"
ML 4011	SYMPHONY NO. 7 IN A MAJOR, Op. 92 Eugene Ormandy conducting The Philadelphia Orchestra	12"
ML 4012	CONCERTO IN D MAJOR FOR VIOLIN AND ORCHESTRA, Op. 61 Joseph Szigeti (violin) with the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York conducted by Bruno Walter	12"
ML 2001	SYMPHONY NO. 8 IN F MAJOR Bruno Walter & Philh.-Symph. Orch. of N. Y.	10"
	BIZET	
ML 4013	CARMEN—Excerpts Risë Stevens (mezzo-soprano), Nadine Conner (soprano), Raoul Jobin (tenor), Robert Merrill (baritone), with the Metropolitan Opera Chorus and Orchestra conducted by George Sebastian	12"
	BRAHMS	
ML 4014	CONCERTO NO. 2 IN B-FLAT MAJOR FOR PIANO AND ORCHESTRA, Op. 83 Rudolf Serkin (piano) with The Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, Conductor	12"
ML 4015	CONCERTO IN D MAJOR FOR VIOLIN AND ORCHESTRA, Op. 77 (& Adagio from Sonata No. 3 in D Minor For Violin And Piano, Op. 108) The Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, Conductor, with Joseph Szigeti (violin), Leonid Hambro (piano)	12"
ML 4016	SYMPHONY NO. 1 IN C MINOR, Op. 68 Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York, Artur Rodzinski, Conductor	12"
ML 4017	SYMPHONY NO. 4 IN E MINOR, Op. 98 The Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, Conductor	12"
	BRUCH	
ML 2003	CONCERTO NO. 1 IN G MINOR for Violin & Orchestra, Op. 26 Nathan Milstein (violin) with John Barbirolli & Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York	10"
	CHOPIN	
ML 2004	PIANO MUSIC OF CHOPIN Maryla Jonas (piano)	10"
	DEBUSSY	
ML 4018	QUARTET IN G MINOR, Op. 10 Budapest String Quartet	12"
ML 4019	PRELUDES (Book II) Robert Casadesus (piano)	12"
ML 2005	LA MER (The Sea) Artur Rodzinski and The Cleveland Orchestra	10"
ML 4020	TWO NOCTURNES Nocturne No. 1: Nuages (Clouds) Nocturne No. 2: Fêtes (Festivals) The Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, Conductor	12"
	THE PINES OF ROME (Respighi) The Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, Conductor	
ML 4021	IBERIA Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, Conductor	12"
	LA VALSE (Poème Chorégraphique) (Ravel) Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, Conductor	
	DE FALLA	
ML 2006	EL AMOR BRUJO (Love by Witchcraft) Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor, with Coral Brice (contralto)	10"

OW AVAILABLE

CATALOG NO.	DVOŘÁK	SIZE
ML 4022	CONCERTO IN B MINOR FOR 'CELLO AND ORCHESTRA, Op. 104 Gregor Piatigorsky ('cello) with The Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, Conductor	12"
ML 4023	SYMPHONY NO. 5 IN E MINOR, Op. 95 ("From the New World") The Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, Conductor	12"
	FOSTER	
ML 2007	MUSIC OF STEPHEN FOSTER Andre Kostelanetz & Orchestra	10"
	FRANCK	
ML 4024	SYMPHONY IN D MINOR The Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, Conductor	12"
	GERSHWIN	
ML 4025	CONCERTO IN F FOR PIANO AND ORCHESTRA Oscar Levant (piano) with Andre Kostelanetz conducting the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York	12"
ML 4026	AN AMERICAN IN PARIS Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York, Artur Rodzinski, conductor RHAPSODY IN BLUE Oscar Levant (piano) with The Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor	12"
	GILBERT & SULLIVAN	
ML 4027	PATTER SONGS FROM GILBERT AND SULLIVAN Nelson Eddy (baritone) with Chorus and Orchestra conducted by Robert Armbruster PATTER SONGS FROM GILBERT AND SULLIVAN Nelson Eddy (baritone) with Chorus and Orchestra conducted by Robert Armbruster	12"
	GRIEG	
ML 4028	CONCERTO IN A MINOR FOR PIANO AND ORCHESTRA, Op. 16 Oscar Levant (piano) with Efrem Kurtz conducting the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York	12"
	HAYDN	
ML 4029	QUARTET NO. 30 IN G MINOR, Op. 74, No. 3 ("The Horseman") Budapest String Quartet QUARTET NO. 4 IN C MINOR, Op. 18, No. 4 (Beethoven) Budapest String Quartet	12"
	KHACHATURIAN	
ML 4030	GAYNE—BALLET SUITE, Nos. 1 and 2 Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York conducted by Efrem Kurtz	12"
	MAHLER	
ML 4031	SYMPHONY NO. 4 IN G MAJOR Bruno Walter conducting the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York with Desi Halban, (soprano)	12"
	MENDELSSOHN	
ML 4032	A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM Artur Rodzinski & The Cleveland Orchestra	12"
ML 4001	CONCERTO IN E MINOR FOR VIOLIN AND ORCHESTRA, Op. 64 Nathan Milstein (violin) with Bruno Walter conducting the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York	12"
	MOUSSORGSKY-RAVEL	
ML 4033	PICTURES AT AN EXHIBITION Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York, conducted by Artur Rodzinski	12"
	MOZART	
ML 4034	QUINTET IN C MAJOR (K. 515) Budapest String Quartet with Milton Katims, viola	12"
ML 4035	SYMPHONY NO. 41 IN C MAJOR (K. 551) Bruno Walter conducting the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York	12"
ML 2008	SYMPHONY NO. 40 IN G MINOR (K. 550) Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, Conductor	10"
ML 4036	MOZART OPERATIC ARIAS by EZIO PINZA Ezio Pinza (basso) with the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra conducted by Bruno Walter	12"
	PROKOFIEV	
ML 4037	SYMPHONY NO. 5, Op. 100 Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York, Artur Rodzinski, Conductor	12"
ML 4038	PETER AND THE WOLF Basil Rathbone (Narrator) & Leopold Stokowski conducting The All-American Orchestra TREASURE ISLAND (Robert Louis Stevenson —Adaptation by Ralph Rose) Basil Rathbone with supporting cast and chorus conducted by Richard Davis	12"

CATALOG NO.	RAVEL	SIZE
ML 2009	BOLERO Andre Kostelanetz conducting the Robin Hood Dell Orchestra of Philadelphia WILLIAM TELL—OVERTURE (Rossini) Andre Kostelanetz and his Orchestra	10"
ML 4039	DAPHNIS AND CHLOE (Second Suite) Artur Rodzinski & The Cleveland Orchestra RAPSODIE ESPAGNOLE Artur Rodzinski & The Cleveland Orchestra	12"
	SCHUBERT	
ML 2010	SYMPHONY NO. 8 IN B MINOR ("Unfinished") Bruno Walter conducting The Philadelphia Orchestra	10"
	SCHUMANN	
ML 4040	SYMPHONY NO. 3 IN E-FLAT MAJOR ("Rhenish") Bruno Walter & the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York	12"
ML 4041	CONCERTO IN A MINOR FOR PIANO AND ORCHESTRA, Op. 54 Rudolf Serkin, Piano, with The Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, Conductor	12"
	SHOSTAKOVITCH	
ML 4042	SYMPHONY NO. 5, Op. 47 Artur Rodzinski & The Cleveland Orchestra	12"
	SIBELIUS	
ML 4043	SYMPHONY NO. 5 IN E-FLAT MAJOR, Op. 82 Artur Rodzinski & The Cleveland Orchestra	12"
	JOHANN STRAUSS	
ML 2011	STRAUSS WALTZES by ANDRE KOSTELANETZ Andre Kostelanetz & Orchestra	10"
	RICHARD STRAUSS	
ML 4044	SUITE FROM DER ROSENKAVALIER The Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, Conductor DEATH AND TRANSFIGURATION, Op. 24 The Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, Conductor	12"
ML 4045	TILL EULENSPIEGELS LUSTIGE STREICHE Artur Rodzinski & The Cleveland Orchestra WALTZES FROM DER ROSENKAVALIER Artur Rodzinski & The Cleveland Orchestra SALOME'S DANCE Artur Rodzinski & The Cleveland Orchestra	12"
	STRAVINSKY	
ML 4046	FIREBIRD SUITE Igor Stravinsky conducting the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of N. Y.	12"
ML 4047	SUITE FROM PETROUCHKA Igor Stravinsky conducting the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of N. Y. SCENES DE BALLET Igor Stravinsky conducting the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of N. Y.	12"
	TCHAIKOVSKY	
ML 4048	MOZARTIANA (Suite No. 4 in G Major, Op. 61) Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York, Artur Rodzinski, Conductor NUTCRACKER SUITE, Op. 71a Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York, Artur Rodzinski, Conductor	12"
ML 4049	ROMEO AND JULIET Artur Rodzinski & The Cleveland Orchestra OVERTURE 1812 Artur Rodzinski & The Cleveland Orchestra	12"
ML 4050	SYMPHONY NO. 4 IN F MINOR, Op. 36 The Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, Conductor	12"
ML 4051	SYMPHONY NO. 6 IN B MINOR, Op. 74, (Pathétique) Artur Rodzinski conducting the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York	12"
ML 4052	SYMPHONY NO. 5 IN E MINOR, Op. 64 Artur Rodzinski & The Cleveland Orchestra	12"
ML 4053	CONCERTO IN D MAJOR for Violin and Orchestra, Op. 35 Nathan Milstein (violin) & Chicago Symphony Orchestra conducted by Frederick Stock	12"
	WAGNER	
ML 4054	A WAGNER CONCERT Fritz Reiner and the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra	12"
ML 4055	BRIDAL CHAMBER SCENE—LOHENGRIN (Act III, Scene 2) Helen Traubel (soprano) and Kurt Baum (tenor) with the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York, Artur Rodzinski, Conductor TRISTAN UND ISOLDE—LOVE DUET (Act II, Scene 2) Helen Traubel (soprano), Torsten Ralf (tenor), and Herta Glaz (contralto), with Fritz Busch conducting the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra	12"
	WIENIAWSKI	
ML 2012	CONCERTO NO. 2 IN D MINOR FOR VIOLIN AND ORCHESTRA, Op. 22 Isaac Stern (violin) with Efrem Kurtz conducting the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York	10"
ML 4056	CELEBRATED OPERATIC ARIAS Bidu Sayão (soprano) with the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra conducted by Fausto Cleva	12"
ML 4057	FIVE FAMOUS COLORATURA ARIAS Lily Pons (soprano) with orchestras conducted by Pietro Cimara	12"



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Some departures re role of pol. announcers & pres. policy decision

CBS POLICY ON POLITICAL BROADCASTS

1948 POLITICAL BROADCASTS

A Statement of CBS Policy

For the Guidance of Operating Personnel

May 17, 1948

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1948 POLITICAL BROADCASTS

I. PURPOSE

It has long been Columbia's policy to devote a proper amount of time to the discussion of political issues and to make no charge for such time except during the actual campaign periods during which the legally qualified candidates need and are entitled to so much time that we cannot afford to fulfill their needs without charge. This is a service voluntarily assumed -- and is not imposed by any law or regulation.

To give effect to this policy, to provide for an allocation of time for all legally qualified candidates that will be equitable in view of their respective needs and requests and to afford general opportunities for the use of such facilities to all such candidates, Columbia has formulated the following general statement of policies. To the extent that these policies do not accomplish their purposes they will be reviewed and revised.

II. APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The principal laws and regulations applicable to political broadcasts are:

1. Section 315 of the Communications Act,
2. Sections 3.189, 3.190, 3.289, 3.290, 3.689 and 3.690 of the Rules and Regulations of the Federal Communications Commission,*
3. Section 251, Title 2 United States Code Annotated, and
4. The election and libel laws of the respective states.

Section 315 of the Communications Act provides as follows:

> " Sec. 315. If any licensee shall permit any person who is a legally qualified candidate for any public office to use a broadcasting station, he shall afford equal opportunities to all other such candidates for that office in the use of such broadcasting station, and the Commission shall make rules and regulations to carry this provision into effect: Provided, that such licensee shall have no power of censorship over the material broadcast under the provisions of this section. No obligation is hereby imposed upon any licensee to allow the use of its station by any such candidate."

*For all practical purposes, Sections 3.189, 3.289 and 3.689 are identical except that they apply to AM, FM and Television, respectively. A similar situation exists with respect to Sections 3.190, 3.290 and 3.690.

The pertinent portion of Section 3.189 of the FCC Rules and Regulations provides as follows:

> "(d) In the case of any program, other than a program advertising commercial products or services, which is sponsored, paid for or furnished, either in whole or in part, or for which material or service...are furnished by a corporation, committee, association or other unincorporated group, the announcement (of sponsorship) required by this section, shall disclose the name of such corporation, committee, association or other unincorporated group. In each such case the station shall require that a list of the chief executive officers or members of the executive committee or of the board of directors of the corporation, committee, association or other unincorporated group shall be made available for public inspection at one of the radio stations carrying the program."

Section 3.190 (a) of the FCC Rules and Regulations defines a "legally qualified candidate" as follows:

> "A 'legally qualified candidate' means any person who has publicly announced that he is a candidate for nomination by a convention of a political party for nomination or election in a primary, special, or general election, municipal, county, state or national, and who meets the qualifications prescribed by the applicable laws to hold the office for which he is a candidate, so that he may be voted for by the electorate directly or by means of delegates or electors, and who
>
> (a) has qualified for a place on the ballot or
>
> (b) is eligible under the applicable law to be voted for by sticker, by writing in his name on the ballot, or other method, and (1) has been duly nominated by a political party which is commonly known and regarded as such, or (2) makes a substantial showing that he is a <u>bona fide</u> candidate for nomination or office, as the case may be."

Section 3.190 (b) of the FCC Rules and Regulations is a restatement of Section 315 of the Communications Act.

It is obvious from Section 315 of the Communications Act and Section 3.190 of the FCC Rules and Regulations that no station is required to give or sell time for any political broadcast. But if any station permits <u>any</u> legally qualified candidate for a public office to use its facilities, that station must afford equal opportunities to all other such candidates for <u>that</u> office. The only difficulty in interpretation lies in determining when a political party "is commonly known and regarded as such" or when a candidate has made "a substantial showing that he is a bona fide candidate for nomination or office."

It would seem, however, that the difficulty of interpretation is primarily the difficulty of giving a general interpretation and that interpretation of the rules and regulations should not be too difficult in specific instances by the application of common sense to the facts.

Section 3.190 (c) of the FCC Rules and Regulations provides for uniform charges practice, etc. with respect to candidates for the same office and prohibits agreements with any candidate which would exclude other legally qualified candidates for the same office.

Section 3.190 (d) of the FCC Rules and Regulations relates to the keeping of records of request for broadcast time made by or on behalf of candidates and the decisions thereof.

The laws of the individual states do not seem to present any foreseeable difficulties. They will, however, be rechecked from time to time.

III. FREE TIME THROUGH CONVENTIONS; PERIODS AVAILABLE FOR SALE AFTER CONVENTIONS

We will give free time for political broadcasts with respect to the presidential and vice-presidential election up to the conclusion of the last convention of the major parties.

In cases of local or state elections, however, the managers of C-O stations will determine the question of whether or not they will sell time for political broadcasts before the elections. In most cases they have treated local and state primary and nominating conventions in the same manner as national conventions of the major parties, and consequently have not sold time to candidates prior to completion of state and local primaries and nominating conventions.

If, in the judgment of the manager of a C-O station, the contest in any local or state primary or nominating convention is of sufficient importance to warrant making more time available for that contest than can justifiably be given, he may sell time for broadcasts on behalf of the candidates in such contest.

IV. PROGRAM POLICIES

A. GENERAL

The CBS policy in scheduling programs in the field of political broadcasting is governed by the same basic consideration which guide Columbia in its overall scheduling of all programs of information in the public interest.

Recognizing that an informed electorate is essential to our form of government, the CBS policies are designed to facilitate the bringing to listeners of the facts and issues, and the opinions, arguments and analyses by spokesmen of opposing viewpoints.

In order to preserve the confidence of the public in the nonpartisanship of CBS, and the strict impartiality and integrity of CBS news programs and, in order to continue our policy of requiring that all news broadcasters be employees of CBS, we will not make time available for a political broadcast which, in whole or in part, is in the form of news program. With this exception, we will not place any limitation upon the form of the political program.

In addition to selling program periods for political broadcasts, we will sell time for announcements of political rallies and meetings and announcements urging voters to go to the polls, provided the sponsorship of the announcement is clearly identified in each case.

B. IDENTIFICATION OF SPEAKERS AND PROGRAM SOURCE - FORM OF OPENING AND CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Each person (other than CBS staff announcers making routine announcements) on a sponsored political broadcast must be identified at least once on that broadcast.

Each political program shall be clearly identified as such and the sources of all program material shall be clearly stated. We will not permit our announcers to be put in the position of expressing any convictions that might be interpreted as their own. In other words, the use of announcers employed by Columbia will be limited to routine announcements incidental to the program. This limitation does not preclude Columbia staff announcers from accepting employment by political parties provided that they are introduced by another Columbia announcer acting as such, and the announcer, who is employed by the political party, is identified as an employee of that party and it is made clear that the announcement is on behalf of a particular party or candidate.

In order that the public may be fully informed as to sponsorship of political broadcasts, and, in order to comply with FCC regulations (Section 3.189 (b) and (c), sponsor identification must be announced, without exception, at the beginning and at the end of each sponsored political broadcast. Phrases such as "Columbia presents" or "we present" must not be used in connection with sponsored political broadcasts because such phrases might lead some listeners to assume that the broadcast was sponsored, to an extent at least, by Columbia. In order to avoid confusion and to insure strict compliance with FCC regulations, the opening and closing announcement for each political broadcast should be the appropriate announcement selected from those set forth in Exhibit E.

V. PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS TO WHOM WE WILL SELL TIME

We will sell time for political broadcasts to individuals, to political parties and to other organizations which are essentially political in nature.

Federal statutes make it unlawful for any national bank, any corporation, or any labor organization to purchase time for a political broadcast with respect to any election at which presidential or vice-presidential electors or any senator or representative are to be voted for (USCA, Tit. 2 S 251, 57 Stat. 167). Accordingly, we will not sell time for political broadcasts to any such organization.

VI. SALES POLICIES

General

We will use our best efforts to afford equal opportunities to all candidates for the same office and it is our natural desire to avoid inequities which might result from the allocation of time on a first-come first-served basis.

The sale of commercial time for political broadcasts should be reviewed from time to time with the idea of keeping our schedule as flexible as possible so that time is open for any unexpected turn in events and so that we can be completely fair in our allocations of time for political broadcasts. Such periodic reviews will leave us in a position to fit into our schedule at all times extraordinary public events.

Acceptance of Orders

(a) No order or reservation will be accepted for commercial political broadcasts prior to such time as all candidates and/or parties shall have had reasonable opportunity to make known their requirements so that we may be in a position to allot available time fairly and with due regard to program balance.

(b) No order or reservation will be accepted for a commercial political broadcast which is to take place (i) prior to completion of the conventions of the major political parties, if the broadcast is with respect to the presidential or vice-presidential election, (ii) prior to completion of the primary or nominating convention in the case of local or state elections unless the station manager shall determine that the primary or nominating contest is of sufficient importance to warrant the sale of time. In no event will we accept an order or reservation more than sixty days prior to the date of broadcast, even though the broadcast is one of a series the first broadcast of which is scheduled within the sixty day period.

(c) As a general rule no order or reservation calling for more than one-half hour after 6:00 P.M. in any one evening will be accepted for a broadcast on behalf of any candidate, but if we find that time is available on a specific night and we have no conflicting request we will consider the sale of more than one-half hour on behalf of an individual candidate on any evening.

(d) No blanket order or reservation will be accepted. To be acceptable an order must call for a specific time period or periods over a specified station line-up.

(e) Acceptance of any order or reservation will be subject to the execution of an appropriate facilities contract prior to broadcasting.

Time of Broadcast

Every possible effort should be made to induce candidates, committees, etc., to accept periods not now under contract to commercial clients. When this is done, the political sponsor avoids the charges which are otherwise necessary for reimbursement of talent and other out-of-pocket program costs incident to the cancellation of a regularly scheduled commercial program.

In the light of past experience, some cancellation of regular commercial periods seems inevitable. But, we will endeavor to arrange network commercial political broadcasts so that the interruptions to commercial programs are distributed as evenly as possible among the regular network clients.

If a regularly scheduled network commercial program is cancelled for a political broadcast, that political broadcast must use all of the time of the regularly scheduled network broadcast, except that two such political broadcasts may fill the time of the regularly scheduled commercial broadcast.

If a regularly scheduled network commercial program is cancelled for a political broadcast the line-up for the political broadcast should include, as a minimum, all stations scheduled for the cancelled network commercial.

Wherever possible, a political broadcast should use the same schedule of delayed and repeat broadcasts as is regularly used by the principal program cancelled for or interfered with by, such political broadcast. In the event that more than one network commercial program is interfered with by a political broadcast, we will require reimbursement as indicated below.

Unless specific contractual arrangements are made in advance to cover runovers, each sponsored political broadcast will be terminated at the end of the time periods contracted for. Because of the complexities arising out of our Daylight Saving network broadcasting schedules,

contractual runover privileges should be granted only in rare instances and only after careful consideration has been given to the regularly scheduled programming which will be affected.

In order that all concerned will understand that, unless special contractual arrangements have been made to provide for runovers, each political broadcast will be terminated at the expiration of the time contracted for, the following clause will be included in all facilities contracts for political broadcasts:

> "Unless otherwise provided herein, the political broadcast hereunder will be terminated effective as of termination of the time period contracted for herein whether or not the program shall have been completed by that time."

Rates, Discounts and Other Charges

All the rates for political broadcasts are to be those in effect at the time the respective orders are accepted and discounts will be allowed only to the extent provided in the rate card in effect at the time the order is accepted. In addition, the sponsor of the political broadcast will be required to reimburse us for talent cost reimbursements paid by us, and loss of program billings, with respect to the cancelled broadcast or broadcasts.

Our regular split network charge, our remote pick-up charge and other similar charges will apply to sponsored political broadcasts in the same manner as to all other sponsored broadcasts.

In addition to the above charges, if a political broadcast requires cancellation of the broadcast over any stations of one or more commercial network programs, the sponsor of the political broadcast will be required to reimburse us for the agency commission payable by us to the advertising agencies handling the cancelled broadcast or broadcasts. Also, in the event that a political broadcast interferes with more than one sponsored program by reason of the political broadcast failing to observe the same schedule of delayed and repeat broadcasts as used by the principal sponsored program cancelled for, or interfered with by, such political broadcast, the sponsor of the political broadcast will be charged an amount equal to the revenues lost by Columbia on that account.

Time of Payment

All charges for political broadcasts are to be paid in cash or by certified check at least forty-eight hours prior to the scheduled time of broadcast, unless specific approval to the contrary is received from the Treasurer of the Company.

Agency Recognition and Commission

Agency commission will be allowed only on the net charges for time used by a political broadcast any only to a regularly recognized advertising agency. The Treasurer's office will be responsible for deciding whether or not a proposed agency meets the requirements of such recognition. No agency commission will be allowed on any political broadcast unless and until all charges payable to Columbia with respect to such broadcast and all prior broadcasts for the same sponsor have been received by Columbia. No agency commission will be allowed with respect to any political broadcast unless a recognized agency is designated prior to the date of broadcast. No contract for any political broadcast will be made with any advertising agency unless the agency guarantees payment in full of all charges in connection with that broadcast.

VII. SUBMISSION AND EXAMINATION OF SCRIPTS

It has been our practice in the past to require submission of scripts for all political broadcasts in advance. It is imperative that we continue this practice. All musical numbers must be cleared by the Copyright Department.

All scripts for network broadcasts will be checked by the Director of Talks who, to the extent deemed desirable, will check with the Editing and Legal Departments. Scripts for C-O station broadcasts will be checked by the individual station managers who, to the extent they deem desirable, will check with the Legal Department.

Both the Communications Act and the FCC Rules and Regulations prohibit censorship of material broadcast by any candidate for public office. However, Section 326 of the Communications Act provides that "no persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall utter any obscene, indecent or profane language by means of radio communication." The Commission expressed the belief, in the Port Huron case, that licensees cannot require the deletion of defamatory material from political broadcasts, no matter how irrelevant that material may be to the actual political campaign. Our past experience has shown, however, that speakers on political broadcasts will generally delete defamatory and other objectionable material when it is called to their attention an in many instances have thanked us for calling attention to objectionable material in their scripts. This year, as in the past, we should make every effort to persuade political speakers to eliminate defamatory or otherwise objectionable material from their scripts. In addition to pointing out that defamatory or other objectionable material detracts from the effectiveness of political broadcasts, it is often helpful to point out to the speaker that it is unfair to place us in a position where we may be liable to suit by reason of objectionable material contained in a political broadcast over which we exercise no control.

All contracts for political broadcasts, other than contracts under which time is to be furnished solely for the broadcasting of talks by a candidate for the presidency or vice-presidency, should contain a clause in the form attached hereto as Exhibit A providing for the delivery to Columbia of an indemnity from each speaker on the broadcast covered by such contract.

VIII. CLEARANCE FOR NETWORK POLITICAL PROGRAMS

It is hoped that conflict will be avoided between stations' local time sales for political broadcasts and network time sales for this purpose. Toward this end the network will advise the stations as far in advance as possible of all such network sales.

In the event of conflict, it is recognized that the station must determine, in the light of public interest, whether to carry the network broadcast or the local broadcast. It is therefore urged that contracts executed by stations for such local time sales maintain for the station the right of cancellation in order to clear for network political broadcasts, so that the stations remain free to make such determination.

Sample clauses for use by C-O stations in local and regional sales are set out in Exhibit B.

IX. RECORDS OF REQUESTS FOR TIME

Section 3.190 (d) of the FCC Rules and Regulations provides as follows:

> "Records; inspection. - Every licensee shall keep and permit public inspection of a complete record of all requests for broadcast time made by or on behalf of candidates for public office, together with an appropriate notation showing the disposition made by the licensee of such requests, and the charges made, if any, if request is granted."

Each individual receiving a request for time for political broadcasting, whether it is for sustaining time, or for a commercial political broadcast, must keep a record of the request.

A form to be used for this purpose is attached hereto as Exhibit C.

If requests for time are made orally, the person making the request should be asked to put his request in writing. If this is not done, some brief notation of oral requests, and their disposition must be made on the form.

The "complete record" should consist of a brief summary on the attached form, to which should be attached all written communications to and from CBS relating to the request. In order to have the records in one place,

after each request has been handled, the completed form of attached copies of all such communications should be sent to the Legal Department for a consolidated record.

The persons named below will be responsible for seeing that records are kept and are forwarded to the Legal Department (duplicates of all C-O station requests to be sent to Mr. J. Kelly Smith, and duplicates of all network requests to be sent to Mr. Bryson):

1. C-O STATION POLITICAL BROADCASTS

   Both Sustaining and Commercial - The respective Station Managers

2. NETWORK BROADCASTS

   These will be coordinated, between now and the November elections, by Mr. Bryson, assisted by Mr. Hudson and Miss Sioussat. The principal origination points and the individuals responsible at each are as follows:

   New York
   (i) Sustaining - Miss Sioussat
   (ii) Commercial - Mr. Fagan

   Washington
   (i) Sustaining - Mr. Gammons
   (ii) Commercial - Mr. Gammons

   Chicago (i) Sustaining - Mr. Falknor
   (ii) Commercial - Mr. Roberts

   West Coast
   (i) Sustaining - Mr. Marr
   (ii) Commercial - Mr. Marr

The persons referred to above will also be responsible for obtaining the letters referred to in Section X.

X. OBTAINING NAMES OF OFFICIALS OF POLITICAL PARTY OR OTHER GROUP ORDERING TIME FOR POLITICAL BROADCASTS

Section 3.189 of the FCC Rules and Regulations, the pertinent provisions of which are quoted in Section II of this statement, requires that a list of the chief executive officers or members of the executive committee or the board of directors of the corporation, committee, association or other incorporated group which purchases time for a political broadcast shall be made available for public inspection at one of the radio stations carrying the program.

In the case of a network broadcast such a list should be obtained by the Network Sales office, responsible for the sale. In the case of a local station broadcast, such a list should be obtained by the local station.

In the event that any political party or group sponsors more than one broadcast over approximately the same facilities only one such list need be obtained. (For example, if the Democratic National Committee and the Republican National Committee each order a series of broadcasts and in each case WCBS carries the broadcast, one such list filed with WCBS, for each committee will suffice. However, if one of such committees also orders a broadcast over a network which does not include WCBS, an additional copy of such a list must be on file with one of the stations which carries the broadcast not heard over WCBS).

In any event the list with respect to any political party or group which sponsors a political broadcast must be in Columbia's possession and on file at one of the stations which carries the broadcast <u>before</u> any program sponsored by such party or group is broadcast.

A form of letter to be executed by the political party or group sponsoring a political broadcast is attached as Exhibit D.

EXHIBIT A

The Advertiser agrees that as a part of the consideration for the System (Columbia) agreeing to furnish or to cause to be furnished, facilities for the broadcast hereunder, the Advertiser will deliver to Columbia, at least 48 hours prior to the broadcast hereunder, an indemnity in the form set forth below, signed by each speaker or other person who is to appear on such broadcast, and that in the event the Advertiser shall fail to furnish any such indemnity, the System (Columbia) may refuse to furnish facilities for such broadcast and in such event the Advertiser shall make the same payment to the System (Columbia) as if such facilities had been furnished for such broadcast. Each such indemnity shall be in the following form:

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

In consideration of your furnishing facilities for a broadcast from approximately_____to_____ (AM-PM) on_____, 1948, for a political broadcast on behalf of the candidacy of_____, and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the undersigned hereby agrees to indemnify and hold harmless, you, your officers, directors, agents, stockholders, employees and affiliated stations, from and against any and all claims, damages, liabilities, costs and expenses, including counsel fees, arising from the broadcasting of any matter or material supplied or spoken by the undersigned on such broadcast.

Very truly yours,

_____*

EXHIBIT B

PREEMPTION CLAUSES TO BE INSERTED IN
FACILITIES CONTRACTS FOR POLITICAL BROADCASTS

(a) In contracts for local political broadcasts:

It is understood that Columbia may use one or more ofthe broadcast periods contracted for herein for network political broadcasts. In all such cases, Columbia will use its best efforts to give the Advertiser as much advance notice as possible of Columbia's intention to withhold its facilities and will endeavor to furnish the Advertiser with satisfactory substitute time.

(b) In contracts for New England, California or Pacific Coast network political broadcasts:

It is understood that Columbia may use one or more of the broadcast periods contracted for herein for a political broadcast over a substantially larger network (or for a rebroadcast of a program broadcast at an earlier time over a substantially larger network). In all such cases, Columbia will use its best efforts to give the Advertiser as much advance notice as possible of Columbia's intention to withhold its facilities and will endeavor to furnish the Advertiser with satisfactory substitute time.

EXHIBIT C

(Record of Requests for Broadcast Time by
Candidates for Public Office)

Name of person
making request

Organization or candidate
represented

Date

Nature of Request

Disposition

Charges if
request granted

EXHIBIT D

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

In consideration of your making time available for political broadcasts under the sponsorship of _____ (hereinafter
(name of organization)
called the Organization), the undersigned _____
(title)
of the Organization hereby represents and warrants that the following named individuals are the chief executive officers, members of the Executive Committee, or members of the Board of Directors, as the case may be, of the Organization:

NAME	TITLE
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Very truly yours,

EXHIBIT E

FORMS OF OPENING AND CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR SPONSORED POLITICAL BROADCASTS

1. For political broadcasts on which the speaker is a person other than the candidate himself and for which time has been purchased by a political party, committee or other organization.

(a) OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT:

The following broadcast will be a speech by

_____ on behalf of the
(name and brief title of speaker)

candidacy of _____ for the office
(candidate's name)

of _____. Time for this broadcast
(name of office)

was purchased by _____. (See note on page 19)
(name of purchaser)

(b) CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT:

You have just heard a political broadcast by

_____ on behalf of the candidacy of
(name of speaker)

_____ for the office of
(name of candidate)

_____. Time for this
(name of office)

broadcast was purchased by _____.
(name of purchaser)

NOTE: If the form of the broadcast is other than a straight speech, the announcement must provide identification of all principal participants and should refer to the type of broadcast (e.g. forum discussion) as well as the identification of the candidate, the office sought, and the purchaser of the time and program material.

EXHIBIT E

2. For political broadcasts on which the speaker is the candidate himself and for which time has been purchased by a political party, committee or other organization.

(a) OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT:

The following broadcast will be a speech by

_____ on behalf of his candi-
(name of candidate)

dacy for the office of _____. Time
(name of office)

for this broadcast was purchased by _____
(name of

_____.
purchaser)

(b) CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT:

You have just heard a political broadcast by

_____ on behalf of his candidacy
(name of candidate)

for the office of _____. Time
(name of office)

for this broadcast was purchased by _____.
(name of purchaser)

NOTE: If the form of the broadcast is other than a straight speech, the announcement must provide identification of all principal participants and should refer to the type of broadcast (e.g. forum discussion) as well as the identification of the candidate, the office sought, and the purchaser of the time and program material.

EXHIBIT E

3. For political broadcasts on which the speaker is a person other than the candidate himself and for which time has been purchased by the candidate.

(a) OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT:

The following broadcast will be a speech by

_____ on behalf of the
(name and brief title of speaker)

candidacy of _____ for the office
(candidate's name)

of _____. Time for this broadcast
(name of office)

was purchased by _____.
(name of purchaser)

(b) CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT:

You have just heard a political broadcast by

_____ on behalf of the candidacy of
(name of speaker)

_____ for the office of _____
(name of candidate) (name of

_____. Time for this broadcast was
office)

purchased by _____.
(name of purchaser)

NOTE: If the form of the broadcast is other than a straight speech, the announcement must provide identification of all principal participants and should refer to the type of broadcast (e.g. forum discussion) as well as the identification of the candidate, the office sought, and the purchaser of the time and program material.

EXHIBIT E

4. For political broadcasts on which the speaker is the candidate himself and for which time has been purchased by the candidate.

(a) OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT:

The following broadcast will be a speech by

_____ on behalf of his candidacy
(name of candidate)

for the office of _____. Time for this
(name of office)

broadcast was purchased by _____.
(name of purchaser)

(b) CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT:

You have just heard a political broadcast by

_____ on behalf of his candidacy for
(name of candidate)

the office of _____. Time for this
(name of office)

broadcast was purchased by _____.
(name of purchaser)

NOTE: The sentence "This broadcast was sponsored by

_____." may be substituted
(name of purchaser)

for the last sentence in each of the above announcements.

NOTE: If the form of the broadcast is other than a straight speech, the announcement must provide identification of all principal participants and should refer to the type of broadcast (e.g. forum discussion) as well as the identification of the candidate, the office sought, and the purchaser of the time and program material.

EXHIBIT E

5. In the event the speaker is to be introduced by anyone, other than our announcer, the following sentence should be inserted in the opening announcement before the sentence "Time for . . . ":

Mr._____will be in-
(name of speaker)

introduced by_____,
(name of person making introduction)

announcer for_____
(name of sponsoring group)

(or)_____.
(appropriate description of person making introduction)

6. In the event the broadcast must be cut short because it is exceeding the time purchased or scheduled, an announcement in the following form will be used after the regular closing identification in one of the forms above set forth:

"We regret that the time purchased (scheduled) for this broadcast has now elapsed and that we must terminate our broadcast of_____.
(name of program)

Messrs. Atlass, Hayes, Jones and
J. Kelly Smith

Mr. Brauner

December 10, 1951

You may already have noted the recent decision of the Federal Communications Commission in the WDSU Broadcasting Corporation case.

You will recall that, in the Port Huron Decision issued in June of 1948, the Commission interpreted Section 315 of the Communications Act as prohibiting a licensee from deleting, or requiring the Speaker to delete, from any political broadcast or proposed political broadcast material which, in the judgment of the licensee, constituted libel. Subsequent to that decision, there was considerable agitation in Congress for clarifying legislation on the whole problem of the right of a licensee to censor political broadcasts for libel. Accordingly, up until the WDSU decision, the Commission has been following a policy of withholding any action against licensees upon complaints based upon the censorship of political broadcasts.

In the WDSU decision the Commission reiterates the rule which it announced in the Port Huron case and states that, from now on, it will expect strict compliance from all licensees.

This decision does not require any change in our present policy of requiring that scripts for political broadcasts be submitted in advance. This practice is fully justified by the necessity for examining the scripts in order to determine that they meet time requirements and for the additional purpose of determining whether they contain any obscene or seditious material. Furthermore, the decision does not prohibit a licensee from suggesting or requesting the deletion of material thought to be defamatory. It does mean, however, that, whenever the Speaker refuses to make the deletion, the licensee must permit him to go forward with the speech in its original form. This is in accord with the practice which we have followed in the past.

I am sending copies of this memorandum to all station managers and all New York, Hollywood and Washington Legal Department attorneys.

Annual Report

of

Columbia Broadcasting System, *Inc.*

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 28, 1940

Annual Report of

Columbia Broadcasting System, *Inc.*

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 28, 1940

Issued March 31, 1941

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM BUILDING, 485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

DIRECTORS

John J. Burns
Prescott S. Bush
Ralph F. Colin
Gen. Malin A. Craig
J. A. W. Iglehart
Paul W. Kesten
Edward Klauber
Isaac D. Levy
Leon Levy
Samuel Paley
William S. Paley
Dorsey Richardson
Mefford R. Runyon
Herbert Bayard Swope

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Edward Klauber, *Executive Vice-President*
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Mefford R. Runyon, *Vice-President*
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Arthur S. Padgett, *Auditor*

GENERAL COUNSEL

Ralph F. Colin

GENERAL ATTORNEY

Joseph H. Ream

TRANSFER AGENT

New York Trust Company

REGISTRAR

Chemical Bank and Trust Company

PUBLIC AUDITORS

Price, Waterhouse & Co.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

485 Madison Avenue New York City

To the Stockholders:

The year 1940 brought to radio broadcasting in America opportunities for public service hitherto unparalleled. As the blight of war spread from country to country, destroying life and freedom and economic values on an unprecedented scale, radio broadcasting helped our own people to become intelligently aware of the reality of world events. It gave an impressive demonstration of service and showed its versatility as an essential component of the American democratic way of life and as an importantly useful factor in preserving that way of life.

More and more, I believe, the American people, contrasting our broadcasting with the enchained, government-dictated emanations of the dictator countries, are sensing freedom of the air as a precious right of the public. The Congress seems to have been far seeing when it created a radio law designed to prevent government interference with programs at a time when the law-makers could hardly have sensed how intricately radio would

become woven into the warp and woof of the pattern of American life.

Broadcasting today is subject, and properly so, to all the general laws and regulations governing business. In its own field it is subject to the Federal Communications Commission's policing of the wave lengths and it should and must be so subject, else there would be confusion and chaos. Beyond that it functions under the broad general requirement that it must operate in the public interest, convenience or necessity.

Beyond the necessary limitations I have just mentioned, broadcasting is a product of the private competitive enterprise system. Government has not sought to regulate or interfere with our special business problems and the industry in turn has been self-regulating and self-policing and ever swiftly responsive to the public will and the public taste. To maintain it so is a public trust which all responsible broadcasters recognize, for to change it in any important sense into a creature of government would be to turn back the hands on the clock of American freedom.

In 1940 a committee of the Federal Communications Commission, which had made an investigation to determine "what regulations applicable to radio stations engaged in chain or other broadcasting are required in the public interest, convenience and necessity," made a report critical of the existing major networks, excerpts from which were widely published. Subsequently, the Commission heard oral arguments and received briefs and is understood to be preparing its own report.

In the year just past, when the people of our own and other lands seemed most in need of enlightenment and understanding, Columbia Broadcasting System became increasingly effective both in disseminating the news of the world and in analyzing its significance. With the emergence

of vital national and international issues, it expanded the scope and usefulness of the open forum which it provides, without charge, for public debate and discussion, and played an active part in helping government, industry and the military and naval establishments to perform their new and larger tasks in American defense.

At the same time Columbia maintained its usual high standard of public service in other fields—furthering the advancement of education, serving the multitude of worthy causes which look to it for assistance, and bringing to people everywhere the comfort and inspiration of religion, the appreciation of fine music, and the relaxation of widely varied entertainment, all at no program cost whatsoever to the public itself.

Columbia's successful development of color television was announced in 1940. A new CBS network was created — the first Latin American network in the history of radio. This CBS network of sixty-four leading stations throughout Central and South America we hope to open to two-way broadcasting this coming fall, and we believe it promises to be an important factor in promoting closer trade and cultural relations and a better understanding between the nations of the Western hemisphere. During the year we presented 22,991 broadcasts, almost two thousand above those of 1939. This is more than we have ever offered to the radio audience of this country in any other year of Columbia's history.

By meeting the exacting demands of the radio audience, Columbia makes its network a most effective factor in the distribution of radio advertised products and is thus in turn enabled to maintain and improve its services, to pioneer and to expand.

News Coverage

Coverage of world news by radio, in which CBS achieved notable successes during 1939, was further expanded and improved in 1940. As war spread so rapidly over the whole face of Europe and assumed new proportions on other continents, Columbia quickly enlarged its field of operation. In addition to its numerous correspondents and its full-time staff of men and women in Europe, Columbia added part-time correspondents in all major Latin American centers and dispatched a Columbia news executive to organize a CBS staff in the Far East. In the course of 2,081 radio pickups from 19 European countries, 2 points in the Far East, and 7 Latin American nations, Columbia employed during the year a total of 39 correspondents.

To augment its foreign news coverage, CBS established and kept in daily operation during 1940 a short wave listening center to cover the "propaganda front" maintained by foreign governments. This listening center receives and digests for the benefit of listeners from 100,000 to 150,000 words a day.

Besides covering the major developments of the war in Europe during the year, Columbia brought to the radio audience the important addresses and announcements of the leading statesmen of other countries, including the reports of Prime Minister Churchill to the British people and to the world on the progress of England's prosecution of the war.

At home, the principal event in the news was the national political campaign and election, to which Columbia brought a valuable accumulation of broadcasting experience gained in former major election years,

plus many improvements in the techniques of news gathering and reporting. As a result of these improvements, the American people received probably the fastest reporting of national election returns that has ever been achieved in this country. Meantime they had heard the campaign issues presented in a series of exciting broadcasts by the candidates and their supporters.

Other important news events at home, brought to CBS listeners during the year, included the ceremonies incident to inauguration of selective service training in the United States, and the progress of the war maneuvers held at various points throughout the country during the summer. Sports received particular attention, and CBS microphones attended the nation's foremost golf and tennis matches, football and baseball games, track meets and other sporting events, to carry descriptions of these events by veteran sports announcers.

Columbia's consistent and determined effort to present the essence of the news, both national and international, in a strictly factual and objective way, devoid of bias, and at the earliest possible moment following its occurrence, has won for it a vast audience among radio listeners in this and other countries. One CBS news program has a larger daily audience than any other news broadcast on the air, and a larger weekly audience than *any* program — regardless of character or length — in radio broadcasting.

It is pleasant to report the award of honors to Columbia correspondents for the quality of their news broadcasting in 1940. *The Overseas Press Club* awarded first prize for best radio news reporting of World War II to Edward R. Murrow, Chief of Columbia's European Staff, with runner-up honors to William L. Shirer, CBS Berlin correspondent during the year;

the *National Headliners Club* honored William L. White, CBS Helsinki correspondent, for the best radio coverage of a news event; Sigma Delta Chi, journalistic fraternity, gave Albert Warner, Columbia's news correspondent and analyst in Washington, its first annual award for best radio news writing during the year.

National Affairs

Vital national issues stirred America during the past year and were debated at length over the CBS network. How to obtain the necessary manpower to conduct a larger program of military preparedness? How much aid should the United States extend to Great Britain and her allies in the World War? As these controversies, and other grave national issues developed, Columbia provided a free forum for public debate and discussion, allotting ample time fairly and impartially to each side, yet refraining from taking any editorial position itself.

In addition, as I have mentioned, Columbia devoted an increasing amount of its available broadcast time, its facilities and resources during the year to cooperation with government and the military establishments, in the furtherance of our national defense and preparedness programs.

Education

Further gratifying progress was made in enlarging the scope and effectiveness of our educational programs. Columbia's "American School of the Air" entered its eleventh year with the largest audience it, or any other educational effort through radio had ever reached — 8,000,000 pupils in more than 200,000 classrooms throughout the United States. The Boards

of Education of twelve states officially adopted the programs for their schools, and surveys of school use, together with requests for our teacher's manual and classroom guide, indicate an increase of approximately 200 per cent in the number of teachers utilizing these programs regularly.

A major educational event of the year was the extension of the "American School of the Air" to the other nations of the Western Hemisphere. As "Radio Escuela de las Americas," this educational program was officially inaugurated at the Second Pan American Conference of Secretaries of State held at Havana, and its programs were made available—in English, Spanish and Portuguese — to all countries of this hemisphere desiring to cooperate. Sixteen American nations and the Philippine Commonwealth accepted the invitation; Canada began carrying the programs of the School at the beginning of the scholastic year in October, and was shortly joined by Cuba and several other Latin American countries. The Pan American Union also pledged its future official cooperation with CBS and with the National Education Association of the United States in the development of this unique educational institution. Columbia's "American School of the Air" has become a truly extensive educational enterprise. Of it, our own Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, has said that "it would be difficult to devise a form of international cooperation which holds more promise for the deepening and broadening of understanding between the peoples of the American Republics."

Several new series were added to our schedule of adult education and cultural programs all of which have met with enthusiastic public response. "Invitation to Learning," a series devoted to mature, intelligent discussion of the world's great classics of literature, attained an audience of more than

a million regular listeners. "Report to the Nation," a factual, non-partisan weekly report by CBS on the workings of the biggest undertaking on earth —the United States Government—presented in dramatic form an exposition of various important activities of the Federal Government. "Columbia's Lecture Hall," brought to the radio audience talks on a variety of cultural, psychological and economic topics by outstanding lecturers. "Children Also Are People," offered outstanding authorities in nearly every field of child welfare; the series has won wide popularity among mothers, and these talks are being printed in booklet form for general distribution. "Pursuit of Happiness," a series commenced in 1939, to dramatize the blessings of democracy, completed its run in 1940, and was awarded first prize in a classification all its own by the Eleventh Institute for Education by Radio.

In addition, Columbia continued to present during the year such old favorites as "People's Platform," the widely-known forum program which rose to third rating in popularity among the network's sustaining broadcasts, "Adventures in Science," "Exploring Space," "Columbia's Country Journal," "Of Men and Books," "Highways to Health," and other equally popular CBS series.

Religion

In September, 1940, Columbia's "Church of the Air" entered upon its tenth year of continuous broadcasting and celebrated its anniversary by winning first award from the Women's National Radio Committee for advancing inter-faith relations. Twice each Sunday, this nation-wide insti-

tution presents, impartially and with respect for the beliefs of all, representatives of the major faiths of this country, apportioning its broadcasts among these denominations on the basis of their numerical representation among the whole population. To signalize its notable anniversary, the "Church of the Air" presented a three-month series of special broadcasts by a number of America's religious leaders.

The famous Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir program continued to be a Sunday religious musical feature that is widely appreciated the country over. "Wings Over Jordan," a broadcast series comprising music by an outstanding negro organization and talks by negro religious leaders, was continued throughout the year. In addition, Columbia broadcast a number of addresses in connection with religious conventions and other occasions related to the activities of various denominations.

Music

In 1940, the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra began its eleventh consecutive year of broadcasting as an exclusive CBS feature, with John Barbirolli, brilliant young English conductor, as its director, and Deems Taylor, Columbia's music consultant, as intermission commentator. The Cincinnati Conservatory of Music commenced its seventh season exclusively on Columbia. Among other well-known orchestras heard on CBS during the year were the Indianapolis Symphony, the Ohio State Symphony, and the New England Conservatory of Music Symphony. The League of Composers started on its second year with CBS, offering contemporary American music composed by its members. The Columbia

Broadcasting Symphony, founded by Howard Barlow, its permanent conductor, entered its fourteenth season, the regular summer concerts of this orchestra and of the New York Philharmonic being heard exclusively on CBS as in past years. The "American School of the Air" presented noteworthy folk music cycles. In the realm of light music, Columbia offered a wide variety of programs, ranging from music appreciation series, presenting the classical and semi-classical compositions of earlier days, to the swing music of the moment, played and sung by the country's favorite orchestras and song stylists.

Dramatic Programs

In the field of drama, Columbia presented a large and varied selection of new offerings during 1940. The "Columbia Workshop," now in its fourth year, remains the foremost program on the air devoted to experimental broadcasting, continuing to present original radio plays and operas, as well as dramatizations of well-known books. Notable among CBS offerings was "Forecast," a series designed to offer new ideas, undiscovered talents and new voices, and thus to make radio's schedule ever fresh and entertaining. Fourteen new and different programs were presented. One program and performers from three others have found regular places on the air. Also especially worthy of mention is "Honest Abe," a series which dramatizes episodes in the early life of Abraham Lincoln and which is still playing to a large audience of CBS listeners. Other CBS-produced and presented dramatic offerings continued to evoke enthusiastic response from the radio audience as well as commendatory recognition from groups professionally and otherwise interested in broadcasting.

Children's Programs

The time and effort Columbia has devoted to constant improvement of children's programs was conspicuously rewarded during the past year in the public recognition given to "Let's Pretend," favorite with Columbia's younger radio audience. This series, which dramatizes the world's greatest fairy tales, won the 1940 Radio Daily Award as the best children's program on the air, the Scripps-Howard nation-wide poll of radio editors, and the Women's National Radio Committee Award. "March of Games," equally popular children's program, also continued to delight its many followers during the year. Our policy remains one of constant search for new material and techniques which may be employed advantageously to the wholesome entertainment and cultural benefit of our younger listeners.

Latin American Broadcasting

Columbia, during the past year, has taken several major steps toward the promotion, through radio broadcasting, of closer educational, cultural and trade relations between the United States and its Latin American neighbors.

First, we started design and construction, early in the fall of 1940, of two new 50,000-watt short-wave transmitters. In connection with these transmitters, we are erecting directional antennas, with a capacity of fifteen different combinations of transmission service from each of the two stations. Radio engineers tell us these stations will broadcast as clear and as strong a signal as any short-wave station in the world, and we are constructing them especially for Latin American broadcasting.

Shortly thereafter, your President, in company with other CBS officials, made a seven weeks air tour of Latin America. As a result of these efforts, we have established the first Latin American network—39 long-wave stations and 25 short-wave stations, situated in 18 different countries. All of these stations have been affiliated by contract with CBS, on an exclusive basis, to receive and re-broadcast CBS programs, sustaining and commercial. Particular emphasis is laid on the dominant long-wave stations in the principal countries because we have learned that people in Latin America for the most part listen to their own long-wave stations, just as do our people at home.

Radio cooperation between the Americas, as we mean it, must be a two-way street. Hence, this new "hemisphere network" is designed not merely to carry our own programs to Latin America, but to bring their programs to us as well. It is just as important that we in North America learn more about the people of Latin America as it is for them to learn about us. While the primary purpose will be to promote better relations with Latin America, we hope that it will be possible to develop commercial radio possibilities for advertisers, thus promoting an exchange of goods as well as an exchange of ideas. Our plans have received the enthusiastic support of local broadcasters and the strong approval of government officials in all the countries represented in the new network.

To provide superior programs for our new affiliates we have begun to reorganize and expand our present short-wave department. We are also engaged in building a complete new program structure to meet the demands of listeners to the south. In the meantime, construction of our new powerful short-wave stations is going ahead and we are looking forward to

opening the new network on September 1st next.

The close broadcasting collaboration between the Americas which this comprehensive plan introduces will give the United States a significant position in Latin American broadcasting. The power of our transmitters, plus the fact that our programs will be re-broadcast locally in the Latin American countries, will assure us of a large audience, especially since, in almost every instance, the network affiliate is the most popular station in the territory it covers.

Columbia's short-wave operations during 1940 comprised a full schedule of programs of news, educational, entertainment and cultural content, both sponsored and sustaining.

Television

Outstanding among radio engineering achievements in 1940, was the development by Columbia of a successful color television system. On August 27th, television pictures in color were broadcast from Columbia's transmitter atop the Chrysler Tower in New York and received in CBS headquarters. As far as can be determined, this was the first time that color television pictures were ever transmitted over a television broadcasting station anywhere in the world. In January of this year, CBS was able to demonstrate to members of the Federal Communications Commission, and of the National Television System Committee, solutions to all the major technical problems in the five basic fields of color television art. The CBS system is soon to undergo a field test to work out problems of commercial application, and plans are under way by which it can be made available to the entire American television industry. This achievement of Dr. Peter C.

Goldmark, CBS chief television engineer, and his aides has lent new and heightened interest to the whole field of television.

Although Columbia concentrated its efforts principally on color during the past year, other television engineering made satisfactory progress. New program materials were developed, progress was made in changing our New York transmitter over to the new frequency assigned by the Federal Communications Commission, and construction permits for television stations in Chicago and Los Angeles were granted.

Frequency Modulation

Your company is keeping abreast of developments in the new field of frequency modulation broadcasting, popularly known as FM. The Federal Communications Commission has authorized us to construct two such stations, one at 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, and one at One LaSalle Street, Chicago. We also contemplate stations in Boston, Los Angeles, and St. Louis and we are awaiting commission action on our applications for licenses in these cities.

Growth in Physical Facilities

The constantly increasing service which Columbia has been performing in its radio broadcasting to the public has necessitated continuous expansion and improvement of our physical facilities. This was particularly true in 1940, as Columbia's plans for a greatly enlarged scope of broadcasting operations began to materialize. Some of the principal undertakings during this past busy year were: Design and construction (still in progress) of a new 50,000 WABC radio transmitting station on an island

in Long Island Sound which we acquired for the purpose; completion of our new 50,000-watt transmitter at WJSV, Columbia's broadcasting headquarters at the national capital. Studio and administrative facilities have also been expanded at various stations during the year, and here in New York last summer we opened a thoroughly modern new studio building in Fifty-second Street across from our main office and studio building. These new studios, two of them of the auditorium type, are electrically and acoustically the last word and serve to round out a plant that even with our theatres and our other studios had become inadequate for our expanded production. In Columbia Square in Hollywood, CBS West Coast headquarters, we also increased our audience studio capacity.

Among CBS affiliates, thirty-five stations have raised their operating power from 1,000 to 5,000 watts, and nine have made other power increases. In addition, two stations have under construction new studio and transmitting equipment which will enable them to broadcast at 50,000 watts, bringing the total number of maximum power stations on the CBS network to eighteen.

Columbia Recording Corporation

Columbia Recording Corporation has had a year of very satisfactory progress and is gaining an increasing share of the expanding market for phonograph records. The company's plant and equipment are now thoroughly modern and efficient and its product is unsurpassed. And in 1940 this company took a pioneering step that startled the phonograph world. It cut the price of fine recorded music virtually in half by launching its "Masterworks for the Millions" campaign and thus for the first time broad-

ened the market for classical records by making them available at a price that a vast new army of music lovers can afford to pay.

Since we have acquired the Columbia Recording Corporation, we have made valuable additions to our catalogue. Such orchestras as the New York Philharmonic conducted by John Barbirolli; the Chicago Symphony with Frederick Stock; the Cleveland Orchestra with Artur Rodzinski as conductor; the Minneapolis Symphony conducted by Dimitri Mitropoulos, are some of the outstanding orchestras now recording exclusively for Columbia Masterworks Records. We also offer Leopold Stokowski conducting the All-American Youth Orchestra; Fritz Reiner conducting the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra; and Bruno Walter and Igor Stravinsky in their recordings with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. Many of the most outstanding vocalists and instrumentalists now record exclusively for Columbia Masterworks and, in the popular field, our list of orchestras and vocalists include some of the most widely acclaimed names in the field.

Radio—The Good Citizen

The activities and plans of Columbia Broadcasting System in 1940 which are here briefly reviewed suggest the increasingly important role which radio broadcasting has come to play in American life. For radio is the very embodiment of democracy. Typifying the good citizen, it performs a socially and economically useful function, earning a fair and independent livelihood in a free democratic system, and giving generously of its time, resources and facilities to the promotion of the general welfare and well-being of its fellow citizens.

In time like these, when democracy is beset by dangers which threaten

its very existence, radio broadcasting, as practiced here, is peculiarly well equipped, by reason of its unique facilities, its experience and its close relationship to the lives of the people, to contribute wholesomely and effectively to the preservation of those democratic freedoms which, as a good citizen, it so jealously guards. To the preservation of those freedoms radio broadcasting dedicates itself in the same spirit of public service with which it has discharged its functions in the past.

All of us identified with Columbia Broadcasting System have reason to be proud of our company's gains and accomplishments during the past year. We have enlarged our capacity to serve industry and the public at large, extended the scope of our operations, and increased good will everywhere. These goals could not have been achieved without the able assistance of Edward Klauber, our Executive Vice President, his fellow general officers, Vice Presidents Paul W. Kesten and Mefford R. Runyon, their fellow officials in CBS, and an efficient, enthusiastic organization.

WILLIAM S. PALEY,

President

March 31, 1941

Columbia Broadcasting System

ADVISORY COMMITTEES AND CONSULTANTS

Adult Education

LYMAN BRYSON
Professor, Teachers College
Columbia University

STRINGFELLOW BARR
President, Saint John's College
Annapolis, Maryland

WILLIAM B. BENTON
Vice President
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

HARRY WOODBURN CHASE
Chancellor, New York University
New York City

ROBERT I. GANNON
President, Fordham University
New York City

ALVIN S. JOHNSON
Director, New School for
Social Research
New York City

HENRY R. LUCE
President, Time, Inc.
New York City

SPENCER MILLER, JR.
Director, Workers Education Bureau
of America
New York City

RUTH BRYAN ROHDE
Former Minister to Denmark

T. V. SMITH
Member of the Congress of the
United States
Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE
Editor, Emporia Gazette
Emporia, Kansas

RAY LYMAN WILBUR
President, Stanford University
Palo Alto, Calif.

JOSEPH WILLITS
Director for Social Sciences
Rockefeller Foundation
New York City

American School of the Air

WILLIAM C. BAGLEY
Chairman, Board of Consultants

HANS CHRISTIAN ADAMSON
Assistant to the President
American Museum of Natural History

ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS
Director
American Museum of Natural History

MILDRED L. BATCHELDER
Director
School and Children's Library Division
American Library Association

REGINA C. M. BURKE
Associate Superintendent
New York City Public Schools

A. L. CHAPMAN
Instructor in Radio
University of Texas

American School of the Air (Continued)

LEWIS WOODSON CURTIS
President
Music Educators'
National Conference

CUTHBERT DANIEL
Bureau of Educational Research
Ohio State University

DR. LEE DE FOREST
Scientist and Inventor
Los Angeles, Cal.

SHERMAN H. DRYER
Radio Director
University of Chicago

ROBERT S. EMERSON
Professor of Radio
New York University

FREDERICK ERNST
Associate Superintendent
New York City Public Schools

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National Council of
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HOWARD SHIEBLER
Secretary to Superintendent of Schools
New York City

American School of the Air (Continued)

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Philadelphia

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Director
Evaluation of School Broadcasts
Ohio State University

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Ohio State University

PAULINE WINNER
Coordinator of Radio Activities
Los Angeles Public Schools

NORMAN WOELFEL
Bureau of Educational Research
Ohio State University

J. WAYNE WRIGHTSTONE
Associate Director
Evaluation of School Broadcasts
Ohio State University

Speech

W. CABELL GREET, *Associate Professor of English, Barnard College, New York*

Music

DEEMS TAYLOR, *Composer, author, critic and commentator on the Sunday broadcasts of The New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra.*

Church of the Air

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New York City

RABBI JONAH B. WISE
Central Synagogue
New York City

REV. DR. G. WARFIELD HOBBS
National Council of the
Episcopal Church
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REV. DR. THEODORE F. SAVAGE
Presbytery of New York
New York City

REV. DR. DOUGLAS HORTON
General Council of the Congregational and Christian Churches
New York City

REV. DR. STANLEY B. HAZZARD
New York Baptist City Society
New York City

REV. DR. RALPH H. LONG
National Lutheran Council
New York City

BISHOP FRANCIS J. MCCONNELL
The Methodist Episcopal Church
New York City

STEPHEN L. RICHARDS
Member of the Council of the Twelve
Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter Day Saints
Salt Lake City, Utah

B. PALMER LEWIS
Christian Science Committee
on Publication
New York City

DR. FINIS S. IDLEMAN
Central Church of Disciples of Christ
New York City

Other church authorities are consulted by Columbia's director of religious programs for speakers representing the less numerous denominations.

Children's Programs

DR. ARTHUR T. JERSILD
Professor of Education
Teachers College
Columbia University
New York

MRS. HAROLD V. MILLIGAN
Chairman, Radio Council
on Children's Programs

MRS. WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS, JR.
Former President of the
Parents' League

WILSON PARKHILL
Headmaster, Collegiate School
New York

GILSON GRAY
Commercial Editor
Columbia Broadcasting System

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84 Hallam Street, W.1, London • Cable address, Columbia, New York

"In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."
GEORGE WASHINGTON

The United States News

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"I wholly disapprove of what you say but will defend to the death your right to say it."
VOLTAIRE

"FREEDOM FOR THE THOUGHT WE HATE"

Barring of Father Coughlin and Townsendites From the Opportunity to Purchase Time on the Air Is a Grave Mistake by the Broadcasting Stations of America—Are We Already Afraid of Debate in Our Democracy?

By DAVID LAWRENCE

RADIO is in its infancy so far as experience with freedom of speech is concerned and hence it becomes necessary to examine with care and tolerance the activities of the National Association of Broadcasters looking toward what is termed "self-regulation" but what in actuality is a censorship of facilities.

The "NAB" has, in effect, barred Father Coughlin from his series of broadcasts and has refused to allow the Townsend Plan advocates an opportunity to conduct an organized campaign on the air.

Many of us may call the economic doctrines of the Townsendites unsound and the racial or religious prejudices of the Coughlinites hateful but these are the old, old excuses for squelching opposition in a democracy. They merely reveal that occasionally in America we allow ourselves to be carried away by our emotions and that sometimes we do not have the courage to permit freedom of speech which the late Oliver Wendell Holmes, greatest of liberal Justices on the Supreme Court of the United States, once defined as "freedom for the thought we hate."

BROADCASTERS' NEW RULING IS EXTREME

The Code adopted by the National Association of Broadcasters at its annual convention last July now has been supplemented by the appointment of the Code Compliance Committee which, while merely "recommending" and "advising," has all the practical powers of an enforcement committee. It goes much too far.

Aside from the doubtful legality of such a procedure, which we shall presently discuss, it is apparent that the owners of radio broadcasting stations who comprise the NAB have gone from the frying pan into the fire by their refusal to permit the sale of time on the air for the discussion of "controversial" issues.

The reasons formally advanced by the NAB are as follows:

> "There is a limitation to the number of radio channels now available for broadcasting in this country. There is also a limit to the number of hours available per day for broadcasting. Newspapers may add any number of extra pages to accommodate their overflow news and advertising columns. No comparable opportunity exists in the daily schedule of a radio station which must adhere to the hands of the clock.
>
> "In the absence of any self-imposed policy to the contrary, it is conceivable that some individuals or groups with financial means to do so could buy all the available time necessary to monopolize, dominate or control the discussion of public issues through the radio medium, precluding a fair opportunity for an opposition without financial resources to present its case to the radio audience."

The NAB goes on to say the Code "does not bar any group from using radio" but "it simply denies the right to buy time for the reasons stated."

ALTERNATIVE OFFER LIMITED AT THE OUTSET

The substitute, to be sure, is the offer of "free" time, limited as to its use by the broadcasting owners who already have decided that no individual with a cause to advocate may be permitted free time for a series of weekly broadcasts and that organizations soliciting funds are barred from the use of free time.

Clearly adequate time in the amount heretofore bought by Father Coughlin or now sought to be used by the Townsendites is not available under the generously phrased "free" offer of the NAB.

So, for all practical purposes, it might as well be admitted that a large number of broadcasting stations, constituting possibly more than 90 per cent, have decreed that certain American citizens shall be denied the use of facilities which are readily sold to other citizens. Time on the air for the sale of ideas cannot be bought, it appears, but time to sell products ranging from tooth paste to laxatives can be obtained by any corporation with enough dollars in its purse.

Can such a discrimination be legally or morally justified? The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois in a famous decision once ordered The Associated Press, a private news gathering agency, to sell its service to all applicants on the ground that it was an Illinois corporation which "had so used franchise as to charge its business with the public interest." Immediately thereafter The Associated Press adopted a different type of corporate structure under the laws of New York state.

To deny the use of mechanical facilities to those who wish to lease or rent them can be justified in a commercial sense if a defensible classification can be established, but may it not be questioned whether any classification would hold water if it is based upon the grounds that "controversial" issues are barred, whereas the same facilities are used for what might be construed by others to be plainly controversial statements?

Thus there can be nothing more controversial than the merits of an advertised product. Clearly under our laws of "unfair competition" there is redress against misleading statements and misrepresentations but we all know, nevertheless, that the small independents in America do not have the funds or the resources to combat the arguments of the larger businesses with respect to the sale of particular products.

IS FINANCIAL EQUALIZATION PRACTICAL?

If equalization of the financial resources of organizations is to be the standard of the NAB, why will this not soon be urged as well as a desirable restriction upon all commercial programs? Plainly many of the civic organizations which today are applauding the NAB for its stand in refusing to sell time because of inequality of financial means are the very ones which believe in socializing radio.

Radio broadcasting of programs is a private business. It is no more "affected with the public interest" than is the newspaper business which sells news. To concede that because a limited number of channels are available, radio must put its head in the noose of regulation of programs is to surrender at the outset what the press through centuries of legal struggle has managed to preserve.

Newspapers are limited in number, too. The economic means to publish newspapers acts as a natural limitation. The vast majority of American cities have only one newspaper ownership in a community. Some critics call this a "monopoly" but is it? Other forms of printing and delivery are available just as other forms of wire and oral communication are available to those who would rival radio.

Radio stations are under no obligation to equalize the opportunities for public expression just because they have a special form of mechanical communication. Even mechanical means are not always restricted. A virtually unlimited number of long-distance telephone wires are available for nation-wide network hook-ups with auditoriums and halls where public assemblies can be held simultaneously. Soon, also, "wired radio" will make possible millions of outlets in the homes of America and an unlimited number of transmitters can be built for this purpose. Soon, too, more wave-length bands will be available through engineering improvements.

But let us assume that the wave lengths are limited for all times. Is it the wave length which makes radio or is it the combination of talents resulting from the use of long distance telephone wires, actors, program managers, advertising space salesmen and advertisers who want to sell their wares?

EXCESSES DO NOT JUSTIFY A COMPLETE BAN

The radio business is a form of publishing. It can be operated like any newspaper company. It is fallacious to say that any interest or organization would monopolize the air if permitted to buy time. The NAB cannot expect the public to believe that the individual stations are incapable of making a definite division between free time and commercial time, as do the newspapers, and allocating the paid space for different types of programs on a first come, first served basis.

The radio station, like the newspaper in each single issue, can limit the amount it will accept from advertisers for a given evening and yet be above criticism. American newspapers frequently refuse to accept an excessive quantity of "political" paid advertising and announce in advance how much they will accept. But in the main they are careful not to bar anybody who conforms to the laws of libel and they do not discriminate between users.

Even with respect to non-controversial advertising, the newspapers do not feel justified always in simply "adding pages" but not infrequently fix on a definite size and decline to accept any advertising above a certain quota. These processes of individual limitation of news content and advertising space are well established and they have nothing to do with indirect efforts by concerted action to bar any law-abiding and law-conforming organization from the opportunities to buy, if they care to, space to tell their story in their own way.

These methods of self-limitation, moreover, are entirely apart from any assumption that controversial issues—the most interesting kind of "news content"—must be barred in response to some vague definition of the "public interest."

EVEN CONGRESS CAN'T ABRIDGE BILL OF RIGHTS

It will be admitted that there is no power in the Congress to enact a censorship law and that any such law would be an abridgement of the freedom of speech or of the press. How then can any power of censorship by the concerted action of trade association member, be assumed by any private organization? Chief Justice Hughes, speaking for a unanimous Supreme Court in the famous NRA case relating to unconstitutional delegation of power to "code authorities," said:

> "But would it be seriously contended that Congress could delegate its legislative authority to trade or industrial associations or groups so as to empower them to enact the laws they deem to be wise and beneficent for the rehabilitation and expansion of their trade or industries?
>
> "Could trade or industrial associations or groups be constituted legislative bodies for that purpose because such associations or groups are familiar with the problems of their enterprises? And, could an effort of that sort be made valid by such a preface of generalities as to permissible aims as we find in Section 1 of Title I? The answer is obvious. Such a delegation of legislative power is unknown to our law and is utterly inconsistent with the constitutional prerogatives and duties of Congress."

CODE OF ETHICS CAN SUGGEST, NOT LEGISLATE

What Congress cannot do, no trade association can do. No group of individuals can lawfully set itself up to deprive any citizen of his civil liberties. Trade associations may render "advice" and may "recommend" general principles and codes of ethics but this is a far cry from establishing rules interfering with the right of lease or purchase by a law-abiding citizen of the facilities offered to the public by the members of such a trade association engaged in profit-making businesses.

If there be the power in the NAB to exclude from its facilities certain purchasers, it could conceivably on any pretext of convenience or necessity exclude others and we would thus have a new law-making body engaged in restraints of trade and a monopoly in the sense in which Sherman anti-trust law decisions have applied the term.

Abuses will arise. They have arisen already in connection with the printed word. The radio owners would do well to read the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the famous Minnesota "gag law" case. Here was a weekly newspaper which villified certain groups—yes, racial and religious hatreds were engendered by the publication—and the State of Minnesota sought to permit by statute the granting of injunctions against any publisher circulating a "malicious, scandalous and defamatory newspaper, magazine or other periodical." The Court said there could be no enjoining in advance, that aggrieved parties could sue on each transgression and secure redress, but that no power was vested in the State of Minnesota or any governmental authority to prevent in advance the publication of anybody's views.

Has not the NAB enjoined in advance the possible use of its facilities by certain citizens with lawful causes to present to the public?

NAB SHOULD NOT YIELD TO EXPEDIENCY

The NAB might well put its faith in democracy and ponder long the closing sentence of a persuasive editorial in the "New York Times" last week addressed to the National Conference on Civil Liberties:

> "It has been said that the German Republic fell because it gave its enemies freedom to organize and conspire against it. The statement has not been proved. This much, however, we can be certain of: if our Republic fears to tolerate the open, free and orderly discussion of any conceivable political or economic doctrine, it is already in a dangerous condition. If democracy cannot meet and conquer its enemies in the forum, its armies and navies will be of small avail."

The National Association of Broadcasters fears government regulation of programs, government censorship and socialization of radio properties. Its fears may be well grounded. But men of courage in American history have never accepted temporary security as the price of surrender of a principle whose abandonment could eventually come to mean the impairment of any of the precious civil liberties in our democracy.

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GEORGE WASHINGTON

The United States News

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"I wholly disapprove of what you say but will defend to the death your right to say it."
VOLTAIRE

RADIO'S NEW "CODE"

Rules Adopted by Broadcasters Would Deny Right of Citizens To Buy Time for Discussion of "Controversial" Issues—The Press Has Found a Better Method—Effect on Father Coughlin's Future Broadcasts

DAVID LAWRENCE

RADIO is an infant industry. Hence it must be forgiven the mistakes made by the National Association of Broadcasters in their newly announced code.

If the radio had behind it the experience and traditions which a free press has evolved through centuries of time for the use of the printed word, the action taken at the meeting in Atlantic City by the owners of broadcasting stations would never have been approved.

The "code", of course, was an effort to avert governmental regulation. Likewise it was designed to meet some of the problems peculiar to radio, such as the limited number of hours of listening time available and the fact that the federal government issues the licenses on which the life of a radio station depends.

To the extent that the code imposes on the members certain regulations relating to good taste and listener interest, it will be accepted as a wholesome bit of coordination in an industry already plagued by the fact that whenever any appreciable section of the public is dissatisfied it can run to the Federal Communications Commission or to Congress and set in motion a movement for government regulation.

CODE ERRS IN DENYING TIME TO ALL

First and foremost, however, among the mistakes made in the code just adopted is the prohibition against the sale of radio time to those who wish to buy it for the discussion of controversial issues.

This is a denial of a fundamental right long recognized by the press as an essential counterpart of any business which sells the use of a medium of communication. Thus a newspaper or magazine may decide it shall not publish more than a certain amount of advertising for a given number of pages, but within the limits established, the columns are open to any advertiser whose wares are not considered injurious to the public health, fraudulent, or in violation of the laws of libel or obscenity.

When the radio broadcasters say that no time shall be sold for the discussion of controversial issues, they may think they are saving themselves from a vexatious problem. But in truth they are merely plunging themselves headlong into one of the most fundamental disputes in American democracy.

For an industry that is governed by its fears of regulation and not by its convictions as to what is really right or wrong in a democracy is headed for a fate worse than governmental regulation, namely, loss of confidence by the people as a whole in the fairness of radio as a medium.

Let us take a concrete example: Father Coughlin does not buy from a network company but creates his own network by purchasing time from individual stations and hooking them up with telephone lines which he leases from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

OTHER MEANS OF VOICING PROS AND CONS

Now if the radio stations deny Father Coughlin the use of their facilities, he certainly can lease all the telephone lines he likes and hire as many halls in each city as he cares to hire and by the simple device of renting electric amplifiers—also leased from the telephone company—he can speak his thoughts to assembled audiences.

This is an indirect and not as satisfactory a way to reach millions of persons as through a radio broadcast. Yet what would the American people say if the telephone company suddenly refused to permit its long-distance lines to be used for controversial discussions?

Again, let us assume television has been perfected. It already is operating within a radius of a few miles of each telecasting station and some day, doubtless, a system of network television will be attained. Will the owners of these stations be following the American principle of free speech when they refuse to rent their facilities for speech-making through television? Would it not be comparable with a combination on the part of the owners of all auditoriums in the United States to refuse to hire out any of their buildings to persons who wish to discuss "controversial" issues?

It is no answer to say that the radio broadcasting stations will give adequate "free" time for the debate of controversial questions or that they will see that all sides are presented. Any form of censorship through the possession of exclusive facilities such as the radio broadcasting stations possess is such a far-reaching denial of customary rights that it is not refuted by a willingness to offer an artificial substitute devised by an association of owners of broadcasting stations.

NETWORKS HAVE BEEN FAIR SO FAR

The radio companies, copying the experience of newspapers and magazines, have tried to be eminently fair with their offers of free time on public questions and have with some few exceptions succeeded. This, however, is not the subject of dispute.

What is pertinent is that a citizen may not buy time on the radio for the spread of his ideas. He may buy time to sell products—but not ideas. Could any ruling be more reactionary? The radio broadcasting companies have placed themselves in an awkward position by their willingness to accept money for the sale of everything from an automobile to a laxative but by an unwillingness to allow radio time to be bought for the education of the American people on all phases of social and economic questions as viewed by all classes of our citizens.

The argument made for the denial of paid time on the radio is given in the announcement of the code which says:

> "Should time be sold for the discussion of controversial public issues and for the propagation of the news of individuals or groups, a powerful public forum would inevitably gravitate almost wholly into the hands of those with the greater means to buy it?"

MONEY POWER IS NOT THE BASIC ISSUE

Of what possible concern is it to the owner of a broadcasting station or a newspaper or magazine what the relative financial capacity to advertise is of one person as against another? Thurman Arnold, assistant attorney general, in a public statement not long ago said that advertising appropriations should be limited so that small independents should not be put at a disadvantage by competitors with large amounts of capital funds. Mr. Arnold drew down the wrath of the whole advertising profession, including publishers, who said it was no business of the owner of a medium or the government to attempt to equalize the natural advantages and disadvantages of the competitive system.

Yet if the logic of the broadcasters' code holds, then the stations must begin to give consideration to the fact that radio already has gravitated on the advertising side into the hands of those who are able to pay big sums.

Actually, the ruling in the code would not merely affect large businesses which wish to buy paid time, but the plain people and their associations and unions as well.

Father Coughlin's broadcasts are a case in point. Far be it from me to defend what the Detroit priest has said in his broadcasts recently, especially his un-Christian attacks on the Jewish people. When he indicts any race or group of Americans unjustly he is doing a disservice to his own cause which presumably is a fight against Communism. It may be that laws against libeling a race or religious group will be passed some day by the States.

FIGHT ON "ISM" IS JUSTIFIED OVER THE AIR

But to many of us Father Coughlin may be wrong on one point and right on another. He has done as much as any single speaker on the radio to hammer home the tyranny and irreligious character of Communism at a time when most people found themselves absorbed only in the evils of Fascism. Both "isms" are reprehensible and it is not democratic to deny anybody time on the air to discuss them.

For my part, I believe that the fight against Communism is just as important as the fight against Fascism and if Father Coughlin by collection of funds over the air from the public can find enough Americans to contribute money so that he can continue to pay for his broadcasts, I would earnestly appeal to the broadcasting station owners to let him have such facilities. Certainly the pennies and dollars of thousands of persons who believe devotedly in the cause of labor, for instance, should be permitted to be used to buy radio time as long as paid advertising space is available in the newspapers and magazines to employer interests or anybody else.

The radio broadcasting stations could properly refuse to allow the broadcasting of speeches which are not submitted in writing in advance so that the station's attorneys might detect possible violations of the laws of libel, fraud, or obscenity. The stations, moreover, could properly say that only one hour a night, for example, would be set aside for controversial issues because it was found desirable to devote the rest of the time to entertainment or to other types of discussion. Such a rule is understandable where limitations are a mechanical necessity. But this is far different, however, from saying that no time at all shall be sold for "controversial" issues.

Another palpable contradiction is the willingness of the broadcasting stations to sell time during political campaigns. How can the radio people justify that exception? Can it be said that this is fair? The sales of time probably will be limited to existing political parties or organizations. But is there any difference between sale of time to one group of citizens who want to discuss controversial matters throughout the year and another group who want it for a special purpose at fixed intervals?

UNCENSORED RADIO MAY BE TESTED SOON

The press dispatches from the Atlantic City convention state that the first test of the new code will come next autumn when Father Coughlin's contracts with radio stations are up for renewal. Admittedly his talks are "controversial." Hence by the new code they will be barred. Will Father Coughlin take such a defeat lying down or will he, as is his custom, begin a fight for an uncensored radio?

In such a debate, the Detroit priest will have on his side many persons who disagree with his pamphlets and even unfair outbursts. But freedom of speech has been defined by that eminent liberal Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the late Oliver Wendell Holmes, as "freedom for the thought we hate." To deny Father Coughlin or anybody else the use of paid facilities is to deny freedom for the thought with which we differ. If Father Coughlin's ideas are bad, let the citizens who believe otherwise organize to answer him. The cure lies in expression rather than suppression.

If the radio companies had said that no "controversial" issues should be discussed on the air, their decision would have been unfortunate but it would have carried the more weight of logic. To say, however, that some persons may discuss controversial issues and some may not, some may buy and some may not buy, is to apply a discrimination not justified either by the theory of free speech or by the rules of fairness as between citizens equally able to pay for what they buy.

BROADCASTS MUST SERVE ALL PEOPLE

Radio, as said at the outset, is young in experience. The code adopted at Atlantic City is by no means irrevocable or insusceptible of modification. It will serve a useful purpose in focussing attention on the dangers not merely of an unwise self-regulation but of what governmental regulation could mean. There will be some doubt whether private owners of what some lawyers might term a "public utility" have the legal right to band themselves together to refuse to sell to particular citizens who are able to pay publicly proclaimed advertising rates.

But quite apart from the legal technicalities, the determination of the radio broadcasting stations to apply an unnecessary censorship on their paid space is a regrettable step backward. It leaves the American newspaper and magazine the only untrammeled mediums for the free expression of ideas by anybody who obeys the laws of the land. From a selfish interest the press might welcome all this as an advantage to itself. But from the standpoint of true American democracy, the radio has retrogressed in an era in which there is already too much of a tendency to "regulate."

Will the broadcasting stations now begin also to equalize the use of their "free time" between those government bureaucrats who have millions of dollars of time and payroll each year with which to prepare propaganda broadcasts and the citizens whose national organizations have no such resources?

Clearly the radio industry has delved into a controversy which it ought promptly to review. In the end the right answer will be found, just as the press has discovered it by experience, namely, in selling radio time or white space to anybody who has anything to offer—either ideas or products—so long as there is no violation of the canons of good taste and morals as embodied in our federal and state laws governing libel, obscenity, misrepresentation, fraud or dishonesty.

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GEORGE WASHINGTON

The United States News

"I wholly disapprove of what you say but will defend to the death your right to say it."
VOLTAIRE

COMMUNISM ON THE AIR

Columbia Broadcasting System Gives American People an Opportunity to Compare Communist Doctrines With New Deal Policies—Freedom of Speech Upheld—Republican Chairman Fletcher Approves of Giving Every Party Radio Time

By DAVID LAWRENCE

THE Columbia Broadcastng System deserves the commendation of every champion of the principle ·edom of speech. For over the protests of those ·o would suppress all discussion except that with which they themselves agree the Communist Party was given an opportunity last week to state its position with reference to the present political campaign.

At a time when members of Congress sit supinely by and allow the right of petition to be trampled upon, the right of privacy to be assailed, and the right of citizens in forming organizations with spokesmen of their own choosing to be attacked by processes of intimidation and by abuse of governmental power it would be indefensible for either "reactionaries" or "liberals" outside of Congress to refuse the Communist his day in the Court of Public Opinion.

Free speech and freedom of the air and freedom of the press ought to mean the same thing no matter by whom exercised. And it is a test of true tolerance whether we are ready in the United States to afford the Communist the same position on the radio that he now occupies on his soap box at the street corner.

But what are the disadvantages of this precedent set by the Columbia Broadcasting Company? It is claimed, for example, that the doctrines of communism can be discussed in the parlors of the intellectuals without danger but not when addressed to the radio audience.

This merely implies that the American people can be deceived by communist doctrines or that communism if persistently preached would make too many friends. What a confession of distrust in the common sense and soundness of the American citizenry!

SIMILARITY TO SPEECHES BY NEW DEAL

Let us measure the effects of a concrete case. The speech delivered by Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist Party, is reprinted in full text on page 14 of this issue together with the full text of the reply made by Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, who has been the leading debater against communism in recent years.

It is Mr. Fish's contention, of course, that the doctrines of the Communist Party are insidiously aimed at overthrow of the American governmental system but he concedes that Mr. Browder, as the representative of a legally entered party, has a lawful right to the radio.

Now why does Mr. Fish take that position? Simply because, as he himself says, speeches of almost identical character have been made by such prominent New Dealers as Undersecretary Tugwell and Secretary Ickes to say nothing, of course, of the appeal to class prejudice uttered by President Roosevelt in his famous "state of the union" address to both houses of Congress on January 3rd.

Is there after all much dissimilarity between what Mr. Browder, who seeks control of the Government by his party, says, and what the New Deal Party says over the radio through its various spokesmen who are in actual control of the government today?

Chairman Fletcher of the Republican National Committee doesn't fear Communism on the radio. He has let it be known that when officials of one of the broadcasting companies last month said that the Communists would probably ask for radio time, too, he had declared that such requests should forthwith be granted. Mr. Fletcher is confident that in a contest between Communism and Americanism, his own party would win.

NO ROOM HERE NOW FOR PARTY OF COMMUNISTS

From a vote-getting standpoint, on the other hand, neither should the New Deal Party be displeased. Thus when Mr. Browder attacks "Wall Street, the Morgans, the Rockefellers, the du Ponts and the Mellons," it will be found that the New Dealers in Congress and in President Roosevelt's official family do an even more scathing and devastating job of invective flinging.

It might even be suggested that Mr. Browder will make votes for the New Deal Party for after hearing his discourse of last Thursday night, one must have been moved to inquire what possible use there is for a communist party in America when the New Deal Party covers the ground so much more comprehensively!

Few persons, however, will accept Mr. Browder's assertion that Wall street "has strengthened its rule under Franklin D. Roosevelt." Over in the Securities Exchange Commission and in the halls of Congress, they are strongly inclined to think that Mr. Browder has somehow been misled or misinformed or that he hasn't been reading the New Party literature.

There is something frank and open about Mr. Browder's contention that given a farmer-labor government things will soon begin to happen which will give the people—he doesn't use the word "proletariat"—a chance to punish the "rich capitalist" and emancipate the "poor."

COMMUNIST FOR FARMER-LABOR ALLIANCE, TOO

The New Deal Party speaks its viewpoint through Undersecretary Tugwell whose speech under the auspices of the Democratic State Central Committee of California (printed in full text in The United States News of November 18, 1935) carries virtually the same appeal for a farmer-labor alliance. Says Mr. Browder:

> "We Communists propose that in 1936 all of this opinion should get together in every town and city, in every state and on a national scale, to form a Farmer-Labor Party.
>
> "Such a Farmer-Labor Party would not require that we all agree on a complete program. It would not yet take up the full program of Socialism, of revolution, for which many are not yet prepared. It would pledge itself to carry out only those few simple measures which millions of people are already agreed upon....
>
> "Such a Farmer-Labor government would outlaw the 'yellow-dog' contract and company unions; it would help the workers to make our industries and agriculture 100 per cent unionized; and here let me say one word about the Committee for Industrial Organization headed by John L. Lewis.... We support fully the fight for industrial unionism.... A Farmer-Labor government would tax the rich.... It would enact genuine old age, unemployment and social insurance legislation that would really give social security to all those who could not yet be put back to work; legislation along the lines of the Frazier-Lundeen bill now before Congress, which everyone knows was originated by the communists."

SPARING USE IS MADE OF WORD 'REVOLUTION'

Now let us look at the way Undersecretary Tugwell, an appointee of and authorized spokesman for President Roosevelt, handles the same subject in his public address:

> "We should succeed for once in establishing a farmer-worker alliance in this country which will carry all before it, which will reduce our dependence on half-way measures and allow us to carry through these reconstructive ones both in agriculture and in industry without which our nation cannot continue either free or prosperous."

Mr. Browder uses the word "revolution" sparingly and cautiously and since he is asking for support at the ballot box he speaks of what the "majority" can do with the same confidence that Mr. Tugwell does. Mr. Browder adds:

> "With a system of Socialism, which the Communists propose, every able-bodied person could be put to work. The wage scale under Socialism from the beginning could range from a minimum of $2,000 a year up to ten or twelve thousand dollars at present values. To realize this requires an aroused population, organized and *determined to sweep all obstacles out of the way*, to break the rule of the bankers of Wall Street and to put the masses of the people in possession of their own country.
>
> "That, in brief, is the ultimate program of the Communist Party. When we have the support of the *majority* of the toiling people, we will put that program into effect with the same firmness, the same determination, with which Washington and the founding fathers carried through the revolution that established our country; with the same thoroughness with which Lincoln abolished chattel slavery. We say most seriously that within two months after a *majority* gives power to the Communist program we can completely abolish poverty."

Now, turning to Undersecretary Tugwell's speech, we find him saying with vehemence:

> "We have no reason to expect that the disestablishing of our plutocracy will be pleasant. These historical changes never are. We have, however, the duty of avoiding violence as the process goes on. And this is why I regard the coming months as among the most critical ones of our history....
>
> "The autocrats *must get out of the way* along with the moral system which supports them; but it is our duty to prevent that being done with violence. That is why I regard the coming campaign as so important. It may very well determine whether, some years from now, we shall do as other nations have—*throw over completely the democratic and evolutionary process*—or whether we shall find then that our leadership, our administration, and our discipline have been equal to the task of creating institutions suited to the world in which they are expected to operate. . . .
>
> "Reaction at this time would commit us to a future uncertain in many ways, but certain enough in this: that there would be *a vast rising of rebellious*, exploited people after we had revived for a while the game of getting rich at one another's expense."

Always Mr. Tugwell is pointing out the dangers of a revolution which he thinks might overthrow "evolutionary" processes whereas Mr. Browder looks for peaceful revolution at this time by means of the ballot box but with a leadership as determined as was that of our revolutionary forefathers.

RIVAL SPEAKERS INVOKE SAME ILLUSTRATION

In both the speeches there is an appeal to class prejudice, an effort to array the farmers and laborers on one side against the people who own property or by whose thrift capital has been accumulated.

But it is not pertinent here to weigh the merits of Mr. Browder's or Mr. Tugwell's doctrines or to recall how strangely similar are the Communist leader's references to Lincoln as the emancipator and these points made by Secretary Ickes and other New Deal speakers recently to the effect that history was repeating itself and that Mr. Roosevelt was now emancipating the poor from the clutches of the rich just as Mr. Lincoln once emancipated the Negroes from racial slavery. Says Mr. Browder:

> "When you hear the blood-and-thunder denunciations of the Communists, remember that the same accusations were made against Lincoln when he led the struggle against chattel slavery."

How often have the New Dealers invoked the same illustration! Surely the Communist speakers should not be barred from repeating what officials of the government of the United States have been saying on the radio. The American people know that there are only two ways to overthrow a government. One is by physical force and the other is by insidious undermining of a constitutional system. The Communists have been accused of plotting revolution. They now deny this. Mr. Browder's speech contains no such threat. He prefers the ballot.

BEST THING IS TO LET WHOLE TRUTH COME OUT

It is significant that the Communist party now enters the lists as a legally registered party and wants to go before the people as a Farmer-Labor party.

The New Deal party has instilled the notion that popular support, when aroused by the radio, is ample to cause a party in power to disregard the tenets of a written constitution and to organize an attack on the Supreme Court and its decisions so as to break down the obstacles that often are so irritating to impatient reformers.

The Communist party has discovered the new technique. It is to avoid all references to overthrow by force and to talk about the ballot and to gain votes by shouting against Wall Street and against all capitalists and by promising bounties, subsidies and what not out of the public treasury.

Clearly, those who would ban Mr. Browder's speech or any utterances like it, whether from New Dealers or Communists, are blind to the fact that precisely because America is in the throes of a class war instigated by politically minded persons for ostensibly high purposes the best way to bring the American people to a true understanding of what faces them is to let the truth come out. Let the discussion be exposed to the healthy air of a sound American public opinion which is sensible enough and intelligent enough to make up its own mind whether it wants communism, socialism, conservatism, or New Dealism.

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"In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."
GEORGE WASHINGTON

The United States News

"I wholly disapprove of what you say but will defend to the death your right to say it."
VOLTAIRE

FREEDOM OF THE RADIO

An Interview Between Boake Carter and David Lawrence on the Question of Government Control of the Air—Criticism of Present Policies of Broadcasting Network Systems—Growth of Tolerance in Radio

The interview reproduced on this page was broadcast on February 17th last over the nationwide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The Columbia system has been conducting a forum on the freedom of the air inviting David Lawrence to be one of the speakers.

The broadcast as printed here is exactly as it was given over the air and there was no consultation in advance with the Columbia system as to the nature of the remarks to be made nor censorship of the manuscript of the talk after it was written.

Boake Carter who conducted the interview is one of the ablest news commentators in the country. He appears on the air nightly on the Columbia network on a program sponsored by the Philco Radio Company.

BOAKE CARTER: What do you think about freedom of the radio?

DAVID LAWRENCE: I believe in the freedom of the air because I believe in freedom of speech and the freedom of the printed word. To me any form of government regulation of radio programs is abhorrent and in conflict with the spirit of our free institutions. Radio is no different from any other medium of thought expression except in a mechanical sense. For the printed word, we use paper and printing presses, and for radio broadcasting, we use long distance telephones and electrical transmitting apparatus.

NO REAL NEED FOR CONTROL BY COMMISSION

MR. CARTER: Then I take it that you have some very definite thoughts in regard to the method of regulating radio in America today. How do you regard the present Federal Communications Commission set-up?

MR. LAWRENCE: There is at present, I know, but there may not always be, a limited supply of wave lengths. To allocate fairly and equitably the existing wave lengths, we need a competent body of engineers familiar with the mechanical quality of radio reception or transmitting problems of a technical nature. For no other purpose, however, do we need a radio commission so far as broadcasting is concerned and I, for one, favor the repeal of all provisions of existing law which directly or indirectly attempt to give a government commission any authority over radio broadcasting. I favor such repeal because I believe the present law violates the letter and the spirit of the bill of rights in the Constitution.

It is often said that the air belongs to the government. It does not. It belongs to the individuals who breathe it every day and whose forefathers wrote a Constitution which granted certain authority to their agents—the government—and withheld all the remaining powers for the people. To say that we need regulation by government of broadcasting programs is to say we need regulation of what shall or shall not be said in conversations over long distance telephone wires or what may be said in a large auditorium that uses loud speakers or other devices to permit thousands to hear what formerly only small groups could hear.

LISTENERS NOT INTOLERANT OF OPPOSING IDEAS

Shortly we shall have television. Would those who want government regulation then contend that speakers who can be seen as well as heard must conform to some governmental authority in connection with what they choose to say to their audiences?

MR. CARTER: Still, nevertheless, Mr. Lawrence, the popular feeling prevails that there is some form of censorship going about. There is some fear, unknown and unnamed, which seems to prevail in the broadcasting business. As a newspaperman, what is your thought on this?

MR. LAWRENCE: The real problem that faces us in "Freedom of the Air" is not so much the temptation by political administrations to intimidate broadcasting stations and companies by refusing to renew licenses on technical grounds when the real reason may be political. The obstacle to freedom of the air really is the fear which some broadcasting stations may have that the people who listen are intolerant and do not wish to hear views with which they disagree. I dispute that viewpoint. I believe the American people can and do listen to views of which they may heartily disapprove. Something of this sort of censorship unfortunately has crept into the movie industry. It announces formally that certain movies cannot be produced on controversial questions. An Ohio Board of censorship recently forbade an animated cartoon from being shown to the people because it allegedly involved disrespect to the President of the United States. But did the Ohio Board of censorship ever look at the cartoons printed in the American newspapers? In Europe they have a system which forbids the public to criticize the monarch or the dictators. Let us hope we shall be spared such humiliation in America. Unless I am much mistaken, President Roosevelt would be the last man to want the Ohio Board of Censorship to restrict the distribution of any film that criticized his policies.

SAFEGUARDS IN ORDINARY LAW ARE ADEQUATE

MR. CARTER: Well, there are, of course, general laws of libel and laws that prevent the citizen from defaming another or injuring his character, is that not so?

MR. LAWRENCE: Yes, and laws of fraud and misrepresentation of goods sold. We do not need either for the movies or the radio any extra set of laws governing libel to be administered by any special commissions or special courts.

MR. CARTER: You have been both a working newspaper man and a radio commentator, and are now a newspaper publisher. I think you will agree with me that the number of listeners radio has is rather equivalent to the circulation a newspaper has. What the reader says has a lot to do with what the paper says. What about this in relation to radio?

MR. LAWRENCE: Now, since the broadcasting companies and stations can be expected to determine for themselves what is or is not good programming, I hope the government will keep hands off. If a broadcasting system or station is unfair, the corrective lies with the listeners to express themselves accordingly. No station likes to lose listeners. But even if a station does make a mistake, even if it does permit the broadcasting of views you do not like, this is no justification for punishment or control by a governmental agency.

NEED FREEDOM OF DEBATE ON PUBLIC ISSUES

I believe, therefore, that the stations engaged in broadcasting will in due time become like the newspapers—fair and objective in their handling of speeches made on controversial subjects. It is to their interest to be fair. But any standard of fairness, on the other hand, sought to be imposed by a governmental tribunal would mean a remedy worse than the disease.

MR. CARTER: Democracies, it is said, can only survive by honest debate of all issues. Do you agree?

MR. LAWRENCE: Free exposure of ideas to the air of discussion never hurt anybody either before or after radio came into use. The late Oliver Wendell Holmes, for many years a member of the Supreme Court of the United States, once said: "With effervescing opinions, as with the not yet forgotten champagnes, the quickest way to let them get flat is to let them get exposed to the air." Later in a judicial opinion, the same Justice wrote: "The best test of truth is the power of thought to get itself accepted in the open market."

UNFAIR LIMITS ON POLITICAL BROADCASTING

I am glad the Columbia network is so broad-guaged in its policy as to permit me this opportunity to say what I honestly feel to be the weakness of broadcasting company policies today. When you can criticize the medium itself through the facilities of those who operate them, it is a sign of progress and genuine tolerance.

MR. CARTER: That thought of yours, Mr. Lawrence, brings to mind something else—the question of whether or not to sell time to political parties?

MR. LAWRENCE: Well, I hold that the refusal of the two broadcasting systems to allow the political parties to rent for money the use of broadcasting networks between now and the conventions is an unfair and arbitrary policy. If it is proper to sell time after July 1, it is proper to do so before July 1. Likewise, if organizations disconnected from the two political parties but engaged in espousing a particular cause wish to lease radio facilities, they should be permitted to do so. It is no answer to say that this puts radio only in the hands of the rich. Since when, may I ask, has it become the business of radio companies to attempt to correct economic or social inequalities? Any such policy is bound to lead to rigid government control and this, I am confident, is precisely what America does not want.

Let us be frank: There are in my opinion, only two men in the United States today who actually enjoy freedom of the air. One is Father Coughlin, who buys the facilities of individual stations and makes up his own network and pays for it out of the contributions received from his listeners, and the other is Boake Carter who talks on a commercially sponsored program five nights of the week as a news commentator. I know of no other individuals, expressing an editorial viewpoint on controversial questions, who speak every week or at regular intervals over nation-wide networks.

I am not now discussing the merits of what Father Coughlin says. It so happens that I am not in agreement with many of the policies he advocates. But to use an expression of Voltaire: "I may disagree with everything you say but I will defend unto death your right to say it."

MR. CARTER: Well, doesn't this then raise a very interesting situation in relation to the chains themselves?

MR. LAWRENCE: Yes, Father Coughlin, who holds radical views on many topics, buys time on the air while those who hold the viewpoint opposite to him cannot buy time from the national networks to schedule a speaker to go on the air regularly and repeatedly to express views upholding the other side of the controversy. So what will these organizations do? What recourse have they? In due time, organizations with sufficient money for the purpose, will approach individual stations and lease time just as does Father Coughlin. This will mean more networks and more competition for existing radio programs—an eventuality which I cannot see how the broadcasting systems of today can fail to perceive.

DICTATION BY GOVERNMENT IS UNCALLED FOR

MR. CARTER: But, if the chains chose to refuse their facilities to the political parties or to organizations that want to buy time, you would not, for one minute, suggest that they be compelled by Government action of any kind to change their policy, would you?

MR. LAWRENCE: No, emphatically not. I may argue that they are unwise, but I want the broadcasting companies to have the right to use their own judgment as to what should or should not be broadcast. And I merely mention Father Coughlin's method of leasing radio facilities to prove that even if the broadcasting systems wish for their own reasons to limit the amount of speech-making or broadcasting of political speeches, there is still an avenue for the expression of those who seek to spread their own views or the views of their respective organizations.

I have sometimes been asked whether the existence of a limited number of wave lengths does not make it necessary to control radio. The answer is that it does only so far as the physical allotment of the wave lengths is concerned. The actual use made of those wave lengths, except to prevent mechanical interference, ought not to be subject to control by government.

It is not the obligation of the Government of the United States to set up standards of entertainment for the people but merely to see to it that radio facilities are equitably allocated for the benefit of those who are in the business of broadcasting and for the people who are listening. Furnishing mail service doesn't give the government any right to regulate the user of the mail. Such regulation as there is of the use of the mails comes in only where there is fraud or malicious libel in the letters or articles mailed.

MR. CARTER: Shall private companies make money out of the air?

ADVERTISING IS NO MENACE TO INDEPENDENCE

MR. LAWRENCE: This question, of course, implies that there are only a limited number of channels. Some day, the engineers say, there will be plenty of wave lengths so that anybody who wants to set up a broadcasting station can do so. Today anybody who wants to start a newspaper or magazine can do so. He can buy a printing press and paper; he can hire a staff. All he needs is the money to meet his deficits until he finds out if the public prefers his brand of publication to some that are already in existence.

So it is with radio. Anybody can buy transmitting apparatus and some day anybody can get a wave length. But will that be all that will be necessary to become a broadcaster? Hardly. Today a broadcasting system is not like a utility or electric light or power company. It is a service of talent. Without the creative minds of those who write the script, without the dramatic ability and comic genius of those who appear before the microphone, your wave lengths would be a sputtering series of meaningless sounds.

And the ability of the management of the broadcasting companies to persuade large advertisers that a good program attracts listeners, and that a brief announcement attracts buyers of the advertised product, this is very much like the job of the publisher of a newspaper or a magazine who must sell the white space alongside of reading matter or find himself, especially if he is in the newspaper field, entirely without the necessary revenues to keep on publishing.

And just as publications are not beholden to any one advertiser and are offering a service that is in itself worth while, so are broadcasting systems offering a service that is appreciated by such a variety of companies that none can be said to control or affect the independence of the radio.

Editors should be free from government interference whether they are preparing programs for the air or for the printing press, whether they are scheduling speakers for a large convention hall or for the great convention hall of the modern networks. This is truly freedom of speech which is, after all, freedom to speak before a microphone in the studio or on a soapbox at the street corner.

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VOLTAIRE

CENSORSHIP OF RADIO

Chairman of Federal Communications Commission Now Warns That All Broadcasting Stations Must Comply With Its "Mandate" as to What Is "Published"—No Such Power Is Contained in The Law or Sanctioned by Supreme Court Decisions

By DAVID LAWRENCE

THE WAY has been opened to complete censorship of the radio by the New Deal.

Whatever doubts the public may have had heretofore, as to the intent of the Federal Radio Communications Commission to hold a club over the owners of broadcasting stations by refusing to renew licenses unless they conformed to the dictates of the Commission, now have been removed by the speech made last week by Chairman Prall before the 13th annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters.

The term "broadcaster" is here used to mean the owner of a station or the holder of a license to own or operate a broadcasting station.

"The radio broadcaster of today," said Mr. Prall in his prepared address, "is the 'Editor of the Air.' Like the editor of the press he has a distinct responsibility to his auditors.

"The responsibility of the 'Editor of the Air' even transcends that of his more experienced brother, because he must comply with the mandate of serving 'public interest, convenience and necessity' in everything he 'publishes' by means of his transmitter. His broadcasting franchise is contingent upon that."

▼

RIGHTS DEFINED BY DECISION OF SUPREME COURT

No greater misconception of the terms of the present radio law nor of the powers of Congress could have been expressed than in the foregoing utterance. It ought not go unchallenged.

Let it be understood, however, in fairness to Chairman Prall that he is not alone in his misconception. His predecessors have had it. Members of Congress have had and still have it.

To understand the true origin of the Communications Commission's power, which is identical with that of its predecessor—the Federal Radio Commission—it is necessary only to revert to a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on May 9, 1933, in which the rights of the Radio Commission were specifically defined.

In that decision, the Supreme Court made it clear that the supervision by the Radio Commission was over the distribution of mechanical "facilities," the conflict of "frequencies" and the "allocation of wave lengths" by zones, and by no means any authority over what was spoken or broadcast during the use of those facilities.

"No question is presented here," said Chief Justice Hughes, "as to the power of Congress, in its regulation of interstate commerce, to regulate radio communications. No State lines divide the radio waves, and national regulation is not only appropriate but essential to the efficient use of radio facilities.

"In view of the limited number of available broadcasting frequencies, the Congress has authorized allocation and licenses. The Commission has been set up as the licensing authority and invested with broad powers of distribution in order to secure a reasonable equality of opportunity in radio transmission and reception."

▼

MECHANICS OF BROADCASTING COVERED

It is to be noted that Mr. Hughes refers to "radio waves" and "radio communications" and not broadcasting, that he speaks of the use of radio "facilities" and that he describes the power of the Commission to issue licenses as related to "a reasonable equality of opportunity in radio transmission and reception."

The words "transmission" and "reception" are paramount in the language of the decision. Later on in the same opinion of the Court we find again in referring to the character and quality of the mechanical transmission and reception, the following statements by the Chief Justice:

"In granting licenses, the Commission is required to act 'as public convenience, interest or necessity requires.' This criterion is not to be interpreted as setting up a standard so indefinite as to confer an unlimited power. (Compare N. Y. Central Securities Co. v. United States 287 U. S. 12, 24.)

"The requirement is to be interpreted by its context, by the nature of radio transmission and reception, by the scope, character and quality of services, and, where an equitable adjustment between the States is in view, by the relative advantages in service which will be enjoyed by the public through the distribution of facilities.

"In making such an adjustment the equities of existing stations undoubtedly demand consideration. They are not to be victims of official favoritism. But the weight of the evidences as to these equities and all other pertinent facts is for the determination of the Commission exercising its authority to make a 'fair and equitable allocation.'"

The "quality of services" is obviously related to the preceding words "transmission" and "reception" and to the concluding phrases—"distribution of facilities" and "allocation."

▼

FREEDOM OF AIR AS IMPORTANT AS A FREE PRESS

If the analogy which Mr. Prall cites, that of an editor and a broadcaster, is correct, and there is every reason to believe that on that point he is absolutely right, then the broadcaster should be protected against the slightest influence, official or unofficial, direct or indirect, emanating from the Federal Communications Commissioners or from the President who appoints them.

Nowhere in the law can there be found warrant for the statement that in what the broadcaster "publishes" he is obliged "to comply with the mandate of serving public interest, convenience and necessity." If there were a "mandate," who, in a politically partisan administration, is to make the rules or issue the instructions. To issue them means censorship—the route to repression as practiced today in fascist Germany and in fascist Italy.

For "publishing" and "broadcasting" are synonymous, and any attempt to tell a publisher of a newspaper or magazine that he must look to a federal commission for license—as, for instance, to the second class mail privilege in the Post Office Department—and that in what he publishes he must conform to a standard set by a government bureau is a usurpation of power which is not sanctioned by the Constitution.

The courts have again and again refused to permit the Post Office Department to dictate the editorial policies of American newspapers just because second class privileges happen to have been extended to them.

▼

NO JURISDICTION GIVEN BY LAW OVER PROGRAM

So is it equally wrong for the members of the Federal Communication Commission to read into the words "public interest, convenience and necessity" any relationship between the broadcasts themselves by any station and the revocation or renewal of a license.

Another mistaken impression is that since the Commission's decisions as to the "facts" in any case are final, this makes it possible to render decisions on the issuance of licenses that are not subject to court review.

But the Supreme Court thus disposes of that point:

"Whether the Commission applies the legislative standards validly set up, whether it acts within the authority conferred or goes beyond it, whether its proceedings satisfy the pertinent demands of due process, whether in short, there is compliance with the legal requirements which fix the province of the Commission and govern its action, are appropriate questions for judicial decision. These are questions of law upon which the Court is to pass."

The truth is the Federal Communications Commission may investigate all the facts relating to the use of "facilities," the mechanical interference by one station with the facilities of another and the consequent damage to the public interest or convenience through such mechanical overlapping. But this is a far cry from assuming that the power to regulate broadcasting licenses and facilities means the power to prohibit or abridge what is "published."

Mr. Prall indignantly denies, to be sure, during the course of his speech that "there has been the slightest degree of censorship invoked upon networks by the Administration or by our Commission" and that all such talk "may be branded as sheer partisan propaganda."

Unfortunately the record of the Commission speaks for itself and a letter recently written by Chairman Prall himself to Representative Culkin frankly concedes that in the allocation of licenses, consideration is given to what is spoken over the air. It reveals that political influence from members of Congress is given due weight.

▼

RECORD SHOWS POLITICS STILL CONTROLLING

The letter in question answered a protest against the broadcast by Ben Bernie in which he made a humorous reference to the Gettysburg speech—a reference clearly understood by anyone with a sense of humor.

But apparently humor must conform to the wishes of members of Congress representing particular points of view and the Commission seems ready to surrender to Congress on the principle of censoring programs which are distasteful to the members of the legislative body.

The power to regulate interstate commerce cannot be validly exercised so as to conflict with any article of the Constitution apart from the commerce clause. The mention of "due process" as covered by the Fifth Amendment was not casual on the part of the Supreme Court in its radio decision of May 9, 1933, but is in accord with the consistent view of the Court that an act of a governmental commission cannot be repugnant to other clauses of the Constitution any more than it can go beyond the limits of the clause from which it derives its enabling authority.

The provisions of the Constitution which prohibit Congress from making any law abridging the freedom of the press and the freedom of speech apply to radio broadcasting as well as to speeches made before a visible audience.

Indeed, in the broadcasting auditoriums of today, thousands of people are often assembled. The fact that invisible audiences also listen in, does not destroy this character of peaceable assemblage so carefully safeguarded in the First Amendment to the Constitution.

Television is coming soon. The speaker then will be seen as well as heard. It is, therefore, doubly essential now that no federal commission should construe the words "public interest, convenience, and necessity" as involving any jurisdiction over what is spoken over the radio.

▼

LAWS COVER ANY ABUSE OF AIR PRIVILEGE

There is ample law, supported by court decisions, to cover the cases of those who abuse this freedom whether in the press or on the air. Thus the laws of libel, the laws against fraud or misrepresentation in the sale of products in interstate commerce, the powers of the Federal Trade Commission with reference to false advertising and the new provisions in the Copeland Food and Drug bill, which has already passed the Senate, are equally applicable to radio.

But while the violation of these statutes may be ground for revoking a license after due trial before the proper tribunal, there is no justification for vesting in the Federal Communications Commission the power to try any cases except those which relate to the mechanical distribution of radio facilities.

Let us hope that the Communications Commission will stay strictly within its sphere as a regulatory body and that it will correct the erroneous impression it has given broadcasters with respect to the licensing privilege. It should proclaim an unequivocal definition that conforms to the provisions of the Communications law itself which forbids censorship of programs.

Otherwise, as we approach a presidential and congressional campaign more important than any since the Civil War, the American people will be distrustful of broadcasting and will assume that the New Deal is unwilling to permit broadcasting stations to proceed without intimidating speeches from a licensing authority which feels it can exercise summarily the power of life or death over a broadcasting station.

The best assurance against such abuse would be the immediate issuance of three-year licenses, as permitted by the law, so that the club of short-term licenses would be removed altogether. Freedom of the air is as important as freedom of the press.

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GEORGE WASHINGTON

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VOLTAIRE

FREEDOM OF THE AIR

Political Control of the Radio Has Made Broadcasting a Tool of the Politicians and a Boon to The Party in Power—Licensing Feature of Present Law Has Proved a Demoralizing Influence and a Menace to Free Expression of Opinion

By DAVID LAWRENCE

RADIO broadcasting is the most powerful means of instantaneous communication the world has ever known.

As such it has become the tool of dictators in Europe and it bids fair to become in America the weapon by which free government may be destroyed.

For this reason it is pertinent to examine without gloves the sorry state into which radio broadcasting in the United States has fallen as a result of government intimidation, on the one hand, and abject surrender on the other by the broadcasting companies themselves.

To understand the problem and many of its implications it is necessary merely to point out that every radio station is licensed with a permit which may or may not be renewed every six months according as a Federal commission of political appointees may decide what is meant by five words in the Radio Act, namely, "public interest, convenience or necessity."

Does a broadcasting station satisfy the whims of a federal tribunal? If so, it keeps its license. Does it become the coveted object of some rival interest in a given community with the proper amount of political pull and influence at Washington? It then loses its license or its "clear channel" to one of the competing beneficiaries of this rule of special privilege.

The National Broadcasting Company owns or operates 15 broadcasting stations. The Columbia Broadcasting System has eight. All these are key stations. To lose them would mean a serious financial loss and possibly a breakup of whole chains or networks.

LIMITATIONS ON CRITICAL BROADCASTS

It is important, indeed it is vital, for the NBC and the CBS to remain on terms of almost excessive friendliness with the party in power in Washington, and to some extent with the minority party because some day the minority may become the majority.

The whole concept of the broadcasting companies as to their obligation is political. Their policies are made with an eye to the political damage that might ensue or the political benefit that might accrue.

Hence there is a rule that no speaker may appear on their networks for a regular series of broadcasts if his addresses are in any way critical of the national administration at Washington. Almost the first question asked by the director of programs about a projected program on public affairs is: "Will it be anti-Administration?"

Faced with the problem of presenting views on controversial issues, both broadcasting systems give the bulk of their time in this field to addresses by the politicians in Congress or in the executive agencies.

Members of the Senate and House can have the privileges of the air right along but private individuals are permitted occasional speeches and then only when presented under the auspices of the so-called national pressure groups or of educational organizations which, too, might be presumed to have a nuisance value from a political standpoint.

The educators of the country, for instance, have been clamoring for 15 per cent of the wave lengths. This is impractical. Still it is recognized that educators have indirect influence at Washington.

CHAINS FEAR REPRISALS BY POLITICIANS

Efforts, therefore, are constantly made by the broadcasting companies to placate the educators. Unfortunately the educators aren't always interested in the technique of producing attractive programs from the viewpoint of the listener and are still thinking in terms of dull, high-brow discussions which the average man looks on as a waste of valuable time.

But the basic idea of the broadcasting companies is to avoid political reprisals. They give their facilities generously to the politicians on the theory that this is their main obligation to the public and that it will be the best means of protecting themselves against arbitrary action by the Federal Communications Commission.

Thus while non-political persons who wish to make criticisms of the Administration are barred from repeated or regular appearances on the radio, the chairman of the Democratic National committee who is also Postmaster General appeared 22 times over the NBC stations in 1934 to say nothing of his broadcasts on the Columbia System. The NBC in a formal report announced last December that the Cabinet had had 78 periods in 1934 and that the assistant secretaries had an additional 34 addresses, the emergency agency heads 21 and Mr. Roosevelt had the radio 23 times thus making a total of 156 times for the party in control of the executive branch of the government during 1934.

Now if we take the statistics on members of Congress we find there was a total of 308 addresses for both parties and for both houses. While the figures do not indicate what proportion were Democrats and what were Republicans or the length of time each speaker had, we may assume that the NBC divided the number equally so that 154 appearances were Republican and 154 were Democratic.

BIG ADVANTAGE LIES WITH THE PARTY IN POWER

If we add the 154 congressional broadcast periods which the Democrats were given to the 156 times the Democrats in the executive branch of the government had the privileges of the air we find the score is 310 to 154 in favor of the administration in power—more than twice as many.

The usual answer made by spokesmen of both broadcasting systems—for their policies and their statistics are very much alike—is that when the Republicans were in power the allotment of time was in their favor.

The fundamental fallacy is in assuming that a minority in Congress always represents or reflects the intelligent or constructive opposition in America to the economic policies of the administration in power or that we can have free institutions when government-issued propaganda is not checked or challenged in specific terms on the radio immediately after it is broadcast or within the same 24 hours as is the case in newspapers.

There have been published in the newspapers plenty of statements and interviews with prominent persons on current problems which the broadcasting companies could have presented had they dared. They cannot convincingly plead lack of space. They could have set aside time for a limited amount of opposition. They could have transmitted criticism if they so desired. But the bugaboo of a Federal Communications Commission prevented them from being alertly or aggressively impartial.

INTIMIDATION AS A WEAPON IN LICENSING

Under the present law, the Commission is supposed to follow "an equitable distribution" of wave lengths. The quota system by States has been applied. There is nothing, however, in the law to prevent the Commission from reallocating all wave lengths on a county basis or from using the political gerrymander idea in any other form to exclude stations which fall under the ban for one reason or another.

The record of licenses not renewed will show some cases, of course, in which defamatory language has been used on a radio station repeatedly and hence the license has been withheld. But there are other instances in which licenses have not been renewed on technical grounds more or less related to the political pressure of the other fellow who wanted a license or a share of the precious wave length.

When a governmental commission has the power of life and death over a radio station or a network, it is natural that intimidation should develop in most insidious forms.

MANY SPEECHES OF OPPOSITION WERE ON RECORD

The broadcasting companies vehemently deny any prejudice or any favoritism toward the present Administration. They argue that they have been willing to offer their facilities to the "opposition" any time but that for many months the Republicans were tongue-tied and, of course, didn't want to say anything against the Roosevelt Administration.

This is rather surprising in view of the many speeches in the "Congressional Record" and in the press in 1933 and 1934 taking issue with many aspects of Administration policy.

It would have been very helpful on this point if the broadcasting companies had reduced to writing their proffer of radio time and had made it a matter of record with the entire membership of the House and Senate, because there are Republicans who say they did not know until quite recently that radio facilities had presumably been available to them at all times.

Within the last few weeks both the broadcasting systems have set up an hour a week for Congressional opinion and have begun to rotate the requests for space on the air, but this does not erase the fact that opposition to the Administration on the radio has been effectively diffused, if not squelched, by the simple method of now and then putting a few Republicans on the radio to keep up appearances of non-partisanship.

Constructive criticism is the foundation of free government. The American press throughout our history has been the defender of American constitutionalism and American principles of fair play. The newspapers have not shown any hesitancy to publish material regularly which pointed out the unsoundness of certain of the Administration's economic policies.

This was because they could assert themselves under the protection of the freedom-of-the-press clause of the federal Constitution. They fought against being licensed under the NRA when they saw what was happening to radio broadcasting. The radio has the same constitutional protection if the broadcasting stations will acquire the same courage to assert their rights.

INDISPENSABLE BULWARKS OF OUR LIBERTY

The analogy of the press to the radio is important. Free speech and free press go together. They are the bulwarks of our liberty. They must protect us against dictatorship and despotism.

The newspapers open their news columns to anybody with interesting material and their advertising columns to anybody who wishes to buy space for the presentation of a controversial viewpoint or for the sale of merchandise.

The broadcasting companies, however, permit the purchase of time to sell laxatives but not to present ideas on public affairs. Their objection is ostensibly to "propaganda". But the effect of their rule is to deprive investors and owners of properties of an opportunity to obtain ample radio time to protect their investments from spoliation by political racketeers and demagogues. The broadcasting companies overlook the fact that they are not only refusing facilities to businesses affected by destructive legislation but they are furnishing free time on the air regularly and in abundance to the wrecking crews in government who are undermining our whole economic system.

SHOULD EXTEND LICENSES TO THREE YEARS

All this is because the licensing system is a cancer which eats into the judgment of the broadcasting companies and the stations.

The President of the United States appoints the members of the Federal Communications Commission. He can remove them at will without cause. Nevertheless, to free itself from suspicion of White House domination, the Commission ought to issue licenses for three years instead of six months. This can be done by the Commission under the present law whenever it wishes to exercise that discretion.

The power of intimidation, of course, will not be completely removed until the Congress specifies in the law the exact technical grounds on which licenses may not be renewed and also makes the facts as well as the decisions reviewable by Federal courts.

This is the great crusade which radio has ahead of it. And the press should enlist in it with a spirit of patriotic comradeship.

For while control of the radio may be thought by the present Administration to be essential to the perpetuation of a party in power, it will lead ultimately to a public reaction. "Freedom of the air" may, indeed, become some day an issue at the polls.

If the truth is suppressed a free people cannot exercise their independent judgment.

A radio broadcasting situation, untrammeled by federal bureaucracy, is the biggest single need of America in its hour of crisis.

The sooner the American people realize the perils in the present political domination of broadcasting the quicker will America be saved from the most dangerous form of exploitation it has ever faced—exploitation by the politicians.